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THE ANTIQUARY.

VOL. XLIX.

THE

ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF THE PAST.

* * *

> " I love everything that's old; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."
>
> GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act i., Sc. 1.

* * *

VOL. XLIX.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1913.

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The Antiquary.

JANUARY, 1913.

Notes of the Month.

Early in December a considerable edge of the cliff at Bacton, Norfolk, undermined by the tide and sodden with the heavy rains, fell away, exposing what looked like a shapeless, clayey mass of sandstone. The Curator of the Norwich Castle Museum, Mr. Frank Leney, was asked to examine the mass, and he declared it to be the crushed and disfigured skull of *Elephas meridionalis,* minus the lower jaw, and chiefly distinguished on the palate side by two upper molars. The *Eastern Daily Press,* December 4, says that "some months ago the beachmen, searching in much the same spot, came upon the débris of two enormous tusks, which became spoiled in the effort to lift them. Left on the beach in company with some other vestiges, they are now, in all probability, swallowed up in the maw of the North Sea. Some other things, which the finders describe as jawbones, they sold during the summer season to one of the visitors. The Bacton skull comes out of an Early Pliocene deposit, and was found at a depth of about 10 feet from the top of the cliff. Ten feet, of course, offers no criterion of the mass of rock which the relic has had to bear in the course of the ages. The North Norfolk cliffs have suffered an immense displacement even in historic times. The depth at which the skull may have been sunk for an almost unthinkable lapse of time can be only a matter of geological surmise."

* * *

The *Sussex Daily News,* November 16, reported that an Anglo-Saxon cemetery had been discovered at Winton Street, Alfriston, which contained many objects illustrative of the period. "Among them," it was stated, "were found arms, such as swords, spears, knives, or daggers, and the remains of shields. These naturally came from the graves of the men, while the women's graves produced beads and brooches, as well as pins, beside which some of the modern pins would feel small. Most of these brooches and pins are of bronze, and some of them are thickly gilt. In four instances glass vessels have been found, one of these being secured intact. Another interesting 'find' consisted of the hoops and handles of pails. In one case—a very small pail—the hoops were of bronze, but in the others—two of them being large pails—they were of iron. The cemetery was discovered owing to the purchase of a part of the land for the erection of a house. While the foundations were being made, some of the graves were cut into, and the contents of these graves were, in due time, submitted to the Sussex Archæological Society. Representatives of the Society have been diligently at work on the spot ever since, and the excavations, covering about three-quarters of an acre, are now complete. The site of the cemetery is in the parish of Alfriston, and is situated at the crossway, where two very ancient highways meet just north of the village. It is impossible to give the exact date of the cemetery, but it is believed to belong to about the seventh century."

* * *

At Droitwich, in the course of excavating a sewer trench, the workmen, early in November, turned up a number of bones, including remains of sheep, goat, pig and *Bos longifrons*, and some broken pieces of pottery of very coarse material, probably British.

* * *

Among some Georgian silver sold at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's on November 25 was a George III. oval mustard pot with engraved borders, and spoon, by Peter and Ann Bateman, 1801, which made 53s. per oz., and a George II. muffineer, 1745, 41s. per oz.

* * *

Viscount Dillon has retired from the post of Curator of the Armouries of the Tower of London, which he has held for the last fifteen years. The First Commissioner of Works has appointed as his successor Mr. Charles ffoulkes. Mr. ffoulkes was educated at Radley College, Shrewsbury School, and St. John's College, Oxford, and has taken his degree of B.Litt. on a thesis dealing with the "Craft of the Armourer." His published works include *Armour and Weapons*, 1909; a new edition of Gaya's *Traité des Armes*, 1911; *Arms and Armour in the University of Oxford*, 1912, and *The Armourer and His Craft*, 1912.

* * *

A mysterious announcement was made in the *Times* of November 23, that fragments of a human skull, "said by experts to be that of a palæolithic man and the earliest undoubted evidence of man in this country," had been brought to light in the course of "excavations in Sussex undertaken by an anthropological student." No clue was given as to the identity of the finder or of the locality in the county of Sussex where the find was made. There were references to the find in the *Manchester Guardian* of November 21, with tall talk about the skull being "millions of years" old; but particulars were not given. However, we understand that a paper on the subject was to be read before the Geological Society on December 18—too late for reference in this month's *Antiquary*—so after that date it is to be hoped that secrecy may come to an end.

Since this paragraph has been in type, we have heard that the finder of the skull is Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., of Uckfield.

* * *

In many parts of the country the Court Leet is an extinct institution, but in Worcestershire, at least, it is still held in various places. *Berrow's Worcester Journal* of November 16 recorded meetings at Powick, Feckenham, and elsewhere. At Feckenham the ancient custom of assembling the jury under an oak-tree on the village green was maintained. A photographic picture of this gathering appeared in the journal named. The appointment of ale-taster and bread-weigher is still made.

* * *

The *Times*, November 18, reported that "while repairing the wall of a building, part of the ancient municipal buildings of Devizes, but now used as an ironmonger's store, the workmen had occasion to remove a large block of masonry. As they did so there fell out a small box, in which was a lock of deep golden hair, 6 inches long. Enclosed with the hair was a square of parchment, part of an old manuscript, over which was written—'This is the Hair of Thos. Everett, and was cut of is head by T. Cant the Barber, June the 20, 1797.'"

* * *

During excavations close to the river bank at Woolwich, workmen, in November, unearthed a large section of an ancient wooden ship and part of a mast about 5 feet in diameter. Both are in an excellent state of preservation. Local history has it that during the reign of Charles I. a vessel was sunk in the Thames near this spot, and it was suggested that these disclosed portions might be parts of this boat. But, with reference to this discovery, Mr. W. T. Vincent, President of the Woolwich Antiquarian Society, has drawn attention to the fact that it was in this neighbourhood that the *Harry Grâce à Dieu*, the first great battleship of the British Navy built by Henry VIII. met her fate by fire, as a contemporary record has it, "by carelessness of the mariners," in 1553. This vessel was built at the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich in 1512, and it was aboard her that Henry crossed to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. From the size and construction of the ship lately unearthed it is believed that she was a large man-of-war, and the position in which she lies leads to the conclusion that she must have been run ashore in an ancient dock or creek, as she lies on an even keel just on a level with low-water mark, 20 feet below the surface of the wharf in which excavations were being made when the vessel was discovered. A careful survey of the remains is being made by the London County Council.

* * *

Another suggestion was made in *Country Life*, November 30, that the ship might be "associated with the second Charles, and with a page in our history which we do not recall very willingly, when the Dutch, as Mr. Pepys records, sailed up and broke through the chain which had been thrown for defensive purposes across the river at Chatham. And then, he says, 'At night came home Sir W. Batten and W. Pen, who can only tell me that they have placed guns at Woolwich and Deptford, and sunk some ships below Woolwich and Blackwall, and are in hopes that they will stop the enemy's coming up. But strange our confusion! that among them that are sunk they have gone and sunk without consideration *The Franclin*, one of the King's ships with stores to a considerable value. . . . They speak also of another ship loaded to the value of £80,000 sunk with the goods in her.' A day or two later, having visited Woolwich personally, he records, 'It is a sad sight to see so many good ships there sunk in the River, while we would be thought masters of the sea.' Is it not likely to be one of those that the recent excavations are discovering?"

⁂

The sale of Mr. L. M. Solon's famous collection of pottery at Hanley took place on November 27-29, the total realized in the three days being £5,849.

⁂

The parishioners of Tong, near Wolverhampton, have decided to apply for a faculty authorizing the sale of the famous silver and gilt cup which was presented to the church by Lady Eleanor Harris about 1625. The *Times*, November 30, says: "In the opinion of some authorities the cup is a sacramental ciborium belonging to the time of Henry VIII., and is said to be the work of Holbein. Others do not regard it as an ecclesiastical vessel, but as a unique German drinking-cup several centuries old. The British Museum authorities several years ago offered £1,200, together with a facsimile, but the parish refused to sell on these terms. It is now reported that an offer from a private source of nearly £3,000, with the presentation of a duplicate, has been made if a sale is authorized.

"It is proposed that three-fifths of the proceeds should be devoted to the augmentation of the stipend of Tong and Remington, and two-fifths to other Church purposes." The offer is no doubt a tempting one, but, however valuable the treasures of a Church may be, they ought not to be alienated by sale. The vicar and churchwardens, and, indeed, the parishioners generally, are but trustees: they have inherited this Communion cup as a trust, and as such they should hand it on to their successors.

⁂

We have received the fifth annual report (1911-12) presented by the Council to the Court of Governors of the National Museum of Wales, the foundation-stone of which was laid by His Majesty King George on June 26 last. A photographic view of the foundations on October 1 last shows that considerable progress has been made since the stone was laid. The report chronicles generally satisfactory progress, though it is clear that the Council have a heavy task in hand in finding the remainder of their half of the cost of building and equipment, the Treasury having undertaken to supply the other half. Lists of gifts are appended, which are of the usual miscellaneous character—the donations including such diverse items as an Australian Aboriginal Stone Knife, and a "mid-Victorian Silk Hat."

⁂

The Somersetshire Archæological Society is finding itself greatly in need of increased funds. Although the strictest economy is exercised, the present income is insufficient to meet the growing needs of the Society, and the maintenance of its Museum and Library. The Council are consequently reminding the members that at the annual meeting at Wellington last year it was suggested that many members might be disposed to assist the finances of the Society by giving an increased annual subscription, beyond the minimum of 10s. 6d. Several members have already volunteered to support this scheme, and the Council are hoping that others may be willing to follow their example. The Somersetshire Society does such excellent work that it ought not to be hampered by lack of funds.

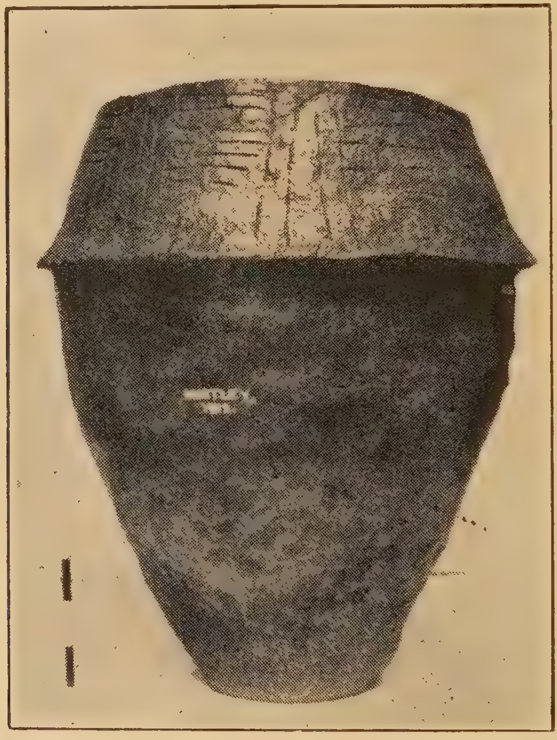
⁂

Some important acquisitions have recently been made in the Department of Woodwork in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Three of these are additions to the collection of mediæval woodwork. The earliest is a French casket of the fourteenth century, which is stated to come from the Church of the Holy Trinity at Eu, in Normandy. This casket was presented to the Museum by

Mr. Murray Marks; it is of oak, gilt, and elaborately carved with Gothic tracery, the mounts being of gilt copper, and the interior painted with the Coronation of the Virgin, and the symbols of the four Evangelists (exhibited in Room 51). A pair of oak cupboard-doors from Northamptonshire, painted with scenes representing the orders of Angels, dating from about 1500, is exhibited in Room 7. Of about the same date is the standing livery cupboard carved with open Gothic tracery, which was described in the fifth "Note" of the *Antiquary* for last July, and has been presented by Mr. Robert Mond, F.S.A., through the National Art-Collections Fund (Room 6).

⁂

The vessel shown in the accompanying illustration is the cinerary urn of the Late Bronze Age, dating about 700 B.C., mentioned in last month's "Notes," which was found recently at Mistley, near Manningtree. The urn, which is of coarse reddish-brown ware, is about 13 inches in height, and 9 inches across the top; the broad collar or overhanging rim is ornamented with groups of vertical and horizontal lines, made by pressing a piece of twisted cord into the clay while wet. This type of urn is supposed to have died out about 300 B.C., and is rare in Essex. The urn, which was inverted over the deposit of burnt human bones, was purchased and presented to the Colchester Corporation Museum by Mr. Walter B. Nichols, of Stour Lodge, Bradfield, near Manningtree. We are indebted to Mr. A. G. Wright, the Curator of the Museum, for this note.



Photograph by Mr. A. G. Wright, Curator, Colchester Museum.

⁂

The Victoria and Albert Museum has secured a fine piece of panelling, bearing the date 1546, from a house known as Beckingham Hall, Tolleshunt Major, Essex. It is elaborately carved with decorations in the style of the Renaissance, among which are the Royal arms, as borne by Henry VIII., and those of Stephen Beckingham. The old Hall at Beckingham, from which the panelling originally came, was built by Richard Beckingham on an estate granted to him by Henry VIII. in 1543.

The Museum collection of painted wooden roundels (also in Room 52), which were in use in Elizabethan and Jacobean times, has been enriched by a very uncommon set consisting of twelve pieces enclosed in a turned case, each painted in silver and gold on black, with figures wearing costumes of the period of James I.

⁂

An important example of Early English lacquer is shown in Room 55. This is a cabinet of the period of Charles II., mounted with brass and decorated with raised lacquer in gold and colours on a black ground. The carved stand is silvered: this is an unusual feature, gilt being more usually employed for such a purpose. In the same room is a Queen Anne writing-cabinet, which is stated to have belonged to Dean Swift; it is veneered with walnut and decorated with fine marquetry-work, and is fitted with glazed doors above and with a secretaire below. It is figured in Macquoid's *History of English Furniture.*

⁂

Sheffield has been somewhat stirred of late by the proposal to explore the Roman camp at Templeborough. At a meeting of the recently formed Hunter Archæological Society, which was held at the Sheffield University on November 12, Mr. T. Walter Hall presiding, Mr. W. T. Freemantle lectured on "The Call of Templeborough, a Roman Station." He pleaded that it was the duty of an archæological society worthy of the name to turn its attention to this Roman station so near and accessible to all the neighbourhood, and that they should devote their best efforts to insure that the whole site should be explored sooner or later. They ought not to rest or incur the stigma that they were deaf to the call of a site nearly two thousand years old, possessing such great possibilities and promise of antiquarian interest.

The site was most interesting to the city of Sheffield, because the new civic boundary actually touched as with a point the property they wished to acquire. Now that the civic boundaries adjoined those of Rotherham, that town and its corporation should become more eager to enter into the work, and to value better and preserve all its treasures and relics which had been discovered at Templeborough as well as to seek for more. If they made an earnest effort locally, he doubted not national help would be forthcoming.

⁂

Mr. Freemantle referred to the partial exploration of some thirty-five years ago, when pottery and tiles, fibulæ, seals, sandals, and many other relics of the Roman occupancy were brought to light, and urged that renewed action was urgently called for now because of the danger of "overwhelming of the ancient site by the ever-growing mountain of refuse which was quietly advancing on its eastern side," and of the "new danger now threatened more seriously, for a refuse cart-road had rapidly materialized close to the east side of the camp." He suggested that the civic authorities of Sheffield and Rotherham should combine to acquire the yet open ground at Templeborough, with its Roman station, and also the ground on the west, with a large tract of ground on the south side as a recreation ground, before a dense population covered the whole neighbourhood. This accomplished, the hidden mysteries of the Roman occupation of the neighbourhood might sleep on in safety and undamaged until excavations were undertaken.

⁂

We sincerely hope that steps may be taken in the direction indicated by Mr. Freemantle. The Hunter Archæological Society have opened a Templeborough Fund, and if the money can be raised for the purchase of the site, there is, as Mr. T. Walter Hall points out in a letter to a Sheffield paper, ample statutory means of protecting it under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, and its amending Acts, either through H.M. Office of Works or the County Council of Yorkshire or Derbyshire. The first thing to be done is to raise the £4,000 required before May 1 next, and then the work can be begun.

⁂

Nowadays we do not often hear the name of Luigi Canina mentioned, but in his day—he died in 1857 at the age of sixty-two—his remarkable conjectural restorations, on paper, of ancient buildings, were well known, and exercised considerable influence upon both architects and archæologists. He had much imagination, but was born before the day of scientific archæology. Mr. A. E. Richardson, however, has done well to revive his memory in a well-informed article in the *Architects' and Builders' Journal* of November 20. His paper on "The Restorations of Canina," illustrated by the only portrait extant, and reproductions of a number of his "restorations," may send not a few readers to turn over once again the leisurely pages, with their wonderful drawings, of Canina's ponderous volumes. The same *Journal*, in its issue of December 4, had an article of more direct appeal to the archæologist—"The Engineering Skill of the Ancient Builders"—by Mr. H. Slicer. In this Mr. Slicer discussed the old problem of how the Egyptians and other ancient peoples transported and erected the enormous blocks of stone which they used for building purposes, and with the aid of one or two illustrations from Egyptian sources suggested how the thing was done—chiefly by the sleigh and lever.

⁂

The *Times* of November 26 contained a two-column article entitled "The Lost City of Tharsis," in which Mr. Bernard and Mrs. Ellen M. Whishaw, writing from the Museum of Andalusian Pottery and Lace, Seville, gave a most interesting account of the discoveries which have been made in the course of the excavations which have been going on for some time past "in the centure of Seville, with the object of improving the access to the top of a steep ascent known as the Cuesta (cliff) del Rosario, which has hitherto been believed to be part of an outcrop of rock in the midst of the great plain of the Guadalquivir." Extensive remains have been found below the surface, and the writers believe that they have here identified the site of the lost city of Tharsis.

The *Manchester Guardian*, November 20, reported that "substantial progress has been made in the work of restoring the cloisters of Chester Cathedral, but the restoration will not be completed for some months. Difficulties are being encountered in the removal of masses of earth and stones, as well as the laying of new foundations. Stones have been unearthed from the foundation of the cloister, forming what are believed to be remains of the original fabric. Three buttresses supporting the cloister, which were built in 1817, have now been replaced by new buttresses in style with the older ones in the same line. From the foundations of these buttresses have been taken a number of stones, which formed a fine Early English arch, embellished with dog-tooth mouldings. These have been fitted together and placed in the crypt, where many other pieces of masonry, bearing Early English mouldings, have been stored. These pieces include arch-stones, which have been fitted together, heads and bases of pillars and clustered columns, some of which are beautiful examples of early carving. A human skull also has been discovered in a 'pocket' of the north cloister groining. Another interesting relic is what is apparently a portion of a piscina. Some finely carved Early English corbels have been found on the walls of the disused chambers, which are approached from the cloisters through a fine Late Norman or Early English doorway. With the exception of the west cloister all the windows have now been remullioned where the mullions were missing, and these repairs have wrought a striking change in their appearance."

⁂

In the course of some excavations which the Woolhope Field Club have been carrying out on the site of the old Roman town of Ariconium, near Hereford, various remains have been found. Among them are a well-preserved mosaic pavement, a Roman altar, pottery, coins, etc., while some foundations of buildings have been traced.

⁂

Congratulations to the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest on their success in saving the meadowland at the head of Windermere and the Roman fort. Canon Rawnsley and the local secretaries have succeeded in raising the whole of the requisite

£4,000. "The head of Windermere," as they announce, "is safe from disfigurement, and the right to land or wander on the shore for a frontage of 600 yards of river and lake has been obtained for the public." Funds are still required for the scientific exploration of the Roman fort in the Borran Field, but that is a comparatively minor matter, which can wait. The main point is that the head of Windermere itself is for all time secure against vandalism and encroachment.

* * *

The next spring meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society will take the form of a three-day meeting with headquarters at Wells. Usually the spring meeting is confined to one day, and the summer meeting extends over three days, but this year there will be a reversal of the conditions. This decision has been arrived at owing to the impossibility of keeping the Lake Village at Glastonbury open later than June.

* * *

A writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, December 10, mentions that the recently held court for Lord Leconfield's manor of Caldbeck, Upton and Underfell had before its duly sworn-in jurors, amongst other matters, the state of the ancient cross in the market-place. The jury and steward of the manor afterwards viewed this relic of antiquity, and ordered the necessary repairs. "It is a pity," continued the writer, "that all lords of manors do not through their courts take an interest in the careful preservation of these objects of historic value, and often of present-day use, that so often perish from neglect. Some years ago such a manor not very far distant from Manchester fell into the hands of a rich business man, who after a few years told his steward to hold no more courts, as from his point of view it only meant a dinner at his expense without any gain to him. From that time objects of beauty, antiquity, or even use to the public have had scant attention. Perhaps they would not have had more under his court rule, and now the district council hold sway things are no better. Let us be thankful that we have still some lords of manors who with their ancient privileges do not forget their duties."

Ilchester.

BY E. H. BINNEY, M.A.

IN the South of Somerset, nearly midway between the Bristol and and the English Channels, stands Ilchester, once the second, if not the first, town in the county. It has been twice, perhaps three times, besieged; it had four, if not six, churches, not to mention separate chapels. Now you could walk from one end of it to the other in two minutes. The guide-books say little about it, and there is little to be seen there; yet the place has a history of some interest, and it is the object of this paper to disentangle the true facts from the guesswork of the earlier antiquaries, and to give an indication of the sources from which the account of the place is drawn.

Take a large scale-map of South Somerset and notice the position of Ilchester. It lies south of the river Yeo. To the north is the small village of Northover, joined to Ilchester by a bridge; on all the other sides are low-lying meadows liable to floods. At the beginning of Ilchester all this low ground must have been a swamp, and, for the greater part of the year, impassable. Even now the three roads leading across it to Limington, Yeovil, and Ilminster are not infrequently covered by high floods. The town itself is raised only some 6 feet above the low ground, but as the sites of old towns tend to be raised by the accumulation of old building material and rubbish, at a very early time it was probably scarcely raised above the surrounding swamp. The water under Ilchester Bridge is shallow, and there was probably a ford there before there was a bridge. There are other places lower down where the river is fordable, but not at the only two places (Long Load and Langport) where the higher ground comes down to the river banks, and interrupts the stretches of low meadows. This may have been the reason why the Romans took their Foss Road over the river at Ilchester rather than lower down, where the expanse of swamp to be crossed in addition was greater. The ground to the south of Ilchester must have been then solid enough for road-making, though no doubt rather swampy still. Anyhow, they chose this spot for the junction of the Foss Road (to Ilminster) with the Yeovil (Dorchester) road, and this would make it a natural position for a Romano-British town or village, whether there was one there before or not. Apart from this there is no reason to suppose that Ilchester was a Roman station of any importance. Professor Haverfield* has made this clear. Few Roman remains have been found, and these need not have belonged to Romans; others have been wrongly assumed to be Roman. The name of the place, which has long been identified with the "Ischalis" of Ptolemy, cannot be connected with it. Moreover, if the identity could be proved, nothing would be gained thereby, as he gives no particulars about it.

In this connection Stukeley† curiously identifies "Pill Bridge, a little lower," with "the Uzella of Ptolemy." Pill Bridge is a narrow stone packhorse bridge two miles below Ilchester, on the old track to Langport; he does not appear to have been over it, and perhaps took it for the name of a town. He makes another guess in the same place, calling the "river Ivel, or Yeovil, the *Velox* of Ravennas," *i.e.*, of the anonymous geographer of Ravenna, who gives a list of names of the cities, rivers, etc., of Britain,‡ without saying anything about them. Velox comes last in the list of thirty rivers. It is exceedingly unlikely that a river so insignificant as the Yeo would find a place in a list limited to thirty names, or that it would come last if any sort of order was observed. One other name deserves mention. Camden§ thought Ilchester was the place called "Pontavel Coit," which he turned into "Pont Ivel Coit," in the list of thirty-two British towns at the end of the history of Nennius; but this again is a guess based upon an imaginary derivation, and we should be none the wiser if it were correct.

All that can be said with certainty of Ilchester before the time of the Saxons is that there was a town or village there during the Roman occupation of Britain; but, owing to its swampy surroundings, it would not have been a place where Romans proper would willingly plant themselves for permanent residence.

Of Saxon Ilchester before the Norman Conquest nothing is known. The name of the place does not occur in the Saxon Chronicle, though neighbouring places are mentioned. It probably became Saxon territory after the battle of Pen, in A.D. 658, when the Welsh were driven to the Parrett, which became the frontier between the West Welsh and the West Saxons. The river Yeo, or Ivel, from which the town takes its name, occurs in the deed of foundation of Athelney Abbey* (A.D. 852) as "Yevel," a form nearer to the present one than the early Norman "Givel-cestre" would imply.

Yet it was in the Saxon period that Ilchester must have been growing to its height. Perhaps it was near enough to the frontier for trade between Briton and Saxon, yet not so near as to be in danger of sudden raids. Perhaps, a century or two later, it was a central place on the route to the West not easily got at by the Danes from either the north or south coast. Certainly the Foss Road must have been a trade route when the country to the north was difficult to pass for the fens, and that to the south for its hills. So when it first appears in written records Ilchester is an important commercial town. Domesday Book (A.D. 1085) shows that it had 107 burgesses, men of some substance, and that £11 a year were paid for the market, a large sum for those days.† Furthermore, Ilchester was important enough to have a mint. Among a boxful of coins, discovered in 1833, of William I., were a number marked GIFLI, which are assigned by Hawkins, who describes them, to Ilchester.‡ There seems no reason for doubting that this is a customary abbreviation for the early Norman spelling Givelcestre. Again, in another description of coins of Henry II.,§ coins bearing the letters IVEL, or IVELCE, are assigned to Ilchester. There can be no doubt about these, and they conform to the later spelling Ivelcestre. (The spelling Givelcestre does not occur later than Walter of Coventry, probably late eleventh or early twelfth century.)

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* In the *Victoria County History of Somerset*, vol. i., p. 294.

† *Itinerarium Curiosum*, p. 154.

‡ The Ravenna Lists, and also Ptolemy's Geography, so far as they refer to Britain, are to be found in *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, and also in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*.

§ Camden's *Britannia* (edition of 1806), p. 78.

* *Cartularium Saxonicum*, vol. ii., p. 165.

† The entries are to be found in the *Victoria County History of Somerset*, vol. i., pp. 437, 441, and 467.

‡ *Archæologia*, xxvi. (1834), pp. 10, 17.

§ *Ibid.*, xviii. (1814), p. 3.

Before long Ilchester was to establish a strong claim upon the consideration of its King. On the death of the Conqueror, in 1087, the town supported William Rufus against the rebel barons, who were nominally upholding the claims of Robert of Normandy, but really fighting to secure their own freedom from control. Men who had much to lose had every reason to prefer a strong government to lawlessness. In 1088 the town successfully stood a siege, of which a short notice is to be found in the Chronicle of Florence of Worcester,* who died in 1118, and so was contemporary with the siege.

From this time onward the position held by Ilchester has to be inferred from a number of scattered allusions to be found in ancient charters, treasury records, and the like. It is only here and there that these tell us anything of interest about the place, but they are enough to show that the prosperity of Ilchester continued for nearly two centuries after the Norman Conquest, after which it began to wane. We hear of a charter granted to Ilchester by Henry II. (1154-1189),† following his policy of strengthening the position of the towns as a counterbalance to the excessive power of the barons. It is probably subsequent to the granting of this charter that we hear of the payment by the burgesses of Ilchester of twenty shillings "for the privileges of their guild."‡ Before this we find the usual formula that the sheriff gives an account of varying sums (from 50s. to 113s. 4d.) in respect of the town of Ilchester.§ I rather suspect, however, that Ilchester owed part of its advantages to a friend at Court.

Among the shadowy names connected with Ilchester that come down to us from the time of Henry II. there stands out one figure that is more substantial. One Richard of Ilchester was a Churchman of some importance, and we hear something of him in the Chronicle of Ralph de Diceto.* In 1163, being then Archdeacon of Poitiers, he was sent by Henry II. on an embassy to the Pope. This is significant. It was the year after the appointment of Thomas Beckett to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and it means that Richard of Ilchester was one of the prominent clergy on the side of Henry in his dispute with the Archbishop. Three years later he was excommunicated by the latter, but obtained absolution from the Bishop of St. Asaph. In 1173, three years after the murder of Beckett, he became Bishop of Winchester. He died in 1189.† The chronicler says nothing about his connection with Ilchester, but this is supplied from other sources. His name was Richard Toclive,‡ and he was born at Sock, as appears from the deed of foundation of Trinity Hospital, Ilchester, by William Dacus (about 1217-1220), to whom he must have been related.§ In the Pipe Rolls of 1163-1164 onwards Richard is the owner of a mill at Ilchester: in the deed William Dacus bestows certain houses and lands and "both the mills which I possessed in the town of Ilchester" upon his new foundation for the good of the souls of Richard Bishop of Winchester and a number of others, all of whom may be presumed to have been of his family. One of these mills must have been that which formerly belonged to Richard of Ilchester, and probably passed to William Dacus by inheritance. One other entry we find about him, in the Pipe Roll of 1181-1182, where there is mention of "the surplus revenue of the Bishop of Winchester, arising from the Isle of Wight, which he granted to the inhabitants of Ilchester." He evidently kept up his interest in his native place, and would be likely enough to have used his influence with the King to its advantage.

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* Edition of B. Thorpe, vol. ii., p. 24. He spells it "Givelceastra." There is an identical account, with a few variations in spelling (*e.g.*, "Givelcestria"), in the *Memoriale of Walter of Coventry* (Rolls Series, vol. i., p. 102); another, much abridged, is in the *Chronicle of Ralph de Diceto* (Rolls Series, vol. i., p. 214), copied from one of the others. He is about fifty years later, and spells the place "Yvelcestria."

† T. Gerard, *Description of Somerset* (1633), p. 203. (Somerset Record Society.)

‡ *Pipe Rolls*, 1179-1180 onwards.

§ *Pipe Rolls*, 1161-1162 onwards.

* Vol. i., pp. 312, 318-319, 368.

† Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum* (edition of 1846), vol. i., p. 195.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ *Somerset Archæological Society Proceedings*, xiii., p. 25 (1865).

The Charter of Henry II. was confirmed by King John.* Gerard is wrong in saying that it was done because the town held out successfully when besieged by the "seditious barons." The King had not much leisure for giving Charters after the Civil War had begun, and the date assigned (1203) is some years before the Civil War. I have not been able to verify this siege of Ilchester; it looks rather as if Gerard had confused it with the first. To this reign belongs the earliest of the Almshouse Deeds,† whereby William Dacus (the founder of Trinity Hospital) grants land to one Herward, or Hereward, whose name occurs frequently in the earlier Almshouse Deeds.

In this reign, also (1214), was born at Ilchester Roger Bacon, "in the Friary," says Collinson, whose authority I have not discovered. It has been suggested that there must be some mistake about his being born "in the Friary." There need not be. The Friary was not founded until about 1270,‡ and he may have been born in a house that afterwards was used for the Friary. Within a year or two of John's death Trinity Hospital was founded (1216-1220), "to receive invalid poor persons when travelling away from home." The Rev. T. Hugo wrote a very complete account of it.§ In 1241, owing to the poverty of the hospital and its occupants' lack of a suitable place of worship, the Church of St. Mary Minor was appropriated to it. Its site was just opposite the church, the latter being to the east and the hospital to the west of the road over the bridge from Northover, close to the south bank of the river.

At some time between 1270 and 1280 it had become a nunnery, and under the name of White Hall, or the New Hall, is frequently referred to in deeds, until 1435 or 1436, when the last mention of the "Nuns of Ilchester" occurs. By 1463 it is no longer a nunnery, but a free chapel, which became finally extinct in 1548. As a nunnery it was not a success. We hear of the Prioress Alicia de la Zerde, or Yard, being ejected for excessive harshness in 1316, and of her successor, Alicia de Chilterne, being also ejected for irregular behaviour nine years later. The intervention of the Bishop in the interests of discipline was frequent, and Hugo does not scruple to say that White Hall was the worst example of a mediæval nunnery he ever met with.

To return to chronological order, about 1270 there was founded at Ilchester a house of "Friars preachers." Little is known about its early years, but its buildings, in the south-west corner of the town, were subsequently extensive and important, as will appear later. About the same time, perhaps a little later, Ilchester suffered severely from fire and pestilence; the inhabitants petitioned Edward I. (1272-1307) to abate their "fee farme" on that account, and the abatement was granted.* I do not know whether it is to a dim tradition of this that we must ascribe the legend recorded by Stukeley "that the old city was set on fire by matches ty'd to the tayls of sparrows, let fly from a place called Standard Cross Hill." The story is improbable enough in itself, and, as Stukeley suggests, has been related of many other places.

Ilchester must have been on its decline before it suffered in this way, or else economic reasons would have caused it to be rebuilt and repeopled. A large town partly destroyed by calamity will soon rise again if the causes that made it rise at first still hold good. A town whose trade is dwindling already may never recover from such a blow. While rebuilding is in progress, trade will go to more conveniently situated rivals, and never return. The temporary lack of trade is itself a discouragement to face the cost of rebuilding, and would be an even stronger deterrent to new-comers than the fear of fresh outbreaks of pestilence. With the opening of roads across Sedgemoor, Taunton, and Bridgewater began to share the traffic to the west which had so long been almost the monopoly of Ilchester, and the level road, once it could be made secure upon the swampy ground, had the advantage of being, at least in summer, the easiest.

Some trade, no doubt, was sea-borne to

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* Collinson, *History of Somerset*, and *Pipe Roll*, 1204-1205.

† Buckler, *Ivelchester*, Deed No. 1.

‡ Collinson, and Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*.

§ *Somerset Archæological Society Proceedings*, xiii. (1865), p. 25.

* Gerard.

Bridgewater, and had no occasion to make the troublesome passage up the Parrett and Yeo to Ilchester, if its ultimate destination was further west. That water-borne coal made its way up to Ilchester centuries ago can, I think, be proved by the seams of coal dust and small coal to be seen to this day in the banks of the river below the town, as much as four feet below the present ground surface. How far back it dates it is impossible to say, because we do not know how fast the river has deposited silt, or how far the burial has been helped by earthworms or the hand of man, in cutting the banks down clean and piling the stuff on top. The absence of stones and clay in the fine friable silt on top and the regular level of the top makes it unlikely that the burial is artificial. Earthworms have no doubt contributed much: they have been known to bury coal dust seven inches in eighteen years,[*] though of course this rate would become slower and slower as the top layer of earth became thicker. Still, between the river and the worms, several centuries, at least, must have elapsed since the coal dust was unloaded from the boats. The carriage of coal to Ilchester by boat has only ceased within the memory of living persons.

From the beginning of the fourteenth century there is no indication that Ilchester was recovering any of its former prosperity; in fact, there is very little mention of it, except in deeds of local interest, which tell little or nothing about its relations with the outer world. In 1426, when the nunnery was still in existence, if on its last legs, and the Friary was flourishing, Robert Veel founded the almshouse opposite the latter, in a house rebuilt by him, for the reception of five, six, or seven poor men.[†] It is said that in 1497 Perkin Warbeck fled from Taunton through Ilchester when seeking refuge at Beaulieu Abbey;[‡] but I have not been able to find the source of this statement. In 1502 the parish churches of St. Mary Minor and St. John the Baptist were united and annexed to the church of St. Mary Major for lack of funds.[§]

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[*] Darwin, *Vegetable Mould and Earthworms* (1881), p. 146, etc.

[†] Buckler, Deed No. 120.

[‡] *Somerset Archæological Society Proceedings*, xxv., ii. 63.

[§] Collinson.

(*To be continued.*)

Ullard: Its Church and its Cross.

By the Rev. Francis W. Galpin, M.A., F.L.S.

IT was the month of June when I found myself in Dublin with the long-wished-for opportunity of visiting the old village of Ullard, Co. Kilkenny, its interesting church, and its still more interesting cross.

Arriving at Borris, the nearest railway-station, a three-mile drive on the mail car through the delightful scenery of the Barrow valley brought me to the spot I sought. The village, indeed, seems to be almost a thing of the past, though its "street" retains the old name; the weather-worn church is roofless and in a ruinous state, but, standing by the "street" in a grove of trees, it forms a picturesque object in its decay, while its architectural features are especially noteworthy. Dr. O'Donovan, in his comments on the Ordnance Survey, gives the dimensions of the building as follows: Nave, 33 feet long by 22 feet wide; and chancel 24 feet long by 18 feet wide; but Lord Dunraven, in his *Notes on Irish Architecture*, records slightly different measurements.

The western entrance is through a fine recessed doorway in the Hiberno-Romanesque style of the first half of the twelfth century. It reminded me of the far more perfect and elaborate example in Cormac's Chapel on the Rock of Cashel, which was erected between the years 1127-1134. As will be seen in the illustration (Fig. 1), the lintel was originally carried across in a straight line with the caps of the side pillars, but a later supporting arch has been inserted, and the displaced architrave worked into the new masonry. The floor space of the nave is now occupied by graves and tombstones; in the south wall are two narrow round-headed windows, widely splayed on the inside.

The chancel arch is pointed and later; it has, moreover, been partially filled in with comparatively recent work to prevent a collapse. In the east wall there is a two-light Gothic window, but the stone altar which once stood beneath it has been removed; in the south wall under an arch are a piscina and sedilia; in the north wall there is an aumbry.

On the floor space an unsightly stone-roofed erection covers the entrance to a subterranean vault. In the north east corner of this part of the church there is a small square-headed doorway forming the entrance to a spiral stairway, which led originally to an upper room (probably a priest's chamber) contained in a small round tower.

On making the circuit of the sacred building, I observed with surprise a long and massive buttress, which I at first imagined had been erected to prop up the east wall, though it appeared unnecessarily obtrusive; on rounding it, however, I discovered that it and its fellow were the side walls of a handball alley, the east wall of the church serving as the base of the court!

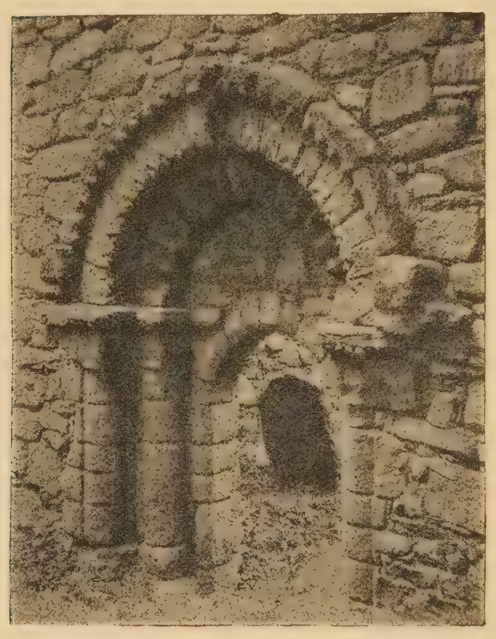

FIG. I.—WEST DOORWAY, ULLARD OLD CHURCH (TWELFTH CENTURY).

Hard by stands the famous cross—12 feet 6 inches in height—the special object of my visit. It is made of granite, and has suffered greatly from the wear and tear of eleven centuries. Owing probably to the exigencies of the ball-court it does not occupy its proper position, the front now facing south-east instead of due east. The back is much weather-worn, and any carvings which may have adorned it are almost obliterated; but I was thankful to find the other face was in a much better condition. The base, which is somewhat hidden by a low stone wall, is ornamented with the interlacing scroll pattern so characteristic of Irish work; the central portion of the shaft has been lost for years and concrete now supplies its place; the head of the cross, of which an illustration is given (Fig. 2) is thus described by O'Neill (*Sepulchral Crosses of Ancient Ireland*, 1857): "The two figures at the top are possibly Saints Peter and Paul; the centre group Christ crucified, with two figures holding, one the sponge with vinegar and hyssop, the other the spear with which the Saviour's side was pierced. This mode of treating the Crucifixion is very usual in such works. One of the cross arms has a figure playing a harp, probably intended for the Royal Psalmist. On the other cross arm is carved Abraham's sacrifice." The figures in the upper panel of the shaft he puts down as "portions of two apes."

The representation of the instrument, called by O'Neill a harp, has proved a source of great interest ever since Sir Samuel Ferguson, in 1834, sent a sketch of it to Dr. Petrie, the great Irish antiquary, with the following remarks: "What do you think of the harper? I protest it is a true copy, but if it be a harp he plays, how could the strings be fastened as they would seem to be on such a frame? Bunting would be highly tickled." Edward Bunting was then preparing a second edition of his *Ancient Music of Ireland*, and, when it appeared in 1840, he included in it an engraving of the instrument, taken from a sketch by Mr. E. V. Alcock, son of the Rector of Ullard, as an illustration to Ferguson's account of the antiquity of the harp in Ireland. The writer stated that "it is the first specimen of the harp without a fore-pillar that has hitherto been discovered out of Egypt." This is now, of course, no longer true, for examples of harps so constructed have been found in Assyria and Persia; in fact, the soung of Burmah and the nanga of North Africa still exist as survivals of this peculiar Oriental type.

But it is a question, as Ferguson himself suggested, whether the instrument shown on the Ullard cross is a harp at all; and also whether it is "without a fore-pillar." It will be noticed that it is quadrangular and not triangular like the harp, and we know that the Keltic or Irish name for the quadrangular instrument was "crot" or "cruit," which the best authorities consider to have been a form of lyre—that is, it had a soundboard *behind* the strings and not *below* them as in the harp. In an Irish manuscript of the ninth century in the British Museum (Vit. F. xi.) there is a drawing of a performer on the crot which gives a clue to the construction of the Ullard instrument of whose possibilities Ferguson had such doubts. The strings attached to the bottom of the instrument pass over a bridge resting on a soundboard, and are carried up to tuning pegs placed in the upper part or head. The soundboard does not cover the whole back of the instrument, but only the lower half; and at the end of the curved head there is an ornamental strut or support which keeps the upper part in position, and enables it to resist the vertical tension of the strings.

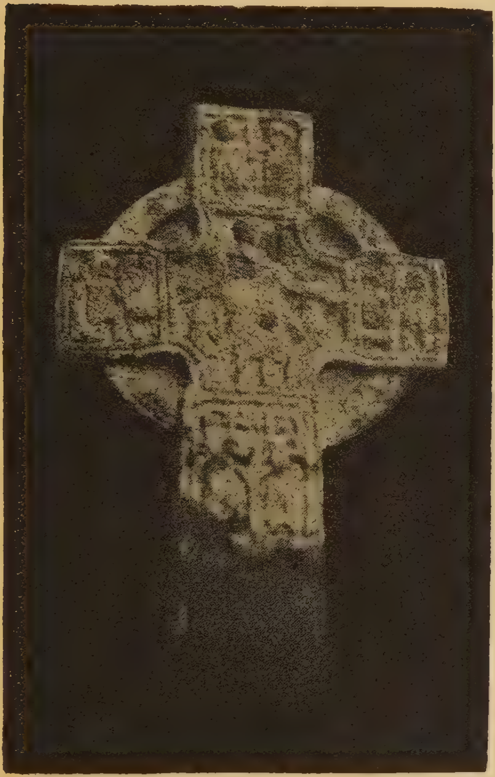

FIG. 2.—THE ULLARD CROSS (NINTH CENTURY).

I was able to examine the Ullard carving closely, and to take many rubbings and photographs; there was a particularly good light; the stone had been well wetted by rain; and I have no doubt as to there being a front strut or support to the instrument, while the back soundboard places it with the lyres and psalteries and not with the harps. A similar instrument is depicted on the South Cross, Castledermot (about twenty miles north of Ullard), and has been well illustrated by Miss Margaret Stokes in *The High Crosses of Durrow and Castledermot*. At Kells, Clomacnoise, and Monasterboice, the same large quadrangular crot is seen, and in Scotland, on the great cross at Iona. On a twelfth-century ivory binding in the British Museum (Egerton Manuscripts, 1139) there is the representation of a crot; the work is probably Greek, and was executed for Melissenda, wife of Foulques, Count of Anjou and King of Jerusalem.

My task at Ullard over, a friendly farmer kindly offered me a ride to Graig-na-managh, a quaint little town close by, with the remains of the once celebrated Cistercian Abbey of Duiske, founded *circa* 1212, and suppressed in 1536. The greater part of the old church is still used for worship, and portions of the refectory, the scriptorium, the chapter-house, and several other buildings, are yet standing. In the churchyard has been erected an ancient cross known as the "Ballyogan Cross," and though the design is different to that at Ullard, the same subjects are depicted (Fig. 3). The crot-player is carved in the lowest panel of the shaft, and the bottom part is somewhat mutilated. His instrument seems to be identical with that at Ullard, though in this case the soundboard may have covered the *whole* of the back. The stranger who visits Graig and its neighbourhood in search of past history should make the acquaintance of one of its leading townsmen, Mr. Patrick O'Leary, an active member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, whose knowledge as an archæologist is only equalled by his enthusiasm and skill as a musician. To him I am deeply indebted for genuine Irish hospitality, and for the loan of books and pamphlets on the curiosities of the district, which his cousin, Mr. John O'Leary, supplemented by some excellent views of the Ballyogan Cross. It was with real regret I left so interesting a spot and the warmhearted friends I had found; but the long day was closing, the mail-car was in waiting, and Borris had to be reached for the last train to Dublin.

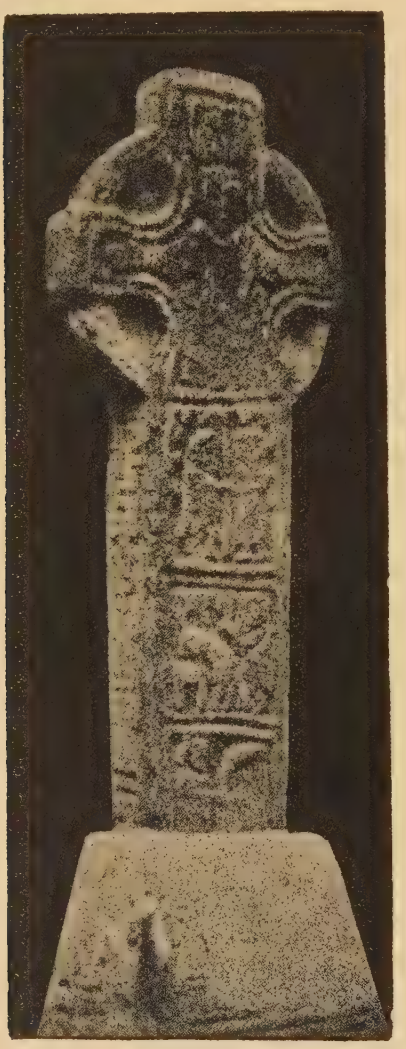

FIG. 3.—THE BALLYOGAN CROSS (NINTH CENTURY)

Some Unpublished Letters of Sir Walter Scott.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE following letters of Sir Walter Scott as yet, it is believed, unpublished, were addressed four of them to his lawyer, Mr. Hay Donaldson, W.S., of Edinburgh, one to Mr. James Gibson of Edinburgh, and the remaining one to the boys of Footherley School, Staffordshire. The first five letters were given by Mr. Hay Donaldson (who was a brother of the well-known Cambridge professor, Dr. Donaldson) to a nephew, at whose death they passed to the present possessor. I do not know what baronet is referred to in the postscript to letter No. I., into whom the spurs of the law were to be dashed up to the rowel-heads; but it has been suggested that a similar sentiment is expressed in some words of Edie Ochiltree to Lovel that occur in the *Antiquary*:

"There's a sough in the country about that six hundred pounds, and there's a writer cheeld in Edinburgh has been driving the spur-rowels o' the law up to the head into Sir Arthur's sides to gar him pay it, and if he canna, he maun gang to jail or flee the country."*

When this first letter was written, Sir Walter had not been created a baronet. He had bought the Abbotsford estate in 1811, and he built a new house there which was completed in 1824. His baronetcy dates from 1820.

Letter No. II., addressed to Mr. James Gibson of Edinburgh, was in reply to one from that gentleman, in which he evidently thought (though wrongly) that Sir Walter had made a personal attack upon him in several numbers of the *Beacon* newspaper. What this was about I do not know; but Sir Walter, in Letter No. III., addressed to Mr. Donaldson, says that he had never even seen the paragraph Mr. Gibson complains of, nor had he ever written a line for the *Beacon*, though he had subsidized it.

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* See the *Antiquary*, edition 1831, vol. i., p. 321.

Letters No. IV. and V. are undated, but were probably written about the same time. Lord Compton, named in the earlier letter, became, in 1828, second Marquis of Northampton; he was twenty years younger than Scott, being born in 1790; but he was a man of considerable eminence, and became a trustee of the National Gallery, and of the British Museum, and President of the Royal Society; he married, in 1815, a Scotch lady, Miss Margaret Macleane-Clephane, and died in 1851.

The last letter was written in 1823 to some boys at Footherley School, in reply to a request made by them that Sir Walter would compose a school song for them. He not unnaturally pointed out in reply that the composer of such a song ought to be acquainted with the local circumstances, the scenery of the neighbourhood, and the amusements of the school to write a school song with good effect. Of the eight boys who sent the request, Lionel Eld, then aged fourteen, belonged to the Elds of Seighford, and was afterwards a Colonel in the Bengal Army. William Fletcher, then aged twelve, was afterwards a First Classman at Oxford, and a Fellow of Brasenose College, and Head-master of Wimborne Grammar School. His brother, Thomas William Fletcher, then aged fourteen, became a barrister-at-law, Colonel of the Staffordshire Militia, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Charles Thornhill, then aged fifteen, took Holy Orders, and became Vicar of St. Peter's, Coventry. Of the other signatories I can give no account. Footherley is a hamlet in Shenstone parish, Staffordshire, and there is some account of the place in Shaw's *History of Staffordshire*, pp. 49, 50. I should be glad to know more of the school which was held at Footherley Hall, for it turned out some very good scholars.

I.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am favoured with your two letters and inclose my receipt for £250 due on the 20th by the Fee fund and Mr. Marshal collector therefor. Pray pay yourself for the advances you have made on my account and send me the balance by post-bill. I am in no hurry for it, having plenty of cash here.

I have written to the Duke inclosing your letter, which will speedily produce an answer as to your attending the Head Court. I pointed out to his Grace several reasons why you should do so, and we must wait his decision. I have little doubt that it will be to request your attendance, which I think should be regular and official. As to this we must, of course, await his Grace's pleasure, which I will communicate the instant I learn it.

Ever, my dear sir,
Yours very truly,
WALTER SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD,
20 *Septr.* [1817].

I entirely agree with you on the necessity of letting Powguild. There can be no doubt on the subject. Pray dash the spurs of the law up to the rowel-heads in the Baronet; he deserves no quarter on our part.

[*Endorsed*] HAY DONALDSON, ESQ., W.S.
FREDERICK STREET,
EDINBURGH.

James Gibson to Sir Walter Scott.

EDINBURGH,
14 *Sept.*, 1821.

SIR,

Some weeks ago there appeared in the *Beacon* a false, injurious, and most malicious attack on my private and professional character, and that the libel might the more surely attract the notice of the public, the charges contained in it were repeated in successive numbers of that paper as indisputably true.

I have, in consequence, been advised, and am resolved to raise an action of damages against all concerned in carrying on, or supporting, by pecuniary means, the *Beacon*, and I am sorry to say that facts have been stated to me which, if well founded, will subject you to the conclusions of that action.

I have been informed that you, along with several others, have subscribed a bond of credit to a banking-house for the support of the *Beacon*, besides otherways rendering yourself responsible for the conduct of that paper.

Such generally is the nature of the information I have received; but I should not act, with proper respect to you, did I not, before commencing my action, give you an opportunity of disclaiming any connection of the kind alluded to with the paper in question.

If I do not, within a few days, receive a satisfactory disclamation, I shall consider myself warranted by the information I have received, and by prevalent report, to include your name, as a defender, in the action I am about to raise.

At the same time I beg to assure you that it will give me great satisfaction to receive from you such an answer as shall relieve me from the painful necessity of proceeding against you.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
Y^{r} most obed. s^{t},
JAS. GIBSON.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

II.

Copy Answer to Mr. Gibson.

SIR,

I found your letter of the 14th to-day on my return from the Jedburgh Circuit, and regret that a post should have passed without your receiving my reply that I have certainly subscribed a Bond of Credit to a Banking House in support of the *Beacon* Newspaper. And that I have NOT otherwise directly or indirectly rendered myself in any respect responsible for the conduct of that paper. If you think proper after receiving so explicit an answer to include me in any proceedings which you may commence against the newspaper or its managers I will of course hold you liable for the costs of such unauthorized procedure, and am, etc.

ABBOTSFORD,
16 *Sept.*

I have only to add that Mr. Hay Donaldson, W.S., is my Law Agent, with whom any further communications on this subject, should it seem to require any, will be carried on with most propriety.

III.

MY DEAR DONALDSON,

I beg to enclose you a most absurd letter from your brother, James Gibson, with a copy of my answer. I was desirous of being quite candid with him. I never saw the paragraph he complains of, never wrote a line for the *Beacon* nor revised a line written by another, nor ever had the most distant connection either generally or occasionally with the management of the paper. So that laying this most uncalled attack upon me with some whimsical conduct of an old friend of yours I can only say with the old song—

> What [mutale?] devil's taen the Whigs
> I think they've a gaen daft, Sir.

I have turned, however, to you for further correspondence, but have no idea he will trouble you.

A much more serious matter is the appearance of another bill of £500 at twenty-one days' sight from poor Jem. By what inanity he is possessed it is difficult even to guess. I suppose utter ruin will come next. By the way, in computing the legacies against my mother's estate, I have no desire he should be charged with any part of the £400 bequeathed to my uncle. The legacy, you know, lapsed by my uncle predeceasing my mother, and though it is very right that *I* who have the means should make it good, there is no such reason to burthen Jem with any share of it, who cannot afford to be generous. I wish to God he would learn to be just to himself and his friends. I send you my letter to him open that you may see it, and take a note of anything respecting business; there can be no need to copy the whole. His son is a most delightful being as I ever saw.

I take the opportunity to send my receipt for £250 due by Mr. Marshall (fee-faw-fund) upon the 21st current, which pray recover and run it, perhaps he only may

> Give all he can and bid us dream the rest,

for we sometimes get our cash on partial payments.

Yours truly,
W. SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD,
21st Septr. [1821].

[*Endorsed*] HAY DONALDSON, ESQ., W.,
CASTLE STREET,
EDIN.

IV

DEAR DONALDSON,

You must dine with me to-morrow, *sans faute*, that I may introduce you to Lord Compton, and then we may have some chat together confidentially. This being an engagement of business, I hope it will supersede any you may have previously formed.

Yours very truly,
W. SCOTT.

CASTLE STREET,
Thursday.

[*Endorsed*] HAY DONALDSON, ESQ.

V.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose the needful, and thank you always for reminding me of it.

Yours truly,
W. SCOTT.

[*Endorsed*] HAY DONALDSON, ESQ.

The Boys of Footherley School to Sir Walter Scott.

FOOTHERLEY HALL,
Feby. 28th, 1823.

HONOR'D SIR,

The fame of your unrivalled poems which is spread through the whole world, your works which we have so often had the pleasure of perusing, and your own good nature, may perhaps pardon this intrusion on your time. We are sensible that it is in the highest degree imprudent thus to trouble you, since every moment that we engage your attention will be a loss to the public, and to the whole world. We have, however, been so bold as to request you to compose for us a Holiday-song—a song for an occasion which you are sensible is highly interesting to School Boys. It has always been a reproach to us that whilst other Schools have one or more Holiday-song, we have none that we can call our own. This, however, by the generosity of the first poet of the age we now hope to obviate. And trusting that you will comply with our request, we remain, with feelings of the utmost deference due to genius and reputation,

Your obliged humble Serv^ts^,
The Undersigned:

H. WELLS. C. THORNHILL.
L. ELD. T. W. FLETCHER.
H. BRETT. R. WHISTON.
W. FLETCHER. C. WEAVER.

VI.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,

I would be most happy to do any in my power to gratify you, and it is only my long lost habit of rhyming which obliges me to decline your request. Besides, a song of the kind you require ought to be written by some one well acquainted with all the local circumstances which may be touched upon in such verses, with good effect, and I, you know, am a Stranger to the situation, the Scenery, and the amusements of Footherley Hall, and so would be obliged to proceed upon general idea, which would be probably very commonplace and apply as well to any other place as to the Scene of your present labours.

I wish you most sincerely, success in your hours of labour, and amusement in those of relaxation, and remain,

Your obliged friend, and well wisher,
WALTER SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD,
8th March [1823].

The following additional letter to Mr. Hay Donaldson has come to light since the foregoing letters were communicated to the *Antiquary*. It should properly come in between Letters I. and II.

VII.

DEAR SIR,

I reinclose Jem's letter and only wish you to state further that my cash will be in your hands at Whitsunday, since if I cannot get it upon the bond which you have I will procure it some other way. Indeed I have been almost daily expecting he would have drawn for it.

I leave town to-morrow much jaundiced, and hope to bring my complexion to a better hue at [? less & less rule em] by a fortnight grazing at Abbotsford. Talk of lilies and roses, I rival jonquils and daffodils.

Yours truly,
W. S.

11 *March*, 1819.

[*Endorsed*] Hay Donaldson, Esq.

English Mediæval Figure-Sculpture.*

By the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.

IT is no easy matter to assign exact limits to such terms as "mediæval" or "Middle Ages," and it seems almost essential to the use of each that it should be expressly defined according to the nature of the circumstances under consideration. There is no need, therefore, to cavil with the authors of this fine work when they restrict the term "mediæval" to four centuries—namely, from about 1130 to 1530. True, there are some English figure-sculptures of a somewhat rude and stiff character prior to 1130; and it is equally true that Gothic forms in recumbent effigies lingered on for some time subsequent to 1530; but still, broadly speaking, it is quite accurate to say that "in the main the mediæval sculpture of England must be taken as conterminous with Gothic architecture in England."

This really noble volume gives vivid expression, by means of a wealth of excellent photographs, described in good nervous English, of the sensitive refinement of the English craftsmen of the thirteenth century in the beautifying of the soaring fabrics of the day with the choicest of figure-sculpture. From 1250 to 1300, according to the ripe judgment of Mr. Prior in another of his works, *A History of the Gothic Art in England*, was the golden age of architectural effort on this side the Channel; but it has never before been brought out so clearly that this was the particular period when purity of ideas and the perfection of exact execution, accompanied occasionally by an exquisite grace, characterized the best efforts of figure-carving as an accessory to architecture. The work of that time was never surpassed, and very rarely equalled, by what came after. The Lincoln angels are the best known by students of our cathedrals; they are of 1260-1270 date; but they are, to our mind, surpassed by the somewhat earlier angels of Westminster. These latter great reliefs occur in the transept ends, both north and south, where they are carved inside upon the spandrels of the window arches; their date, by the aid of the Abbey accounts, can be narrowed down to between 1250 and 1253. Of these exquisite angels, this volume speaks in richly merited praise: "The lines of the reliefs are masterly in their adaptation to the architectural rhythm; but in itself, also, this sculpture has qualities which command attention. Its appeal is what only the masterpieces of expression obtain, a power outside technicalities of workmanship and arrangement. Like so much of thirteenth-century sculpture, it conveys the idea of a new birth in art; as if a fresh incarnation has come of the noble type—the ideal which, as opposed to the sensuous, the trivial, or the merely pretty, we call for want of a better term 'monumental.' Such had it appeared in the Greek art of the fifth century B.C., and no Athenian relief could be of calmer dignity or more serenely composed than are these Westminster angels of the thirteenth century. Strangely, too, the hair and drapery of some eighteen hundred years previous, the head-fillets and fine linen folds, have been, in a way, reproduced."

There is, too, a special charm in the youthful angels, carved as an orchestra of musicians, in the old quire screen of Salisbury Cathedral, of about the same date as the finer efforts at Westminster.

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* *An Account of Mediæval Figure-Sculpture in England*, by Edward S. Prior, M.A., F.S.A., and Arthur Gardner, M.A., F.S.A. With 855 photographs. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1912. Demy 4to., pp. xii+734. Price £3 3s. net. We are indebted to the publishers for the loan of the blocks illustrating this review.

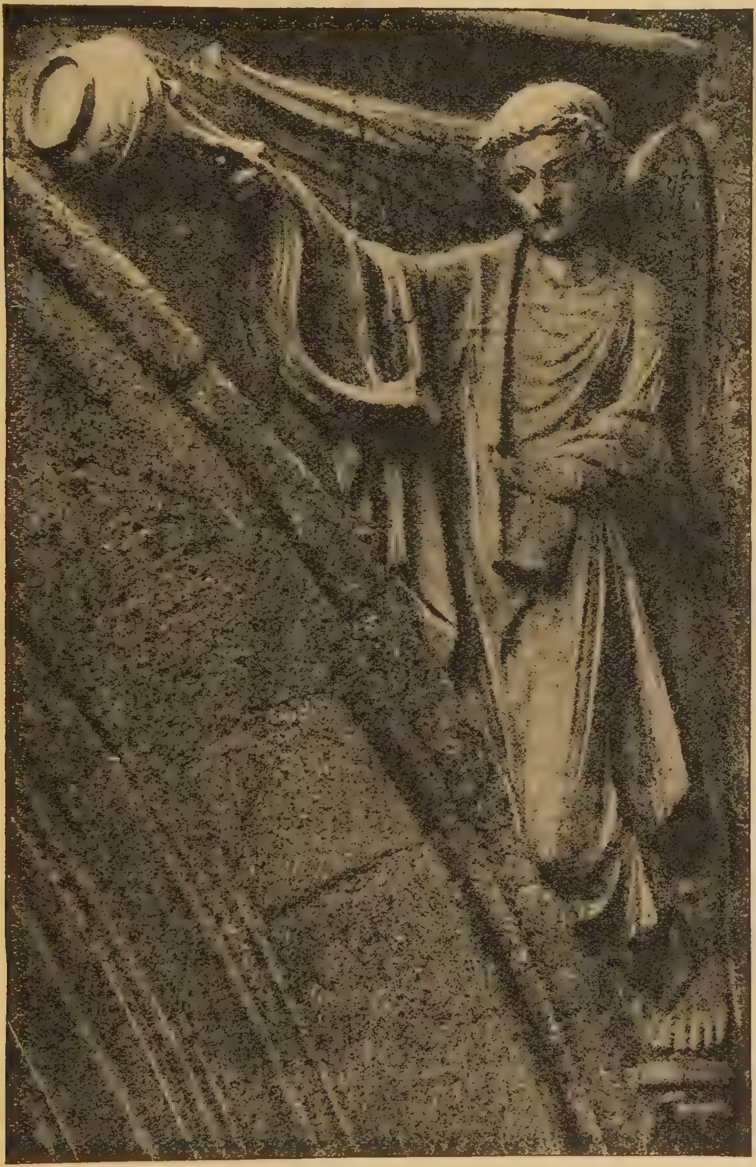


FIG. I.—WESTMINSTER ABBEY "ANGEL," WEST SIDE OF NORTH END OF TRANSEPT, *c.* 1250.

An excellent chapter is given as to the first Gothic statues, 1200 to 1280, as illustrated by those of Peterborough, Wells, Westminster, Lincoln, as well as by less famous and often much-damaged efforts at York, Durham, Crowland, Howden, Boston, Heckington, Newark, Geddington, etc. This is followed by the somewhat inferior statue-

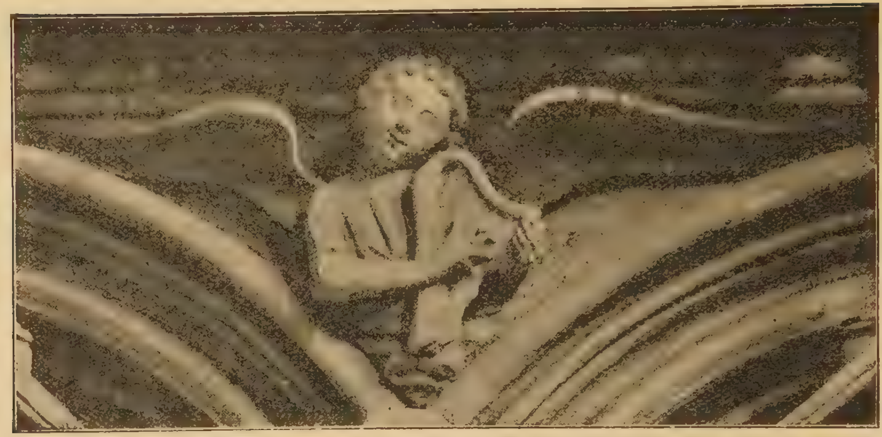


FIG. 2.—SALISBURY: OLD QUIRE SCREEN, "THE CHOIR OF ANGELS," *c.* 1260.

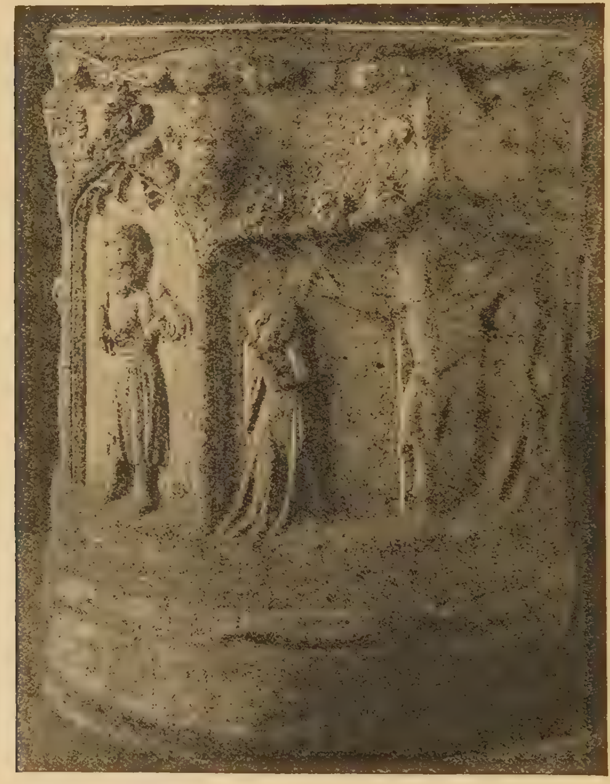


FIG. 3.—BURFORD, OXON: FIGURE-CARVED FONT, *c.* 1340.

work of the second period of English mediæval figure sculpture—namely, from 1280 to 1300. In this section the present writer is glad to find the singularly graceful small alabaster Pietà of the church of Breadsall, Derbyshire, which is here dated as *circa* 1350. It was a special joy, so long ago as 1877, to be one of the first to rescue this highly prized example of Derbyshire alabaster from beneath the flooring of the north aisle, where it had doubtless been concealed with some care when rampant Puritanism was raging through the land.

The subject of figure-sculpture on fonts would not, of course, be neglected in such a comprehensive work as this; and though more than one good monograph has been recently issued on this very subject, not one word nor a single illustration given us by Messrs. Prior and Gardner could with advantage be spared. The figure-sculpture of early fonts is quite adequately treated, but the font-sculpture of the third period of figure imagery—namely, from 1380 to 1530—is one of its most important features, and is almost infinitely varied. The remarkable and interesting font of Burford, Oxford, is difficult to date. It is here included in the third period, but the conjectural date below the illustration is 1340. For my own part, 1360 to 1370 seems a more likely supposition. The hint is thrown out that this may have been an early plain "tub" font, afterwards carved by fourteenth-century masons.

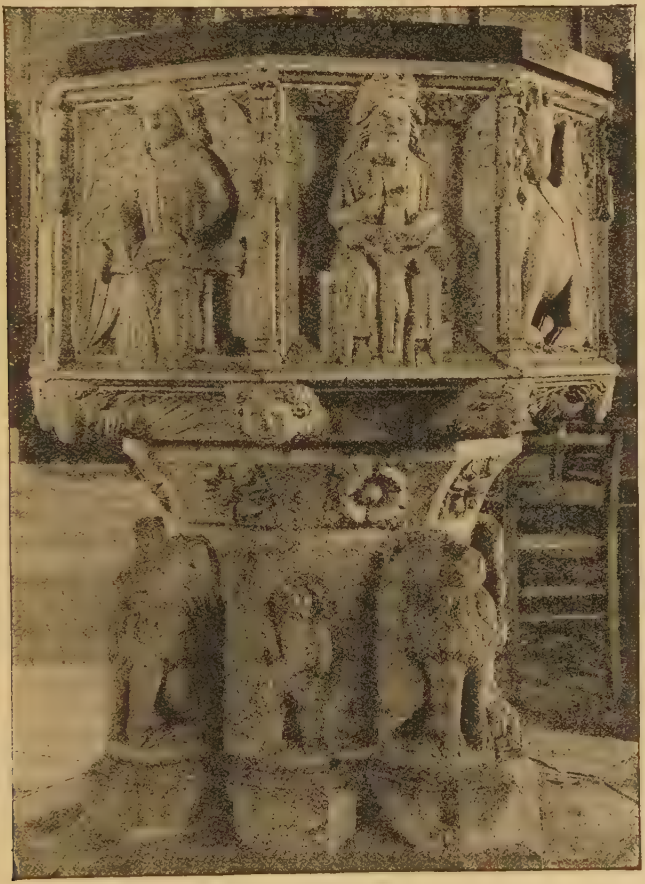


FIG. 4.—ORFORD, SUFFOLK: EVANGELIST FONT, *c.* 1400.

But we see no reason for such an idea; there are other instances of a like kind, as at Bakewell, Derbyshire. A good choice has been made out of the infinite variety of beautiful fifteenth-century figure-sculptured fonts selected for special illustration and comments. One of the best of these is the fine font of Orford, Suffolk. The bowl-panels have the evangelistic symbols alternating with the Pietà and the seated Trinity sculpture.

Passages relative to the almost invariable use of painting on sculptured mediæval fonts, and elsewhere in old church interior stone carving, had been marked for quotation and a small amount of criticism, but space prohibits their insertion.

Nor is there room to say anything with regard to sepulchral effigies, which form the second, but smaller, section of the book, further than that they are admirably treated in their progress from Purbeck marble to freestone, and from freestone to alabaster.

It has only been possible, in this inadequate notice, to draw attention to a few of the leading features of this beautiful, instructive, and in many respects original, work. It may reasonably be expected that all intelligent architectural students and all sensible ecclesiologists will obtain this fascinating volume, or at least desire to possess it.

Ringmer Church, near Lewes.

By John Patching.

THE church of Ringmer is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and was from early times a Peculiar—that is to say, a parish not under the jurisdiction of the Bishop in whose diocese it was situated. The Peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury in East Sussex comprised in the Deanery of Southmalling extended from the borders of Kent to Lewes, and originated from the powers which the Archbishops exercised in places where they owned property. The church of Ringmer is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and the first notice we have of it is in the will of Henry, the first known Vicar of the parish. We also have mention of the church in the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291. In the Nona Roll of twenty years later there is no mention of the church, but it is recorded therein that "the Rector of Stanmer has and receives all the oblations of each person buried in Southmalling, namely, from Ringmere, Wellinghame, Aystone, Norlyngton, Suthram, and Clyve, and that the value of such oblations is 100s." The church as we know it is mainly Perpendicular in style, and consists of a nave with north and south aisles, chancel with side chapels, south porch and modern west tower. The nave is divided from the aisles by an arcade of four arches on octagonal columns, the bases on the south side being of the same shape, while those on the north side are circular and very massive, showing evidence of Norman origin. The roof of the nave is a good specimen of the style.

Mr. Henry, the first known Vicar, by his will, dated 1275, left property in four parishes to endow a chantry in the parish church at Ringmer to William de Pontefract, whom he names as the first chaplain, succeeding ones to be appointed by the Dean of Southmalling. In addition, the Vicar bequeathed "the houses and tenements upon the bridge at Lewes which I hold of the Archbishop." The chaplain had to celebrate ten masses a day—three for the founder, four for his benefactors who had given him alms, two for St. Mary, the patron saint of Ringmer, and one for the Holy Spirit. The endowment was afterwards found insufficient, and the number of masses was reduced to five weekly; namely, three for the testator, one for the Virgin Mary, and one for the Holy Spirit. The late Mr. Heneage Legge was of opinion that the north chapel was the chantry mentioned in the Vicar's will, but the style in which the chapel is built is of much later date. This chapel has a piscina in the east wall, a somewhat unusual position. On the north wall is a Tudor Renaissance monument representing a man and a woman in black dress and ruffs kneeling beneath a canopy. The verses beneath commemorate the virtues of Mrs. Elizabeth Mayney, wife of Francis

Jefferay, daughter and coheir of Walter Mayney, of Kent. The last lines make a punning allusion to the lady's maiden name:

> For all heaven's gifts (in many single setts)
> In Jefferay Mayney altogether met.

Below this monument are some brasses which came to light when the high pews were removed and the church new-seated in 1872. There are three plates of arms and an inscription to the memory of Richard Mascall, of Malling. He probably was a member of the family who held Plumpton, one of whom, as quaint old Thomas Fuller tells us, was the first who brought carp and pippins into England. Richard Mascall died while Malling Church was being rebuilt, and so was buried at Ringmer, which formerly belonged to Malling College.

A brass placed on the west wall tells us that the chapel was restored by Sara Hillman in 1909, in memory of her husband, Aubrey Hillman, who was born in this parish and baptized in this church.

The chancel is separated from this chapel by two arches; the east window was formerly of two single lancet lights, the space between which, on the outside, was occupied by a buttress; on the inside there was probably a painting or an image. These two lights were removed in 1842 by the Rev. John Constable, the vicar, and a perpendicular window inserted, which was described as a bad copy of the window in the north chapel. This window was removed a few years since, and the present five-light window inserted in memory of the long and eventful reign of Queen Victoria. On the north side of the chancel is a niche in the wall, which is generally described as an aumbry or almery, in which the sacramental vessels were kept. Mr. Legge describes it as a credence. On a brass plate at one time fixed to a slab in the floor, but now placed on the wall between the two north arches of the chancel, is a Latin inscription to the memory of John Sadler, "the humble servant of God, the faithful pastor of this church." His daughter Ann married, 19th April, 1637, at Southmalling Church, John Harvard, of Southwark, who afterwards went to America, and dying there in the following year, left a sum of about £700 and his library of 320 books to the proposed College at Cambridge, Massachusetts, an institution now known as Harvard University, the richest and most important educational establishment in the United States. The arches which separate the south chapel from the chancel are much wider than those on the north side. This chapel dates from about the year 1500. It was generally thought to have been of earlier date with later alteration. John Thatcher, of Ringmer, whose will is dated 1527, directed that his body should be buried in "a new chapel annexed to the chancel of the parish church of Ringmer, which I have edifyed and bilded." According to Mr. Legge this is the only record that exists of the building of this chapel.

John Thatcher also directed that a thousand masses were to be sung between his burial and his year's mind, "of which M masses I wyll that X trentals be songe at scali cœli which amount to CCC masses." This is an example of the knowledge to be found in old wills, for not only do we find the date of the south chapel, but also that there was a scali cœli, or ladder of heaven, at the Cluniac Priory Church at Southover, Lewes. A ladder of heaven was a stairway in a church or cathedral which pilgrims and penitents ascended on their knees, and was a structure in this country at least very rarely met with. The Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, possessed one; another existed at Norwich; and Boston Stump was associated with another. John Thatcher set aside £200, a very large sum in those days, probably equal to ten times that amount of our present money, to provide "an honest prest of good fame and name to syng for my sowle in the said newe chapell annexed to Ryngmere Church." Another will, that of the father of John Thatcher, dated 1499, gives us information about the church; he bequeaths money to the high altar, and to the "chirch work" in his parish church, to the "lyght of o' ladye" and the lights of St. Katherine and St. John the Baptist. Another pre-Reformation will—that of Andrew Wigmore—mentions the same lights as John Thatcher, and, in addition, leaves to the light of St. Nicholas a cow, a not uncommon bequest in those days. Another will (that of William Ledyng, dated 1521), in addition to money bequeathed to the lights in the church, leaves in addition 6s. 6d. "unto the payntyn of the selyng abought the Roode if that it be paynted."

The east window of this chapel is of four lights of the same date as the window to the chantry, but of different design. On the south wall is an interesting monument to Herbert Springett, the first of that name who dwelt at Broyle Place, once a Palace of the Archbishop, but what is left of it at the present day is occupied as a farmhouse. At Ringmer it was that Defoe saw, owing to the bad state of the roads, a lady (one of the Springett family) being drawn to church by six oxen in her coach. It was Herbert Springett who gave the fine carved oak pulpit to St. Anne's Church, Lewes, an inscription on it stating that "Harbar Springat, gentleman, made this pulpit in the yeare of our Lord 1620." On the north wall is an inscription to the memory of Sir William Whalley, which quaintly states "that he was a benefactor to this church and gave the commandments." These commandments were on a tablet which formerly was affixed to the wall between the two lancet windows in the chancel. On the west wall behind the organ will be found a monument to Sir William Springett, of Broyle Place, a brave and upright adherent of the Parliament in the Civil War, who fought at Edgehill and Newbury, and who died from fever at the siege of Arundel Castle in 1643. His posthumous daughter, Gulielma, married William Penn, the Great Quaker statesman, and the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania. This makes a second link between this little Sussex village and the great English-speaking nation on the other side of the Atlantic. His widow also married a member of the Society of Friends, Isaac Pennington (son of a Commonwealth Lord Mayor of London, and one of the Regicides), who suffered imprisonment no less than six times for attending the worship of his own religious body.

In the nave are several marble slabs to the memory of members of the Snook family. Henry Snook was Vicar of Brighton from 1681 to 1700, and vicar of this parish from 1690 till his death in 1727. His son Henry married Rebecca White, aunt of Gilbert White, of Selborne, whose book on the *Natural History of Selborne* has passed through some 120 editions, and taken its place as one of the classics of the English tongue. Several letters in that work are dated from Ringmer. For over thirty years White paid an annual visit to Delves House, the residence of his aunt, situated to the east of the church, and facing the Village Green, travelling from his home in Hampshire, a distance of some eighty miles, on horseback across the top of the South Downs.

At the west end of the church there was formerly a gallery, erected by Henry Snook the younger. From this place of vantage the village orchestra used to render the church music on a variety of instruments, one of which, an oboe, is still extant, religiously preserved, Mr. Legge tells us, "as a relic of times and customs for ever passed away." This orchestra was not superseded until 1856, the gallery surviving until 1872, when, together with the high-backed pews, it was removed. A former parish clerk, of an archæological turn of mind, who collected notes on the church, was of opinion that the aisles had originally separate roofs from the nave, but he gave no evidence in support of this statement. A possible evidence in favour of this statement may be seen in some projecting beam-ends and moulded stones, at present quite useless, which appear above the arches of the nave on the aisle side. A drawing representing the church as it was in 1788 shows only one roof.

The south entrance to the church is through a Gothic wooden porch; the main part is ancient, but the front part was restored some sixty years ago; the image is quite a recent addition.

The tower was built in 1885, previous to which there was a small turret containing a single bell on the ridge at the west end of the nave. In digging the foundations of the new tower the foundations of the old one were discovered, with buttresses at the north and south-west corners. The new tower is not quite on the same lines as the old, being parallel with the west end of the church, which the old was not.

The question of the original tower is rather obscure. It was destroyed, possibly by lightning, and the date is not unlikely to have been that of the square-headed perpendicular window now in the tower; this window was formerly in the west wall of the nave, and it is not unlikely that, when the original tower was destroyed, the wall at the end of the nave was built and this window put in.

A drawing of the church in 1782 shows the ruined walls of a tower, enclosing a wooden belfry. This is probably the one erected to contain the bell mentioned in some churchwardens' accounts of 1682, which show the cost of casting a bell and supplying timber for a place to hang it. This bell was cast in the village, probably on the green, by a bell-founder named William Hull, who had commenced business at Southmalling in 1680. The casting of bells on the spot where they were to be hung was often done in those days to save the cost of transport, to say nothing of the risk of damage from the bad state of the roads.

This wooden belfry was, there is no doubt, destroyed by fire, as when the original foundations of the tower were uncovered in 1884 a large amount of charcoal and other débris were found, as well as one of the bonds of a bell-stock. In 1804 a bell was obtained from Mears, of Whitechapel, which was placed in the bell-turret, formerly on the roof of the nave, and which gave place to the present tower in 1885.

The peal of bells now in the tower were cast by Mears, of Whitechapel, not for any particular place, but for competition at the International Exhibition of 1884, and were awarded a medal for excellence. By reason of this the inscriptions on the bells were engraved and not cast on in the usual way. The new tower was the gift of Mr. Langham Christie, of Glyndebourne, who also contributed largely to the cost of the bells.

On the outside of the wall at the end of the north nave there is an inscription to a stillborn child. This, I think, must be unique, as I never remember to have seen or heard of one before. In the south aisle there is a memorial window to a Sister of the Catholic Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

A Naval Fight in 1523, Represented in a Window in Villequier Church, Upper Normandy.

By Ch. Roessler de Graville.

IN 1521 Hernan Cortez conquered New Spain. After securing, from the treasures of Moctezuma and Guatimozin, a value of 130,000 gold pesatas, and a rich bounty of precious stones and ornaments, he put aside, for Charles V., his sovereign, one-fifth of the gold, and despatched Alonso d'Avila and Antonio de Quiñones to Europe with the first news of the conquest.

From the correspondence of Cortez and Charles V., we learn that three "carabellas" carried the plunder, but, unfortunately, between the Açores and Cape St. Vincent, were attacked by the powerful fleet of Fleury, of Honfleur, a privateer much dreaded by the Spaniards and Portuguese. He was known to be a partner of the wealthy Dieppe merchant Ango, whose ships were always ready for any enterprise. That Ango and his captains were supported by Bonnivet, the French great-admiral, was no secret, and it was only in 1539 that Francis I. succeeded in opening at Bayonne a "Court of Prizes" to inquire into such matters.

Two of the "carabellas," on their way from the Mexican coast, were seized by the French privateers, and, in spite of all the efforts of the Spanish and Portuguese authorities, the depredations never ceased. The claims laid before the court of Bayonne, and the letters of Charles V., leave us few doubts on the subject.

Even a king's officer, the captain of Honfleur (a decayed seaport that has retained since the popular name of "Little China," perhaps on account of such arbitrary proceedings), a certain Le Roy, was called to defend himself before the court of the Parliament of Normandy. Two of the ships of the new harbour of Franciscopolis had attacked and plundered what he called an enemy of the King, but in reality a peaceful foreign merchant established at Rouen. He had him imprisoned over seven months in "a deep and dark place," under the tower then recently erected at the entrance of the estuary, and some of our generation remember seeing it being pulled down in 1862.

In the records of Torre de Tombo we have many of the proceedings submitted to the Court of Prizes, and the Portuguese agent is most explicit.

"Item dicit dictus Nunos quod navigando in quodam navigio appellato a pieda novo . . . et dum dictum navigium esset surtum cum ancora in Tanarifa insula Canarie . . . in mense junii mccccccxxij supervenerunt septem naves Gallorum, quarum erant capitaneus major dictus Johannes Florim, aut de Bellavilla vel alij capitanei eorum mandato et de sua conserva que fuerunt armate per dictos Gallos Johannem Ango, Bellavilla et Silvestrum de Villa, et per vim manu forti armata depredaverunt et spoliaverunt omnes merces et res cum dicto navigio. . . . (Mem. 8.)"

In 1523 a cargo evaluated at 180,000 ducats was seized by the same; and Vauchouquet, the stone-mason, who built the tower and harbour of Franciscopolis (Le Havre-de-Grâce), soon joined the Honfleur pirates as well as the governors of the new harbour. The claims of the Portuguese came to the enormous amount of 500,000 cruzades and 300 ships.

Revenge had to be considered. Flemings, Spaniards, and Biscayans hurried up the formation of fighting crews, and dared to attack the privateers, even with a very small force. Judging by the scene on the Villequier window, it appears that they understood the value of light and quick-sailing boats, and, after escaping the cannons of the "carraca" in the distance, the Flemings took shelter under the other, preparing to board her. A soldier of the big ship is busily engaged in chopping the mast-rigging of the boat, while the Spanish captain, bearing a shield with the emblem of Flanders, orders a black-armoured pikeman before him to hurry to save the mast from falling.

This is an episode in which the mariners who dedicated the window seem to have played an important part. Their names are given in the inscription placed under the three panels.

L'an mil V^{cc} xxiii Jehan busquier de l'eau marynier (a) donne la moytie de ceſte (ve)rier(e) et Jacques ruault Robert buquet et Jehan (le br)eton le ieune ont donne l'aultre [moytie pries dieu pour eulx] pater noſter aue maria.

I believe that we see these four men represented standing up on the "carraca," two with the "fleur-de-lys" shields, one with the anchor on his shield, and the leader wearing round his neck a badge falling on his breast with a jewel, and holding a long pike. The enamels are not very correct; the colouring has been carefully studied, and caused the painter to leave the central part transparent, where *azure* and *gueules* would have lessened the general effect. Dark tints have been used, purple *sable* for the first armour and *sable* and grey in the leader's dress on the third panel.

Local reseaches at Rouen allow me to add that the "carraca" here represented belonged certainly to Ango, and was named *La Salamandre.* The details recorded in 1523 mentioning a squadron of four ships manned by that celebrated *merchant*, *La Salamandre*, *Le Sacre*, *Le Dragon*, and *La Barque du Roy*, these ships chased and seized two Spanish galleons, the *Corpus Christi* and *La Madelana.*

A salamander was supposed to be a reptile that lived in fire. Francis I. adopted that fabulous animal for his special emblem, with the motto "Nutrisco et extinguo." On the window it is represented under the bowsprit.

All around the boardings, and anywhere ornaments could be placed, the fleur-de-lys and the Cross of St. George are coupled.

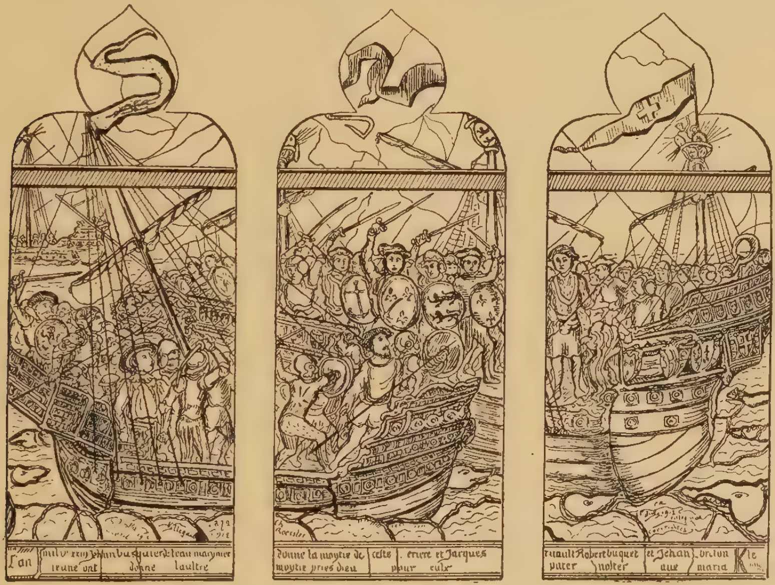
On the shields and on the masts two leopards are alternating, the two first masts fly the dark red pennant of a French commander, the third a pennant with the Cross of St. George. Here is a matter for reflection.

How can a "carraca" bear in front the personal arms of Francis I., the salamander, and everywhere the French and the English emblems? I must confess that I have been so long puzzled by that question that I left it aside for over forty years, and took it up only lately when the Spanish and Portuguese documents became known to me.

At last I came to the theory that English men-at-arms and sailors might have joined the crews levied by Ango, and worked in a kind of partnership, securing in the meantime the protection, in the British Channel, of the St. George pennant. And this view I believe to have been shared by the few antiquaries who noticed the window at the Villequier Church.

Reading the history of Henry V., and being reminded of the severe watchfulness of the London merchants, Philpot and others, who upheld the modern doctrine (forgotten under Elizabeth) that privateers, national or foreign, are to be treated according to common law, it does not seem strange to suppose that mercenaries without employment at home could join powerful fleets such as the numerous squadrons of Ango, which plied all over the world. The benefits were highly tempting. Rouen records (Tabellionage) tell us that mere sailors of these ships sold for three hundred pounds each their personal share of plunder, after one single expedition.

To go back to nearly prehistoric conventions, such as those of Oleron, revived under the Plantagenets, and still illustrated quite lately by the Hanseatic agreements, may seem strange argument; yet I have seen in the records of Harfleur proofs of international conventions in accord with the good intentions of Henry V. and the London merchants of old. Many of the fourteenth-century laws of Harfleur would seem too liberal, even in our days. But simply following that train of thought, I believe it is not necessary to suppose that the St. George pennant and leopard emblems belong to the English exclusively.



STAINED GLASS AT VILLEQUIER, A.D. 1523.
(Pen-and-ink sketch by Ch. Roessler de Graville.)

Coins of the Hanseatic seaports at the British Museum prove that navigators of the time of the Villequier window considered themselves under the direct protection of St. George, patron of navigators, as the epigraphs describe him. If we remember in the meantime that the two leopards are the arms of the province of Normandy, and three are never represented at Villequier, this new explanation seems more plausible. I almost come to accept it, admitting, at the same time, that the pennant has nothing to do with the nationality, but is an emblem Norman navigators believed themselves entitled to use, and would be respected better than any other in the Channel.

The London Record Office never tells us of Spanish complaints directed to Henry VIII. at the time of our window. Fifty years after it is quite different. History teaches us lessons. The Spanish records let us know how Fleury and his best men were at last punished by the Spaniards, and the crews sent to the galleys. Later these were claimed back, but too late: the Moors had seized the galley boats, and had driven the men to Africa and slavery.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE EAGLE LECTERN OF SOUTHWELL MINSTER.

THE story of the discovery of the eagle lectern of Southwell Minster in the Abbey Pond of Newstead, and its presentation to the church, is fairly well known; but a letter which was found in the archives of Welbeck two or three years ago corrects, in some details, the commonly accepted account, and is worth publication. Byron in his *Elegy on Newstead Abbey* has the verse—

> Beneath their coursers' hoofs the valleys shake:
> What fears, what anxious hopes attend the chase!
> The dying stag seeks refuge in the lake;
> Exulting shouts announce the finish'd race.

And it was from this same lake in which the stag sought refuge that the eagle was thrown by the departing monks. The story, as related in full, occurs, as a note to this verse, in the 1847 edition of Byron's complete works published by John Murray; and it reads thus: "During the lifetime of the fifth Lord Byron (the Poet was the sixth lord) there was found in this lake—where it is supposed to have been thrown for concealment by the monks—a large brass eagle, in the body of which, on its being sent to be cleaned, was discovered a secret aperture, concealing within it a number of ancient documents connected with the rights and privileges of the foundation. At the sale of the old lord's effects, in 1776, this eagle was purchased by a watchmaker of Nottingham; and it now forms, through the liberality of Sir Richard Kaye, an appropriate ornament of the fine old church of Southwell."

This story differs in certain particulars, as in the date of the sale of the eagle, from the following letter written by its actual purchaser, and which is worth publishing at length. It is from Dr. Kaye, Rector of Kirkby-by-Ashfield, dated December 12, 1775, and addressed to the third Duke of Portland, and runs thus:

"My dear Lord,

"The extent of my woods does not equal that of my water; however, I have sent your Grace the first fruits, a brace of cocks, and it is no robbery of myself, for I have many days dined upon a Snipe alone, but hope now to reach Town on Thursday sennight and feed more largely. I have bought Lord Byron's strong beer for my Parish, and the brass Eagle for Southwell, as very good bargains. He is dismantling the whole. I have also got his orange and lemon trees, and an élève of Speechley's I shall send for to-day to be my gardener, as he recommends him strongly.

"Your Grace's,
(Signed) "Rd. Kaye."

It is well known that the eagles both of Norwich Cathedral and of St. Michael's Church, St. Albans, went into hiding at the Commonwealth, having been buried, in each case, near the altar. There is no record, however, of any documents having been discovered in them, indeed the date of their interment would preclude the likelihood of such a circumstance.

J. Tavenor Perry.

At the Sign of the Owl.

MANY lovers of English literature who are now middle-aged owed their first introduction, thirty to forty years ago, to the then less accessible books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to the indefatigable labours of Edward Arber, who unhappily lost his life by a taxicab accident on November 23. Professor Arber, who was born on December 4, 1836, began the publication of his famous English Reprints in January, 1868, and many of us still cherish the little books which, at ridiculously cheap prices, gave us wonderfully accurate and well-edited reproductions of so many choice examples of Elizabethan and Jacobean literature. Arber's work was always remarkable for accuracy and for bibliographical knowledge and precision. After the English Reprints, in 1877–1882 came the series, in somewhat larger form, known as the "English Scholar's Library" and its companion, of slightly more popular appeal, the delightful "English Garner" in seven volumes, bound in blue and gold. Several newspapers, including the *Times*, in their obituary notices of Professor Arber, spoke of the "English Garner" as being in eight volumes, but this is a mistake. The original issue was in seven volumes. In later days, when Messrs. Constable reissued its contents, they were classified and arranged in eight volumes; but I, for one, prefer the original blue and gold seven. Arber's later labours were largely bibliographical. His *Transcript of the Registers of the Stationers' Company*, 1554–1640, has been of immense service to literary students and bibliographers. More recently he transcribed and printed the "Term Catalogues" of English books issued after the Restoration. These Catalogues recorded many titles hitherto unknown otherwise. Oxford honoured herself by giving Arber his D.Litt. in 1905. His memory will always be held in honour as that of a most generous and hard-working pioneer in the study of English literature.

* * *

I learn from the *Manchester Guardian*, December 5, that "Dr. Jamieson B. Hurry, of Reading, author of *The History of Reading Abbey*, has offered to place in the ruined chapter-house of the Abbey a tablet commemorating the association of the Abbey with the famous old song, "Sumer is icumen in," which is one of the most remarkable ancient musical compositions in existence. It owes its preservation to Reading Abbey, the manuscript, written by a monk of that community about the year 1240, being now in the British Museum. This manuscript forms a landmark in the history of music, for the polyphonic composition there inscribed preserves the earliest canon known, as well as a first example of a *basso ostinato*, or ground bass."

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At the Advertising Exhibition which was held at the Horticultural Hall, London, from December 9 to 14, an interesting feature was a valuable collection of old newspapers. One of these was *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, founded so far back as 1690, though the date on the copy on view was May, 1762. The following wordy old advertisement is characteristic of the leisurely eighteenth century: "William Penrice from Droitwich, Having married with the Widow Nott at the King's Head, opposite the Town Hall in Worcester, Begs Leave to acquaint the Publick, that the said Inn is neatly fitted up, is very large and commodious, with a great deal of as good Stall-Stabling as at any Inn in the said City; and in all other Respects suitable for the genteel Accommodation of Travellers, etc., for whose occasionall Amusement the London and County Newspapers are constantly taken in; Tea, coffee, Neat Wines, etc., provided as cheap and as good as at any Coffee House or Tavern in London." This exhibition of old newspapers comprised over 350 items, dating from 1625.

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The annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society will be held on January 20, the business proceedings being followed by a paper on "The Bibliography of Modern English History," by Mr. H. R. Tedder.

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The Cambridge University Press will publish very shortly *Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture*, by T. G. Jackson, R.A. This work, which will be in two volumes, will contain an account of the development in Eastern and Northern Europe of post-Roman architecture from the fourth to the twelfth century, with more than 300 illustrations, mostly from the author's sketches. It is attempted not merely to describe the architecture, but to explain it by the social and political history of the time. The description of the churches at Constantinople and Salonica, which will have a special interest at the present moment, is followed by an account of Italo-Byzantine work at Ravenna and in the Exarchate, and of the Romanesque styles of Germany, France and England.

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Other interesting announcements are a work entitled *Memorials of Llandaff Cathedral*, by Walter de Gray Birch, F.S.A., to be published by Mr. J. E. Richards, of Neath; and a book on *Monumental Java*, by Mr. J. F. Scheltema, M.A., whose name is well known to readers of the *Antiquary*, to be issued by the Macmillans.

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Some important historical and ecclesiastical manuscripts were sold at Sotheby's on November 20. Among them was a Chronicles of England, on vellum, 331 lines, with several hundred ornamental letters and six splendidly illuminated miniatures (mostly 8½ inches by 7 inches). It is the fourth of five volumes, of which the first is lost, and the others are in the Hague Library in Amsterdam. Mr. Sabin paid £1,640 for this fine manuscript, which came out of the library of Mr. Robert W. Blathwayt, of Dyrham Park, Chippenham. Several manuscripts were of interest to collectors of Americana. Such were the *Jesuit Relations* in nine volumes, with a folded map of Lake Superior in the last (1635–1673), which fetched £130; Nathaniel Morton's *New Englands Memoriall*, 1669 (the first American edition), which realised £120; and a fine copy of Champlain's *Voyages de la Nouvelle France Occidentale, dicté Canada*, 1632, which made £71.

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I take the following remarkable paragraph, which, as Count Smorltork would have said, "surprises by himself," from the Oxford Press *Periodical*: "Scarcely a week passes without some suggestion being received at the Oxford University Press as to a new edition of the Bible. For instance, an American correspondent writes to Mr. Frowde: 'Why not make an India Paper bible, the Paper of a Bright Purple Color with Gold Capitals and silver words (or Jet Black India Paper with Orange or very Bright Yellow letters) or Bright Orange or Yellow India Paper with large Black Faced type . . . with certain particular words in Purple, Red or Bright Blue, or changeable green type. I will promise to take (D.V.) if alive when you get it out the *First Copy no matter what Price*.' The writer adds: 'You will be most agreeably SURPRISED at the wonderful appearance.' In another letter the same correspondent, beginning 'To the Printers and Publishers of the Oxford University Press, Greeting,' writes: 'Dear Fellows in this good work engaged, how often have I tried to Picture out your Publishing House and how I have longed to come there and see it ALL as I am a great Lover of good books and especially the Holy Scriptures.'"

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE most important paper in the new part, vol. iv., part iv., of the *Transactions* of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club (Hull: A. Brown and Sons, Ltd.; price 2s. net) is one full of interesting detail, entitled "Some Glimpses of Old Hull in the Light of Recent Excavations," by Mr. Thomas Sheppard. A canny watch appears to have been kept during an abundance of excavatory work, little being "said of the objects found until all hope of further discoveries has gone! As a matter of fact," adds Mr. Sheppard, "many are described for the first time in these notes." The objects found range from a prehistoric red deer antler and a bronze axe-head of unusual design, both found in the peat, to a seventeenth-century two-handled inkpot.

No Roman relics were found save a fine and complete vase, more properly described as Late Celtic. The bulk of the finds date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and are of considerable variety. Mr. Sheppard describes the various objects, and incidentally has much of interest to say with regard to the topography of the Hull of the past. The paper is illustrated by a number of cuts in the text, and six good plates of pottery, leather objects, spurs, nails, horseshoes, etc.

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The *Saga-Book* of the Viking Club, vol. vii., part ii., contains a report of the proceedings of the Club's meetings in 1911, and six papers. An etymological paper by Professor Erik Björkman is followed by a fascinating account of the "Costumes, Jewels, and Furniture, in Viking Times," by Dr. Alexander Bugge, who shows that the Northern chieftains could on festival occasions appear in the glory of "silk, scarlet, or costly and bright-coloured material from Eastern Europe, the Netherlands, and France." The paper is extremely interesting. Next comes part ii. of Dr. Harry Fett's description of "Miniatures from Icelandic Manuscripts," very freely illustrated, though some of the illustrations are not too well produced, which is followed by the late Mr. W. F. Kirby's presidential address on "William Herbert and his Scandinavian Poetry." Papers on "Early English Influence on the Danish Church," by the Rev. A. V. Storm, and "Anglo-Saxon Silver Coins from the Eleventh Century in a Silver-Hoard from Ryfylke, Norway," by Dr. A. W. Brøgger, complete a capital part of the *Saga-Book.*

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Vol. ix., No. 4, of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society contains a final series of letters from the "Thirnbeck Manuscripts," most of them being addressed to Margaret Fox. Devotional expressions and domestic chit-chat are quaintly mixed. A calendar of the contents of certain Bristol manuscripts provides a useful key to these valuable papers, with many references to George Fox and other early Quakers, sundry lists of whom are printed. Mr. Norman Penney's always valuable section on "Friends in Current Literature," and various Notes and Queries, are among the other contents.

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Parts ii. and iii., issued as one, of *The Register of English Monumental Inscriptions* (English Monumental Inscriptions Society, 9, Linden Road, West Green, N.) have reached us. We noticed part i. last June. These new parts are printed with similar luxury of paper and type. They contain transcripts from the stones of several Suffolk churchyards, by Mr. C. Partridge, made some eleven years ago; inscriptions from other Suffolk churchyards, by H. W. B. W., with a few annotations; churchyard inscriptions from St. Mary, Denham, Bucks, by Mr. T. W. Oswald-Hicks; and Monumental Inscriptions within Woughton-on-the-Green Church and Churchyard, Bucks, by Mr. W. Bradbrook. There are indexes of names and places.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

AT a meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held last night, Mr. Campbell Thompson, who during 1911 was excavating for the British Museum at Carchemish, read a paper on "A New Decipherment of the Hittite Hieroglyphs." No new bilingual had yet been found, the lecturer said. His decipherment was based on a study of the hieroglyphic texts, with the application of what can be gleaned from the Hittite cuneiform tablets from Asia Minor. In the translations of those inscriptions already published his versions coincided only in a few words (chiefly ideographs) with those hitherto put forward; and similarly in regard to syllabic values of characters, he could only agree in a few cases, almost all of these latter being due to Professor Sayce. The chief source was a new long hieroglyphic inscription of about 600 characters found in 1911; but the first suggestion came from an inscription which had been found and edited thirty years before, and buried again, to be dug up afresh in the new excavations. In the groups in its first line an elaborate character appeared twice, and somewhat similar groups occurred in the long inscription; and it seemed possible that this sign might have the value *gar*, representing the corresponding syllables in *Sangar*, King of *Gargamis*, a well-known King in the ninth century. Ultimately this identification turned out to be correct in the case of this long inscription. The grammar and vocabulary of the Hittite hieroglyphs, as had long been suspected from the Hittite cuneiform, pointed to the language being Indo-Germanic.—*Morning Post*, November 22.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—December 5.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. J. Praetorius read a paper on "Some Recently Discovered Wall-Paintings at Hardham Priory, Sussex."

Hardham Priory was burnt down on May 16, 1912, and the action of the fire destroying a coating of papered plaster, in an upper room at the southern end of the refectory, disclosed two early wall-paintings superimposed upon each other. The earlier painting dates from the beginning of the thirteenth century, and the later was painted about fifty years afterwards.

The earlier picture consists of a panel 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, on which is painted the Virgin crowned, seated on a cushioned throne, and holding the Infant Saviour on her left arm. The background is black, powdered with moons, stars, and groups of dots. The figure is seated under a trefoil arch, in the spandrils of which are two buildings, apparently churches. The painting is skilfully executed, and is undoubtedly the work of a good artist.

Of the later (upper) picture portions of three figures remain: the Virgin, crowned and seated; an angel standing, holding a candlestick; and in a conventional cloud above the main figures, a poorly drawn angel. The standing angel is under a trefoil arch, in the spandrils of which are buildings of a more elaborate character than those in the earlier picture. In this later painting the figures were life-size or larger, but the drawing was weaker in character than in the earlier work. This later picture has now almost entirely disappeared.

Mr. M. S. Giuseppi read a paper on "Some Fourteenth-Century Accounts of Ironworks at Tudeley, Kent."—*Athenæum*, December 14.

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At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on December 4, Sir Henry Howorth presiding, Mr. R. H. Forster lectured on "The

Corbridge Excavations, 1912." Mr. Forster said that the excavations were begun in a tentative way by the Northumberland County History Committee in 1906, and in the following year they were taken over by a special committee. The result has been to uncover a considerable portion of the Roman town of Corstopitum. Among the buildings the foundations of which have been cleared was one with an apse, and the general form is curiously like that of the basilican church at Silchester. Mr. Forster was not prepared to say that the building at Corbridge was built as a church, and he preferred to think that it was originally meant for an administrative building of some kind. Among the things dug up were valuable deposits of early pottery, which it is thought must date from the first century. A gold chain has been found, and also a statue, probably of a priestess, which had been broken into three parts, and used for metalling the road. It has now been brought together, after about fifteen centuries. An interesting discovery was a tablet bearing an inscription of the Thirtieth Legion. The authenticity of one of the X's is, however, open to doubt, and consequently the testimony to the presence of the legion is incomplete. On the other hand, there is further evidence of the presence of the Twentieth Legion in a walling stone bearing a rude carving of a boar, the badge of that legion. The lecture was illustrated by lantern-slides.

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The Diamond Jubilee Dinner of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held, under the presidency of the Bishop of Barking, at the Liverpool Street Hotel, London, on November 20, was a great success. The company numbered nearly 100. Without any disrespect to the speakers, who included the President, the Bishop of Colchester, Sir Hercules Read, Mr. Frederic Chancellor (the sole survivor of those who founded the Society sixty years ago, and of those who attended its first meeting in December, 1852), Canon Swallow, Sir Edward Brabrook, the Dean of St. Albans, Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, and Sir Arthur Evans, it may fairly be stated that the great attraction, and, indeed, the great success of the evening, was the concert of sixteenth and seventeenth century music, accompanied on contemporary instruments, which had been arranged by that master of old English musical instruments, the Rev. F. W. Galpin. The spring-like freshness and grace of the songs, charmingly sung by Miss Margaret Luard, especially Morley's "It was a Lover and his Lass," delighted every hearer. The "stringed consort"—treble viol, bass viol, lute, and virginal—made a quaint and delicate, if somewhat thin, accompaniment. Mr. Galpin's own performance on the shawm, the mellow tones of which were much admired, was deservedly encored. The final piece, the sixteenth-century "Earl of Oxfordes March," performed on the regals, cornett, and sackbut, produced such an astonishing din of sound as to throw the company into fits of laughter. It could only be described journalistically as "screamingly funny," and so hilariously a delightful evening came to its end.

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Professor Haverfield read a paper on "The Coast Defences of Britain about A.D. 400" yesterday before the SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF ROMAN STUDIES, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. In remote geological periods, he said, the seas which now divided our southern coast from France and our eastern coasts from the Low Countries and Germany were river valleys which took the drainage of a vast area extending from Wales and the Pennine Hills on the north-west to the Eifel, the Vosges, and the Cevennes, on the south-east. These rivers and valleys had long vanished, but they were as vast as the valleys of the Missouri and the Mississippi, and could still be traced by the configuration of the British and Continental coasts. That part of Britain which faced the Continent was the lower-lying part of the great valley, was fairly flat, and therefore offered no strategic obstacle to invaders. Its forests and its fens were hardly large enough to divert the march of invaders. The really difficult regions were the tangled uplands of Wales, West Yorkshire, and the North, lying far away from the path of European aggressors. But Britain was a land made to be invaded from the Continent. It cost the armies of Claudius less than five years to march from the Kentish ports to the Humber, the Severn, and the Dee, and to subdue most of the land within their boundaries. Later still the geographical kinship of Southern England to Europe brought about the Merovingian and French invasions, leading directly to the Norman Conquest. In more modern times a variety of causes—racial, religious, commercial, and military—kept England in an insular position. No European Power during that period developed any permanent strength at sea. Most of the European countries were concerned more closely with wars on the Continent, but recent changes had made it plain that the greatest force which ruled the world—the force of geography—had not lost its power, and that Britain was still an island laid open to invasion from Europe. Rome tried to defend the British coasts by both troops and fleets, and, if we wished to defend such an island as ours to-day, we needed not only land forces, but also a Fleet.—*Morning Post*, December 4.

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The jubilee of the DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was celebrated by a conversazione in the Town Hall, Dumfries, on November 20. The chairman, Mr. H. S. Gladstone, gave a sketch of the history of the Society, and, in speaking of some of its achievements, said it had taken part in the preservation of Lincluden Abbey and the old bridge at Dumfries, while some of its members had been prominent in the excavations at Birrens, the first Roman camp in Scotland to be excavated, and also at Lochrutton and Raeburnfoot.

Sir James Crichton-Browne spoke of the wide and promising field which the Society had before it, and said it had abundant opportunity for exercising its watchfulness in the preservation of their ancient monuments and remains.

Sir Herbert Maxwell gave an address on the purposes of archæology, and impressed upon all the expediency, the obligation, and the duty, whenever any relic or object of antiquarian interest came into their hands, to attach a label to it without delay, stating the place of origin and the circumstances of discovery, and report it to the Society of Antiquaries.

Professor G. F. Scott Elliot next delivered an address, in which he dealt with the advance of natural history during the last half-century.

Mr. W. J. H. Maxwell of Munches, and Provost Thomson, Dumfries, also took part in the proceedings.

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Mr. T. P. Cooper lectured before the York Archæological Society, on November 26, on "The Merchant Adventurers of York," the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Cooper described the four leper hospitals of mediæval York, which were all outside the gates, and also the general hospitals of the city, especially St. Leonard's and the ancient foundation of Trinity Hospital, Fossgate. He then pointed out a fallacious supposition. It had been often remarked, he said, that the merchants of old used the Foss for bringing up their merchandise, and unshipped it near the hall; but this was mere romantic fancy, as when Trinity Hospital was built the Foss was a large lake known as the King's Pool, or Fishpond of Foss, and it was not until the eighteenth century that a newly-formed channel was made navigable. The site of the Merchants' Hall in the twelfth century was covered with the waters of the pool. Mr. Cooper expressed regret that the ancient register kept by the Guild and Merchant Adventurers had passed out of the hands of the Adventurers, and now was in a private library. He was, however, able to give a list of vestments, chalices, patens, images, altar cloths, and other things mentioned in an inventory which had been taken, and to enumerate some of the gifts and bequests received. These things gave the chapel an appearance of wealth and richness on festival days. The advowson of the chapel was originally vested in John de Rocliffe, and then to John de Warthill. Subsequently it passed to the Master and Merchants of the Merchants' Guild, who had succeeded the original brethren of the guild.

Passing to another stage of the Merchants' Hall history, Mr. Cooper dealt with the mystery plays and miracle plays performed, though, he remarked, the terms "miracle" and "mystery" plays were indiscriminately applied to religious plays. Each guild was annually responsible for a play, and each appointed pageant-masters. One interesting pageant presented in the fifteenth century was "The Last Judgment," while another was "The Paternoster Play," produced under four pageant-masters. This latter was performed by the Guild of the Lord's Prayer. There were a number of religious guilds in York in 1388, but they lapsed, and eventually the mystery plays were discouraged by the city authorities and were discontinued. Following on this Mr. Cooper showed how the signs of heraldry, from being the symbols of martial heroes, became marks of a distinguishing character amongst the various guilds which took part in the civic processions and rejoicings. At the funerals of citizens who belonged to a guild, the banner of the guild was carried before the body. The Mercers of York have as their coat of arms a figure of the Virgin Mary, but at the Reformation many coats of arms were altered, including the Pewterers and Merchant Tailors. The Mercers, who were merchants, retained the Virgin Mary as their coat of arms, but called it the Virgin Queen. He showed how the Mercers of York were sometimes, as Merchants of the Staple, appointed to office in the city of Calais. One of these was Sir Richard York, to whose memory is a stained-glass window in the Church of St. John, Micklegate. In the eighteenth century the Merchant Adventurers' Company of York admitted apothecaries and grocers to membership of their company.

Mr. Cooper then passed to the description of some of the merchants' marks of the early days. These were principally used by wool-staplers and Merchants of the Staple. The merchants, he said, were hardly less proud of their marks than the knight was of his armorial bearings. These marks were the predecessors of the modern trade-marks. One mark referred to was that of John Shaw, preserved in St. Crux's Church, and another was that of Sir William Todd, and yet another was that of Sir Richard Whittington—the famous Dick Whittington.

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The British Numismatic Society held their annual meeting on November 30 at their rooms in Bedford Square. Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton was elected President for the following year. A converzaione was held in connection with the meeting, and photographs of a series of British coins were thrown on a screen, illustrating the influences that have effected their development.

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The annual general meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was held on November 30, when the office-bearers for the year, including Sir Herbert Maxwell as President, were duly elected. Mr. R. Scott-Moncrieff, Secretary, gave a report of the progress and work of the Society during the year, from which it appeared that the number of members was 730, exactly the same as last year, notwithstanding the heavy loss by death and other causes. The additions to the museum during the year have been 341 by donation and 64 by purchase, and to the library 179 by donation and 55 by purchase. The Rhind Lecturer for this year is Dr. George Neilson, Glasgow, and his subject "Some Aspects of Scottish Feudalism."

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Dr. Hodgkin presided at a meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on November 27. Mr. P. Newbold, in a paper dealing with some historical conclusions drawn from recent years' work on the Roman Wall, suggested that the turf wall was a purely temporary measure, and that the stone wall, with the stone castles and stone turrets, was built by Hadrian, although some stone forts might have been earlier. Dr. T. C. Squance, President of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society, read some notes on a Neolithic skull found in a cave at Ryhope, near Sunderland. This, he said, was found in the cave fifty years ago; but some miners took away other bones, so it was difficult to tell how many skeletons there were. Describing a skeleton found at Hastings Hill, Dr. Squance said the skull was that of a woman, and he had concluded she was of a negroid type, with chocolate-brown skin. He had recently seen a similar skull from Leyburn. The type was different from most Neolithic types—a fact which pointed to the possibility of there having been a type in the North of England unknown in the South.

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The first detailed information of the historic discovery of the Roman cemetery in the Infirmary Field, Chester, was made public on November 19, when Professor Robert Newstead, F.R.S., and Dr. J. Elliott, of Chester, gave a lecture on the subject before the members of the CHESTER AND NORTH WALES ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SOCIETY. The lecturers have had complete charge of the excavation work, and the lecture had been awaited with deep and widespread interest. Professor Newstead described the probable boundaries of ancient Deva (Chester), and showed that the site of the Infirmary Field, where the new Infirmary is being built, is undoubtedly the site of the Roman cemetery. In the course of the excavations a number of different Roman burials were encountered, which the Professor described and illustrated. He then enumerated the different objects found in the graves, including pottery and coins of the first and second centuries, Samian ware, a Roman mirror, lamp, sandals, and bronze ornaments of various kinds, one peculiar feature being the almost universal presence of large iron nails in great numbers in some of the interments. The character of the burials and the formation of the graves were illustrated and described, while coloured photographs of many of the objects were exhibited. Particularly interesting was the fact that buried in one of the graves with a male skeleton was a curious stone implement, covered with paint, both vermilion and brown, which had been used for the mixing of pigments. This shows the probable occupation of the person buried in the grave. In an adjoining piece of ground, where is to be the new out-patients' department of the Infirmary, were found a series of indiscriminate burials, some ten or twelve in number, and the accompanying objects showed them to be undoubtedly of the Roman period. Underneath these burials was a thick layer of charcoal, of large extent, some 3 inches in thickness, containing fragments of burnt bones and fused bronze, etc. Underneath this, again, was a rude fireplace in the clay, filled up with calcined clay. The opinion had been formed that this had been the site of a battle or skirmish, and that attempts had been made to cremate some of the bodies, the remainder being buried about indiscriminately. Dr. Elliott gave most interesting descriptions of the several types of skull found in the interments. They included one of a lady about twenty-one years of age, whose skull was typical of the Mediterranean race, and the reconstruction of stature from the long bones showed her height to be 4 feet 11 inches. This skeleton was the occupant of the only stone-built tomb found hitherto, and which contained the rare blister glass and Rhenish ware.

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On Saturday, December 7, by the kind permission of Mr. John Brown, of Patcham Court, a party of members of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB —guided by members of the Earthworks Survey—were enabled to visit the ancient entrenchment situate on the west side of Ewe Bottom, a mile north of Patcham Church. This earthwork has a peculiar mound, about 60 feet in diameter and of slight elevation, situate in its interior. Another valley entrenchment containing a similar but smaller mound was that in Bramble Bottom, between Eastbourne and East Dean. The archæological interest of these mounds had been greatly increased through the recent discovery by Dr. H. A. Clifton Harris (a member of the Club) of yet another mound, about 60 feet in diameter, within an unrecorded valley enclosure on the side of Hounsdean Bottom, south of the grandstand on Lewes Racecourse.

Although the object of these interior mounds is at present unknown, their origin was discussed by the Club on Saturday. Reference was first made to the two platforms, each about 50 feet square, which had been thrown up within the large valley enclosure in Faulkner's Bottom, near Plumpton Plain, and to the idea that these ditched platforms were probably used in storing food for the cattle formerly herded within the larger containing entrenchment. The provision and storage of fodder would be a prime necessity in connection with these ancient cattlefolds, and it was suggested that the mounds within the valley entrenchments might well represent sites upon which were built circular structures of wood, wattle, etc., similar to the primitive granaries still erected by the Mohave Indians of Southern California and by the natives in parts of Africa. These and other important questions relating to the valley entrenchments, would only be solved by careful excavation; but at present the Earthworks Survey has its hands filled with the highly important task of getting together the material essential for a proper and lasting record of all the local pastoral entrenchments.

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On November 26 a meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held, the President, Count Plunkett, in the chair.

Mr. W. F. Butler, M.A., read a paper on "The Policy of Surrender and Regrant," in which he collected a large amount of information relating to the processes by which, previous to the reign of Henry VIII., and subsequently down to the Restoration of Charles, the lands of Ireland were surrendered by the clans and their chiefs, regranted to them, and the condition under which the grants were made. He showed by means of maps thrown on the screen the settlement as it was in 1641, at the outbreak of the Rebellion; the territories that were divided amongst the clans and the chiefs; the territories that were confiscated by the Crown under Elizabeth, as being the property of the chiefs; finally, the parts where the land was first held by the Crown to be the property of the clansmen, and then, owing to the mania of James I. for plantations, how these arrangements were upset, and the confusion that followed.

Other papers on the agenda included—"The Promontory, Forts, and Similar Structures, in Co. Kerry," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "The Earldom of Ulster," by Mr. G. H. Orpen; and "The Marshal Pedigree," by Mr. Hamilton Hall.

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The first monthly meeting of the session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on December 9, Mr. W. T. Oldrieve in the chair. In the first paper, Sir Herbert Maxwell, president, described a remarkable hoard of objects, chiefly personal ornaments, of gold, silver, and bronze, and coins, found in peat at Talnotrie, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is a raky tract on the flank of Cairnsmore o' Fleet, with deposits of peat in small patches. Mrs. Gordon, the wife of the cottar occupying a solitary house, noticed a metal object drop out of a peat which she was putting on the fire, which led to an examination of the other peats, and, finally, of the place from which they had been dug, with the result that the objects now shown were recovered. They seem to have been lying on the glacial clay at the bottom of the peat deposit. The hoard, as recovered, consisted of a pair of silver pins, with flat circular heads pierced at one side for a chain to be worn between them, a pair of oval loops of silver wire ending in hooks, a plain finger ring of gold, a globular head of a pin of bronze ornamented with filigree work, a belt tag of silver, with a panel of niello work, representing a nondescript animal, a leaden weight with a brass-top beautifully oramented with interlaced work, a broken cross of thin bronze, three spindle-whorls of stone, a circular piece of jet, an agate in its rough natural state, and a part of a cake of some substance like bees-wax. Besides these there were a number of coins of Burgred, King of Mercia, A.D. 853-874, and a Northumbrian styeas, one French coin of about the period of Charlemagne, and one Cufie coin.

In the second paper, Sir R. Rowland Anderson described and showed on the lantern-screen a number of plans and views of Edinburgh Castle.

In the third paper, Mr. W. J. Watson, LL.D., described the circular forts of northern Perthshire.

The fourth paper, by Mr. F. C. Eeles, was a description of the church bells of Linlithgow, with illustrations from photographs.

Mr. Robert Allan, Hunthill, Renfrewshire, exhibited a flagon of pewter with ornamental brass lid, on which is the date 1524.

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At the meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on December 10, Dr. T. Coke Squance read an interesting paper on "The Armourer as a Craftsman," in the course of which he said that to the armour-maker's skill in the Middle Ages we owed much of the development of arts and crafts throughout Europe. The wearing of armour fell into disuse, not because it was not proof against firearms, but because it became insupportable in battle. Suits of armour weighed from 150 to 200 pounds, but those used in tournaments were very much heavier. Knightly armour was a very expensive thing. It was nearly all brought from abroad—English armour being very inferior—and the cost of a suit represented from £1,000 to £3,000 of our money. Dr. Squance gave particulars of some of the chief armour-makers and exhibited many valuable specimens of helmets and swords.

Councillor G. W. Bain remarked that the very first policy of insurance ever issued in this country was a policy of indemnity against the marine risk for a cargo of armour and weapons of war, insured for Sir Thomas Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, on behalf of Queen Elizabeth.

Councillor G. W. Bain followed with a paper giving some additional notes on early burial-places in Sunderland.

Other meetings have been those of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on December 11, when Dr. Pinches read a paper on "The Sumerians of Lagash; the annual meeting of subscribers to the BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME on December 4, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, presiding; the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on November 18 and December 3; the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on November 12 and 26; the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on December 9, when Mr. L. J. U. Way read a paper on "The History of Leigh Woods"; and the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA on December 9, when Dr. Sturge gave his presidential address on "The Bearing of the Drayson Theory on the Problems presented by Striated Neolithic Flints."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

A SHORT CRITICAL HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE. By H. Heathcote Statham. With 700 illustrations from photographs and drawings. London: *B. T. Batsford* [1912]. Large crown 8vo., pp. xvi + 586. Price 10s. net.

In the centuries behind us some acquaintance with architecture was considered necessary to a liberal education, and all men of culture were more or less conversant with the art. But of late years architectural knowledge has been confined mainly to a professional class, and all books on the subject have been in the nature of textbooks written mainly for their use and filled with technicalities not easily understood by the average reader. Even such a "Handbook" as Fergusson's, popular though it no doubt was intended to be, addressed itself only to those already, to some extent at least, familiar with the study; and presenting the subject under the heads of styles and countries gave one the impression that each chapter contained a distinct manifestation of the architectural spirit. Mr. Statham's book is, however, written on an entirely different plan, and addressed not merely to the architectural student, but to the general reader. Hence it is kept free from all unnecessary technicalities, and the story and its illustrations run in a perfect sequence, save for one interlude on Saracenic art, from the earliest "ruins of a Great Past" in Egypt, to the most unabashed of American sky-scrapers in New York.

The editorial chair of the *Builder*, which Mr. Statham so ably filled in succession to George Godwin, peculiarly fitted him for the task of writing this *Short Critical History of Architecture*, for during that long period, not only did all the great architectural and engineering works of the time pass in review across its pages, but also all the vast literature of the subject crowded into the closing years of the last century. This important circumstance, together with his own cultured and critical judgment, has enabled him to write a book which gives a complete, clear, and comprehensive account of the whole subject such as will appeal to every educated person. The publishers efficiently supported the author in producing a most charming volume, excellent both for its printing and general get-up. The very numerous illustrations from photographs are carefully selected and effectively produced, and the line-drawings of plans and diagrams are most clearly printed. A chronological appendix, in a series of tables, gives a list of all the most famous buildings, their approximate dates, and the contemporary events associated with each phase of the art, from Egyptian to modern times; and at the end is a valuable glossary and a very full index. The price of the book places it within the reach of everyone; and not only should it belong to every art student, but it should be found, at least for reference, in the libraries of all who affect the faintest interest in the Mother of the Arts.—J. T. P.

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YORKSHIRE CHURCH PLATE. By T. M. Fallow, F.S.A., and H. B. McCall, F.S.A. Vol. i., twenty-four plates + illustrations in the text. Leeds: *Yorkshire Archæological Society*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv + 80. Price 12s. 6d. net. Three hundred copies.

It is a great pleasure at last to welcome the printing of an excellent book, long overdue, on the Church plate of the City of York and of the North and East Ridings. It is hoped that this will, ere long, be followed by a second volume on the plate of the churches of the West Riding. As long ago as 1888 the late Mr. Fallow issued a proposal for a work on these lines, and sent out a printed form to all the Yorkshire incumbents, asking for information as to the vessels belonging to their respective parishes. These returns, however, only served for the most part as a rough guide to indicate what had to be followed up by expert examination. This was found to be a far longer and more tedious work than had at first been anticipated, and on Mr. Fallow's death in November, 1910, there still remained a large number of blanks. By the aid of Mr. McCall and a few other qualified members of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, the work has now been completed. One advantage in bringing out a detailed catalogue of this description is that it must surely act as a deterrent to those grossly careless or philistine parochial authorities who sell old plate in exchange for new. We are told that cases of this kind have occurred ten times in comparatively recent years. "In 1902 the late Vicar and churchwardens of North Grimston deliberately exchanged the ancient plate belonging to the parish for a set of modern and comparatively worthless silver vessels." It cannot be too often reiterated that Church plate can neither be sold nor exchanged legally without a faculty from the spiritual court.

At York Minster there are three specimens of coffin chalices of silver, taken from the disturbed graves (where they had far better have rested) of early Archbishops. Of actually used altar plate there are three pre-Reformation chalices mentioned in this book—namely, at Goathland and Hinderwell, in the North Riding, *circa* 1450, and at Beswick, in the East Riding, *circa* 1500. In the two latter cases the chalice is accompanied by its small co-eval paten. The number of Elizabethan cups which were ordered to take the place of the old "Massing chalices" is very considerable, and the great majority of them bear the letter mark of 1570. Mr. McCall states that out of seventy-two dated vessels in Yorkshire of Elizabeth's reign, fifty-five bear either the London or the York date letter for 1570, and that seven are of the year 1571. He thinks that the reason is not far to seek, for Archbishop Grindal, who presided over the Northern Province from 1570 to 1575, was a man of strong Puritan tendency, and in the first year of his rule ordered his clergy "to minister the Holy Communion in no chalice nor any profane cup or glasse, but in a Communion cup of silver, and with a cover of silver, appointed also for the ministration of the Communion Bread."

This searching inquiry as to the altar-plate of York and of the two of the three Ridings brings to light the fact that there are several fine vessels in use which were of secular origin, and which were subsequently presented to the Church for sacred purposes. One of the best of these is the elegant covered cup of Hutton Buscel. The bowl is gourd-shape, and it stands on a stem of two intertwined stalks. Surmounting the cover is a tripod, from which rises a short triangular spire, on the summit of which stands a Roman soldier, resting on a shield, upon which are engraved the initials F. B. The total height is 16½ inches. The hall-mark yields the date 1611. Another remarkable vessel is an exceptionally fine silver-gilt cup, which was, doubtless, originally a domestic drinking-cup. The bowl is bell-shaped, and it is enriched with embossed work. There are no visible hall-marks, but it is undoubtedly of the second half of the sixteenth century. At Lowthorpe is a flagon of stone ware, probably German, with silver-gilt mountings—namely, the foot and rim, with cover at the upper part of the jug; the cover is repoussé with masks and fruit, the thumb-piece being formed as a winged mermaid. The London hall-mark gives the date of 1573. At the same church is a valuable mazer bowl of maple-wood, with a silver-gilt rim. This latter vessel was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, 1898, and was by them dated about 1470.

Altogether this is a most desirable volume for the plate-lover. More than 1,500 vessels are technically described, and some new light is passed upon the northern assay offices of York, Hull, and Newcastle.

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FINE BOOKS. By Alfred W. Pollard. With two photogravures and thirty-eight collotype plates. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Wide royal 8vo., pp. xvi + 332. Price 25s. net.

This is a new volume in the "Connoisseur's Library"—delightful in *format*, most attractively printed in good bold type, and handsomely bound. Comely without, it is equally satisfactory within, though the title is not an adequate description of the contents. The book is really an outline history of printing and of book-illustration. Mr. Pollard's name is a guarantee for scholarly accuracy and for good writing. There is nothing second-hand about his knowledge of the products of the early presses, and nothing slipshod about his presentation of the fruits of that knowledge. After a general introductory chapter on Collectors and Collecting, Mr. Pollard discusses the invention of printing, demolishing with ease the claims of the Dutch Coster, and showing that at the birthplace of the art—at Mainz—three men had a share in its development, Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer, "though the precise part which each of them played is matter of conjecture rather than of knowledge"; and then traces the history of the early presses in connection with the books desirable in the eyes of collectors, especially illustrated books, in Germany and Holland, Italy, France, and Spain. Next comes the story of printing in England, with a few chapters treating of the development of the art of illustration in this country—woodcuts and engravings—concluding with a brief review of the modern revival of fine printing, from Foulis and Baskerville to the Rev. C. H. O. Daniel, William Morris, and the many presses which have derived most of their inspiration from Morris's work. It will be seen that Mr. Pollard's survey covers a wide field, and a prolonged period of time. Consequently, there has been much need for selection and compression, with the result that occasionally the pages are somewhat dry records of names and titles and dates. This was inevitable, however, in the circumstances, and is not mentioned in disparagement in any sense of a book which is, apart from its attractiveness as itself an excellent example of "Fine Books," is clearly the result of an enormous amount of labour and of a rare knowledge of the highways and byways of the history of early printing. Mr. Pollard says that the work has been ten years on the stocks, and that much of it has been written two or three times over. It is just this "infinite capacity for taking pains" which has made Mr. Pollard an almost unrivalled authority on his subject; and when the results of such labour are enshrined in so beautiful a form as the work before us, the purchaser of the book may feel assured that he has obtained not only an ornament to his shelves, but a work of authority and of lasting value on a subject which must ever be fascinating to bookmen. The plates—facsimiles of leaves or illustrations from early printed books—are exquisitely produced. A well-selected bibliography and a sufficient index complete this beautiful book.

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AT PRIOR PARK, AND OTHER PAPERS. By Austin Dobson. Six illustrations. London: *Chatto and Windus*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. xii + 305. Price 6s.

Another series of eighteenth-century vignettes from Mr. Dobson's graceful pen is sure of a warm welcome. The reader will naturally turn first to the paper entitled "A Fielding 'Find.'" This deals with two of Fielding's latest (if not his last) letters, hitherto unknown, which were sold at Sotheby's on March 15 last for £305. Transcripts had previously been placed in Mr. Dobson's hands for publication by members of the Fielding family. They both relate to the voyage to Lisbon, in which Fielding sought the health he failed to find, and are interesting and characteristic. A paper on "The Portraits of Carmontelle" is based on a French volume lately issued entitled *Chantilly: Les Portraits de Carmontelle*, by Monsieur F. A. Gruyer, and contains many curious particulars. Another French subject is "The Bailli de Suffren," that fine old sea-dog who gave the English sailors in Indian waters so much trouble in 1782-83, of whom Mr. Dobson gives a most appreciative account. Papers more on the lines of the author's earlier studies are "At Prior Park," with its notices of Ralph Allen's friends and visitors at his seat near Bath; "Garrick's 'Grand Tour,'" which gives delightful pictures of the actor's French friends and experiences; and "Eighteenth-Century Stowe," the Buckinghamshire palace with its arch and temple-strewn grounds, which recall memories of so many famous eighteenth-century folk. On p. 189 in the Stowe paper Mr. Dobson speaks of Congreve as having "endowed the language" with the "line as to 'marrying in haste' and 'repenting at leisure,'" but the proverb was current in Elizabethan days. Other papers deal with "Loutherbourg, R.A.," "Robert Lloyd," friend of Churchill, and "Gray's Biographer"—the Mason who was once thought a great poet. The book is written in that delightfully easy, allusive style which we have long associated with Mr. Dobson's prose, and once again bears witness to its author's unrivalled knowledge of the people and the literature of his chosen period.

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PREHISTORIC THESSALY. By A. J. B. Wace, M.A., and M. S. Thompson, B.A. 151 illustrations, and six plates in colour. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1912. 4to., pp. xvi + 272. Price 18s. net.

We can say with tolerable certainty that no recent archæological publication has done so much to vindicate the claim of archæology to be at once an art and a science as this volume on Prehistoric Thessaly. Mr. Wace and Mr. Thompson have combined the most scrupulous scientific method with the highest critical ability and artistic judgment, and throughout their work they have had the inestimable advantage of doing original work on virgin soil. By their excavations and research work they have given us an entirely new chapter in the prehistoric history of Southern Europe. Thessaly, it appears, contained an indigenous culture which developed for the most part independently of alien influences. There were four periods of this culture, and only in the last period is Thessaly brought into touch with the great Minoan Empire; but there are certain internal vicissitudes in the history of Thessaly in the early periods for which we depend solely upon the evidence of stratification.

Thus, the first period ended in a great upheaval, which broke the uniformity of what had been a wonderfully developed culture. In the second period there are signs that the art of war, scarcely known in the first period, was developing, and at the end of the second period in Southern Thessaly come a sudden change, and signs of war and conquest. The evidence for this is the abrupt stoppage of typical Thessalian pottery and the intrusion of the mysterious "Urfirnis" ware, which was made by a people who came from the south. The third period points to a steady degeneration culminating in a further conquest by a people who foreshadow in character the historic Dorians, and seem to have come from the north. The fourth and last period is equated with the Late

Minoan Periods. The so-called "Minyan" ware appears on many of the Thessalian sites. It was imported from Orchomenos, and its occurrence at Troy points to a direct connection between the two places.

That the general conclusions drawn by the authors are cautious and well within the bounds of their evidence is obvious. The description of the pottery and its classification form what is really one of the most specialized scientific studies in the field of ceramics that has yet been attempted, except, of course, the work of Sir Arthur Evans. The actual classification of the pottery, however, as it is set forth by the authors, lays itself open to a certain amount of criticism. It might, for instance, have been made much clearer if it had been arranged in a tabular form, and if headings had been underlined. There seems also to be no very clear fundamental basis of division: the capital letter headings apparently refer to a chronological division, but this is upset by the attribution of the type known as Γ . 1 . β . to the transitional period between Periods I. and II.

The division under the heading of small Greek letters seems, at first sight, to be a division according to the minor varieties of technique in ornamentation. It is used so in potteries of the A and B Groups, but in the series Γ . 3 . α – χ of the group it is applied to varieties not of *technique*, but of *shape*, thus making a rather confusing cross-division. But as the authors repeatedly state, the pottery cannot be rigidly classified either chronologically or technically. Over-elaborate classification is often more dangerous than a mere superficial grouping.

By far the most suggestive conclusion the authors draw is that on these sites all over Thessaly a series of parallel cultures existed, no two of which were wholly alike or wholly distinct; and that the whole of Thessaly was "in prehistoric as well as in historic times a barrier behind which the more civilized states of the south developed." Thessaly was at the further disadvantage of being in a backwater; trade routes ran from Troy to Servia (as the excavations of Vinča have shown), and from Troy to Orchomenos, and Thessaly was left untouched save by occasional eddies and currents.

There is, however, one question which neither these excavations nor any others have succeeded in solving, and that is the reason for the appearance of Melian obsidian on the earliest Neolithic sites—as, for instance, on nearly every Thessalian site. Like the jadeite which is supposed to have been imported by the Swiss lake-dwellers, it is apparently imported alone. Melian obsidian is traded without Melian pottery, and Messrs. Wace and Thompson definitely admit that there is no Cycladic influence in prehistoric Thessaly. The problem therefore remains unsolved as to who traded the obsidian, and how it was traded.

As an example of sound and scientific scholarship, *Prehistoric Thessaly* follows the highest traditions. In every detail one sees the accuracy and thoroughness of its authors; it is profusely illustrated with clear photographs, and there are six coloured plates. The authors are to be congratulated on having produced a book which will be a standard work for its subject matter, arrangement, and publication.

The Armourer and His Craft: From the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Century. By Charles ffoulkes, B.Litt. With sixty-nine diagrams in the text and thirty-two plates. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Royal 4to., pp. xxiv + 199. Price 42s. net.

This is a work on a somewhat abstruse subject, and its aim is to give the details of the production, recovered after much painstaking research, of an art which has entirely perished, and is now only interesting as representing a phase of civilization which has long since passed away. From the day when "a certain man drew a bow at a venture and smote the King of Israel between the joints of the harness" until that of Crécy when the French knights went down before the yeoman archers of England, the weapons of offence have proved more efficacious than the armour of defence, so that these latter were finally abandoned from the very hopelessness of the contest. Thus the making of armour became a lost art, and examples of it must be sought for in museums and collections, or in the tilting-helmets to be found over the tombs of knights in churches; while complete representations of it only appear in monumental effigies, seals, or illuminations.

Armour was only valued by those to whom it belonged for its defensive purposes, and when change of fashion or the death of its owner made a suit useless, if it could not be remade over again so as to serve someone else, it went to the scrap-heap. One instance given by Mr. ffoulkes will suffice. A visitor to Lord Litchfield's house at Ditchley in 1718 found a quantity of armour, which had belonged to the Earl's ancestors, in an outhouse, and a few weeks later his steward appears to have disposed of it for £7 4s. 6d. As it weighed over 14 hundredweight, it probably contained twenty suits, some of which must certainly have been of value. Thus it has happened that, with the exception of here and there some more elaborate suits preserved for their beauty or for some personal association, we have scarcely any complete of the fourteenth, and but very few even of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

But besides this wilful destruction of old armour, the loss from rust and general neglect was even greater; and it is interesting to read the instances our author gives of the means adopted to keep off the damp, and the result of it from suits while still in use. The primary function of the surcoat was undoubtedly to keep off the rain as much as possible when the suit was being worn, and when it was taken off it seems to have been stored in leather sacks. For cleaning and polishing-up armour damped by rain or perspiration, barrels were employed containing sand and vinegar, in which it was rolled about; and the purchase of barrels for the purpose is often mentioned in accounts, as in an inventory of Dover Castle, in 1344, *i barrele pro armaturis rollandis.*

However skilled the English armourers may have been, they were heavily handicapped against their foreign rivals in that all the raw material for their work had to be procured from abroad; and since the necessary steel could only be obtained in Germany or Italy, the custom was to get all the best suits of armour from there also. Occasionally foreigners were induced to visit England and work here for a time, but they generally returned home again; nevertheless, some may have remained permanently, as a good many foreign names occur in the list of English armourers.

The volume is replete with information on all matters connected with the craft, and contains, among other things, a list of European armourers with short biographies of the more notable ones, a very full polyglot glossary, and a good index. The book is beautifully illustrated with views of fine suits and reproductions of pictures and engravings, and the diagrams in the text are clear and well drawn. It forms a work of reference indispensable to the student or the collector of armour.—J. T. P.

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CHRISTMAS IN RITUAL AND TRADITION: CHRISTIAN AND PAGAN. By Clement A. Miles. With four coloured plates and seventeen other illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 400. Price 10s. 6d. net.

"In this volume," says Mr. Miles, "I have tried to show how Christmas is or has been kept in various lands and ages, and to trace as far as possible the origin of the pagan elements that have mingled with the Church's feast of the Nativity." The first part deals with Christmas from the distinctively Christian point of view, while the second treats of pagan survivals. It may be said at once that Mr. Miles has achieved a very large measure of success. He says that the book is written primarily for the general reader, but modestly expresses the hope that "it may be of some use to the more serious student, as a rough outline map of the field of Christmas customs, and as bringing together materials hitherto scattered through a multitude of volumes in various languages." We think the work will appeal more to the student than to the general reader. This is not to disparage its readability, for it is extremely interesting. It is indeed to no small extent a cyclopædia of Christmas. Mr. Miles has read widely and with judgment. The book is not merely a collection of Christmas customs and observances, but a careful, thoughtful study of origins and meanings in which full account is taken of the work of modern folk-lorists and of recent historical research generally. We are strongly tempted to give illustrations of some of the many curious and interesting things here brought together from many different countries, but considerations of space forbid; we can only strongly recommend students concerned in a deeply interesting field of inquiry to obtain and study the book for themselves. Mr. Miles may have no particularly new interpretations to give or theories to offer, but he has done excellent service by collecting so much widely scattered material, and by arranging it so well and with so much sane and suggestive commentary and elucidation. The illustrations are much to the point, though one or two are not well reproduced. We like particularly the plate facing p. 114, "St. Francis institutes the 'Presepio' at Greccio," after Giotto, from the Upper Church of St. Francis, Assisi; its neighbour, the "Bambino" of Ara-Coeli is also good. The notes include a bibliography, and there is a good index, a particularly useful feature of which is the grouping of references under locality headings.

THE LIFE OF CEOLFRID by an unknown author of the eighth century. Translated and edited, with Introductory Essay and Notes, by D. S. Boutflower, M.A. Sunderland: *Hills and Co.*; London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo. pp. 120. Price 6s. net.

This life of the Abbot of the Monastery at Wearmouth and Jarrow, written by an unknown monk some 1200 years ago, is here for the first time translated into English. Ceolfrid was first the coadjutor and later the successor of Biscop, whose tastes he to some extent shared, and to whom he gave vigorous and practical assistance. When Biscop died, Ceolfrid succeeded him in the headship of both monastic houses, which he ruled well for no less than twenty-seven years. The translation of the *Life* or Commemoration Sermon delivered about 733, fills some thirty-four pages, and is a little masterpiece. The simple and devout spirit of the original is admirably preserved, while the graphic descriptions of the clear but vivid narrative are rendered in English distinguished by its clarity as well as by its closeness to the original. This little model of translation is preceded by a luminous introduction dealing with the conditions of Northumbrian Christianity from A.D. 642 to 716, and the life and character of Ceolfrid himself, with a few paragraphs on the monastic houses he ruled, and on the two biographies of Ceolfrid—the one in Bede's *Lives of the Abbots*, and the other the translation of which follows. A few notes, a special note on the difficult early chronology of the monastery of Wearmouth and Jarrow, with two particularly valuable bibliographical appendices, and an index, complete a scholarly little book. It is appropriate that so careful and thorough a piece of work should be prepared by a North-country scholar and be issued from a North-country press.

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BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY OF IRELAND. New edition. Revised by A. C. Fox-Davies. London: *Harrison and Sons*, 1912. Super Royal 8vo. pp. iv + 786. Price 31s. 6d.

A new edition of *Burke's Landed Gentry* was undoubtedly needed, and in the tall, handsome, and massive volume before us editors and publishers have co-operated most successfully. The lines of *Burke's Peerage* have been followed, and the editor has stuck closely to facts, abjuring excursions into the fairyland of narration to which some previous compilations of this class have been inclined, and for which, it is clear from the preface, plenty of materials and suggestions were forthcoming. Each article is a business-like arrangement of dates and facts of lineage, seats, arms, etc. A detailed pedigree is included in every case, giving all the progenitors of the family of whom reliable information can be obtained. Though great and long-continued labour must have gone to the preparation of this revised edition—the evidences of careful revision are obvious on nearly every page—it is certain that sins of omission and commission must still be traceable; but those who consult the book will soon find that it abounds in information which can be relied upon. The arms of all families who have arms recorded to them in Ulster's office are here illustrated by new designs specially executed for the book, and every coat of arms has been carefully scrutinized and compared with the original records in Ulster's office. The work will be of immense value and interest to genealogical students and to all interested in the history of Irish families—not the less so that "Landed Gentry of Ireland" would appear likely to be soon a description without a present application. A further volume on the *Landed Gentry of Great Britain* is in preparation. The two volumes will be sold together at £4. 4s. the set.

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NOTES ON THE MINERALOGY OF RENFREWSHIRE. By Robert S. Houston. Paisley: *Alexander Gardner*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 88. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This little book has been compiled with evident care and labour by Mr. Houston with the laudable desire to assist the collection of the minerals of Renfrewshire by guiding the amateur to localities from which minerals have been recorded. The author commences with an outline of the geology of the district, which, though brief, is quite sufficient for the purpose in hand; the chapter concludes with a few remarks on some of the chief quarries, and makes mention of the minerals found in them. The main portion of the work deals with some seventy-six minerals which have been recorded from the shire, and under each mineral name is a carefully compiled account of all the localities from which the particular mineral has been recorded, with the dates when the find was made, and the destination of the specimens. From the point of view of the student who cannot visit the Paisley Museum, where most of the specimens are housed, it is perhaps to be regretted that the author has not described in somewhat greater detail the particular specimens which have been obtained from any locality. The work concludes with a series of tables giving the chronological order and date of the various records, the publications in which each mineral is either mentioned or described, a table of localities arranged in alphabetical order, and a list of those museums where Renfrew minerals may be examined.

The Paisley Naturalists' Society may be congratulated on the precise and careful way in which the work has been carried out by Mr. Houston, and in having such an excellent piece of work to form the first volume of their *Transactions*. It should act as a stimulus to the Society, and should encourage other local societies to undertake work of equal interest and value. Before leaving the subject we must not overlook the number of chemical analyses made by Mr. Houston's brother and distributed through the work; these little rows of figures do not occupy much space, but their preparation must have involved the expenditure of much time and labour.—HERBERT H. THOMAS.

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THE VISION OF S. CHRISTOPHER AND OTHER VERSE. By Alfred C. Fryer. Frontispiece. London and Oxford: *A. R. Mowbray and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Crown 8vo. pp. viii + 135. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Dr. Fryer, who is well-known to readers of the *Antiquary* as a skilled ecclesiologist, is also a writer of fluent and graceful verse. The contents of the pretty little book before us are largely devotional and outside the scope of our pages; but their charm of phrasing and tender sincerity will recommend them to a large public as an appropriate Christmas gift-book. There is a touch of the antiquary in the poem "Human Souls, like Earthly Temples," which compares the building of the soul to the building of a great church, and allusions which only the archæologist will properly appreciate in "The Blue Butterfly." "The Tree of Peace" gives the legendary origin of the Christmas Tree, and legendary lore also inspires the verses on "S. Brendon and the Isles of the Blest." Another poem tells the story of how and why the colossal oxen which look out from the upper stage of the western towers of Laon Cathedral came to be there. The garland of Children's Verse which closes the book contains some very pretty musical stanzas. "Grand Duchess Girlie" is delightful. The frontispiece is Titian's S. Christopher and the Holy Child.

* * *

We have also on our table a short paper, illustrated, on "Some Antiquities at Lewannick, Cornwall," by Messrs. F. Nicholls and H. Dewey, reprinted from the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall; book catalogues from Mr. P. M. Barnard, M.A., of Tunbridge Wells (Incunabula and Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Books), Mr. George Gregory, of Bath and Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester (Miscellaneous); and *Rivista d' Italia*, November.

Correspondence.

PICTURE AT DISEWORTH HALL.

TO THE EDITOR.

ABOUT the year 1878 an old manor house named Diseworth Hall, in Leicestershire, was dismantled. At the same time its art treasures, in the shape of china and pictures, were dispersed and sold. Amongst the latter was a small painting of a woman with an infant on her knees, while three children are playing with a lamb in front of them; a beautiful landscape forms the background. This picture is now believed to be an original study by Rubens, the group having been included in several of his larger paintings, one of which is in the National Gallery at London, and the other in the National Gallery at Madrid.

Further, a print from a wood-engraving of this same picture—the drawing of which is known to have been done by Rubens himself—is very evidently a copy of the picture in question. The picture itself has been lost, probably for hundreds of years, and it would be very interesting to find out, if possible, how it came to be in Diseworth Hall.

If any of your numerous readers could give any information about the owners or former residents of the Hall in question, for how long it had been inhabited, and if anything is known of the collection of pictures it contained, I should be glad if they would communicate any such facts to your paper, or direct to the writer.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

The Antiquary.

FEBRUARY, 1913.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Geological Society on December 18 Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., of Uckfield, described in detail the site near Piltdown Common, Sussex, where he found the remarkable fragments of a skull, to the discovery of which we briefly referred in last month's "Notes." Four years ago, while walking along the road passing from Lewes northwards into the Weald, Mr. Dawson saw that it had been recently mended by peculiar flints. These, he found, came from a pit situated in the corner of a field under a venerable yew-tree. A little later, on visiting the pit, he found that labourers had dug out a "thing like a cocoanut," and thrown the splinters on the rubbish-heap near by. It was from this rubbish-heap that the greater part of the skull was recovered, but the lower jaw was dug out of the undisturbed stratum at a later date.

The gravel in which it lay, Mr. Dawson said, consisted for the greater part of waterworn fragments of Wealden ironstone and sandstone, with occasional pebbles of chert, probably from the greensand, and a considerable proportion of chalk-flints, which were also waterworn, all deeply stained with oxide of iron, and most of them tabular in shape. The human skull was originally found by workmen, broken up by them, and most of the pieces thrown away on the spot. As many fragments as possible were recovered, and half of a human mandible was also obtained from a patch of undisturbed gravel close to the place where the skull occurred. Two broken pieces of the molar of a Pliocene type of elephant and a much-rolled cusp of a molar of a mastodon were also found, besides teeth of a hippopotamus, the bones of a form of deer, of a fossil type of beaver, and an extinct form of horse. Like the human skull and mandible, all these fossils were well mineralized with oxide of iron. Many of the waterworn iron-stained flints closely resembled the "eoliths" from the North Downs near Ightham. Mingled with them were found a few Palæolithic implements of the characteristic Chellean type. The gravel at Piltdown, he continued, rested upon a plateau 80 feet above the River Ouse, and at a distance of less than a mile to the north of the existing stream.

* * *

Dr. Smith Woodward, of the Geological Department of the British Museum, then described in detail the skull, mandible, and associated fossils. The actual remains shown to the Society are, as he explained, fragments of a massive skull, with bony walls nearly ½ inch thick; the fragments are sufficiently complete to give, when fitted together, a fairly accurate picture of the greater part of the brain-containing part of the skull; the face, and the greater part of the forehead, are missing, but fortunately half of the lower jaw with the first and second molar teeth *in situ*, was recovered. The front part of the mandible, which carries the incisor, canine, and premolar teeth, is also missing—but there is enough to show that in the region of the chin the conformation was identical with that of anthropoid apes. Not a single bone of the limbs or trunk was found.

* * *

The skull, Dr. Woodward contended, exhibited all the essential features of the genus *Homo*, with a brain-capacity of not less than 1,070 c.c., but possibly a little more. It measured about 190 mm. in length from the glabella to the inion, by 150 mm. in width at the widest part of the parietal region; and the bones were remarkably thick, the average thickness of the frontals and parietals being 10 mm., while an exceptional thickness of 12 mm. was reached at one corner. The forehead was steeper than that of the Neanderthal type, with only a feeble brow-ridge; and the conformation of the occipital bone showed that the tentorium or covering over the cerebellum was on the level of the external occipital protuberance, as in modern man. Seen from behind, the skull was remarkably low and broad, and the mastoid processes were relatively small. The horizontal ramus was slender, and so far as preserved resembled in shape that of a young chimpanzee. Molars one and two, which occurred in their sockets, were typically human, though they were comparatively large and narrow, each bearing a fifth cusp. The two molars had been worn perfectly flat by mastication, a circumstance suggesting that the canines resembled those of man in not projecting sensibly above the level of the other teeth. The weakness of the mandible, the slight prominence of the brow-ridges, the small backward extent of the origin of the temporal muscles, and the reduction of the mastoid processes, suggested that the specimen belonged to a female individual, and might be regarded as representing a hitherto unknown species of *Homo*, for which the new name was proposed of Evanthropus Dawsonii.

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In the discussion that followed Sir E. Ray Lankester, Professor Keith, Professor Boyd Dawkins, Mr. Clement Reid, Dr. Duckworth, and Professor Waterston spoke. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the date to which the skull might be assigned. Professor Keith and Mr. Reid Moir (in a letter to the *Times* of December 22) refuse to accept the view that the skull is of the same age as the Chellean implements. Mr. Reid Moir says: "In my opinion, then, Mr. Dawson is to be congratulated on having made the immensely important discovery of the remains of one of the beings who made the Eolithic flint implements, and that we are at last able to form some idea of what these immensely ancient people were like. As is well known, the 'humanity' of the Eolithic flints has for many years been disputed, one of the chief objections to their acceptance having been that they had never been found in intimate association with human bones. With this discovery that objection finally disappears." There can be no doubt of the extremely primitive and ape-like nature of the skull; but we think that many archæologists and anthropologists will be chary of expressing such positive opinions on the difficult question of age as have been expressed by sundry writers in the newspapers.

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In an interview with a newspaper correspondent, reported in the *Daily Mail*, December 20, Dr. Smith Woodward seems to have committed himself to some very positive statements. "That this skull," he said, "representing a hitherto unknown human species, is the missing link, I for one have not the slightest doubt. This discovery takes us back nearer to the source and origin of the first living creature than any discovery ever made before. . . . The most significant thing about this discovery does not so much lie in the fact that the brain is infinitely smaller than that of an ordinary human being, or that the jaw is the jaw of a chimpanzee; but in the fact, proved beyond doubt from the shape of the jaw, that the creature when alive had not the power of speech. But that it had some brain is certain. Therefore, in the evolution of the human species, the brain came first and speech was a growth of a later age. This point about the creature's brain and its inability to speak is to be thoroughly discussed by Professor Elliot Smith before the Royal Society in February.

"The skull and jaw will be on view in the British Museum, and any learned societies may, if they wish, obtain plaster casts of it."

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The *Times* of December 26 and 27 contained two long letters by Dr. Ashby reporting on archæological research in Italy in 1912. They told of work done in Rome itself, including the important results of Commendatore Boni's excavations on the Palatine, the researches of Dr. Fritz Weege in the ruins of the Golden House of Nero, with their revelation of ancient paintings, and Senator Lanciani's investigations at the Baths of Caracalla. Outside Rome, the report dealt with the explorations at Ostria and Cumæ, further explorations at Pompeii, and excavations at Pæstum, where the finest and best-preserved temple is now no longer to be allowed dedication to Poseidon, which is to be attributed to the oldest temple, or so called basilica.

"The cumulative effect of these last excavations," says the *Times*, in concluding a leading article on the report, "has been to deepen our impression of the immemorial age of Italian civilization, though they have not added much to our knowledge of its early developments, or of the sequence of events. But Ostia, which was once so important, is beginning once more to become intelligible; much is being discovered about Cumæ, the almost desolate site of a once famous Greek city, and the new discoveries at Pompeii—including the unique picture of Venus in a car drawn by elephants—are of thrilling interest. It is rather sad, however, to find that the world, which has for ages given the great temple at Pæstum to the earth-shaker Poseidon, has now to revise its judgment and assign to him a less important temple. But that is what is always to be expected. The advance of knowledge is ever a danger to tradition."

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There was a large and influential attendance at the first meeting of the newly-formed Historical Antiquities Committee for the County of Salop, held in the Borough Committee-Room of the Guildhall, Shrewsbury, on Tuesday afternoon, December 10. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., was voted to the chair. He said that the object of the committee would be to exercise a watchful care over the many objects of interest in the county. He deprecated any raising of the cry of vandalism, and said they should rather go on the lines of securing what they desired by bringing private influence to bear on those who had the care of these ancient buildings. On the suggestion of Mr. H. F. Harries it was agreed that the organization should be called an association rather than a committee. There was a general feeling that, discreetly conducted, the association might perform a very useful work. Officers were duly elected, and the annual subscription was fixed at 2s. 6d. We wish the new organization a prosperous and useful career, though we find it a little difficult to understand why its functions cannot be discharged by the existing Shropshire Archæological Society.

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The French Committee of Historical Monuments on January 10 considered the case of the old cemetery of Orléans, which the municipality wished to destroy for the purposes of road construction and the building of a theatre and town hall. In view of the opposition to this proposal, the municipality undertook to remove a portion of the cloisters and set them up elsewhere. This cemetery, which is a very ancient one, and stands behind the apse of the Cathedral, has been several times restored. The cloisters still possess forty-eight ancient arches, of which several have been built up to form shops. The Committee, considering that the cemetery is an architectural monument of great interest, and almost unique in France, proposes that, as far as possible, it should be restored to its primitive condition, and that the municipality of Orléans should be asked to consider if it is not possible to carry out the improvements it desires without injuring the cemetery.

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At a recent special meeting of the Society of Antiquaries a resolution was moved by the Council to extend the presidential term of office to seven years, instead of the five to which it was reduced in 1907 on the recommendation of a special committee. The proposal did not secure the support of two-thirds of those present, and was therefore lost.

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Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., of South Shields, writes under date December 28: "I have read your note in this month's *Antiquary* respecting the Tong cup. It makes one rather indignant to find that Church-people pay so little regard to the belongings of their churches, of which, as you rightly say, they are mere trustees. But this greed of money seems to be so universal that the sooner the State takes possession of all Church furniture, etc, and thus prevents its alienation, the better for the Church and our descendants, as the present custodians, with few exceptions, are too ignorant to be judges. A few years ago I visited a church on the borders of Wales where there is a pre-Reformation chalice or paten, I forget which, which the Vicar informed me that his Bishop advised him to sell. Fortunately this particular Vicar had not only sense to reject such advice, though coming from his Bishop, but taste to hold on to it."

Last month we printed (p. 40) a letter from Mr. John Richardson containing an inquiry about a picture, formerly at Diseworth Hall, in Leicestershire, which is believed to be an original study by Rubens. Mr. Richardson has very kindly sent for illustration the block of a photogravure of the picture, which we have pleasure in reproducing on this page.

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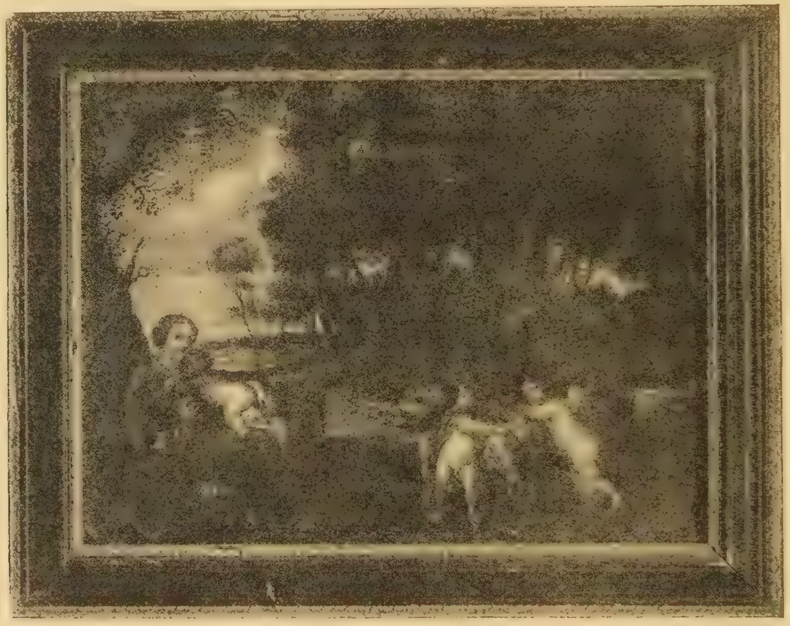
Mr. Richardson says: "As this was an original study of Rubens, the subject being incorporated in several of his larger pictures, as stated in the *Antiquary* last month, it would be retained in his own studio at Antwerp. Rubens was engaged to superintend the decorations of the city for the reception of the Prince of the Netherlands in the year 1635. For this purpose it is known he used many of his own pictures in connection with the triumphal arches. Being at the time of the reception laid up with gout, he could not personally superintend the recovery of them all. Though many were distributed as presents, the probability is that this one was stolen from one of the arches. The frayed edges of the canvas bear witness to it having been cut out of the frame. It would naturally be hidden for some years after its removal from Antwerp, and nothing has been heard of it since that date until the dismantling of Diseworth Hall, about 1878. If any information can be furnished respecting the former occupiers of this building, it might tend to throw light upon the subject." Such information may be sent to Mr. Richardson at The Elms, South Park, Lincoln.



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We congratulate our valued contemporary the *Builder* on the excellence of its New Year's number, which, as usual, was an enlarged issue abounding in good matter and illustrations. It opened with a noteworthy article on "London and its Monuments," and among the other contents were a finely illustrated review of "The Decorative and Monumental Sculpture of Daniel Chester French"—a distinguished American sculptor—by Mr. Selwyn Brinton; pictures of Constantinopolitan mosques; a drawing of a corner of the Pantheon, Rome, from an etching by Mr. W. Walcot; and a remarkable folding-plate of "Suggestions for a Place in the City of London at the Termination of the Viaduct from the Proposed New St. Paul's Bridge."

* * *

In the *Daily News* of December 30, the Rome correspondent of that journal wrote: "While two labourers were demolishing the foundations of a mediæval wall near the circus of Maximus, with the object of widening the roadway, they accidentally discovered an earthenware urn full of gold coins. The labourers calmly divided their treasure and secretly sold four of the coins for 12s. The purchaser immediately resold them to a dealer for £4. The news of the treasure-trove leaked out, and the police arrested the labourers, sequestrating fourteen coins hidden in their belts. They also recovered the four coins sold to the dealer. They are now endeavouring to trace other coins which they suspect have been sold to dealers. The coins are the most valuable and the rarest fifteenth-century specimens from the Papal Mint of Florence."

* * *

Many readers will have seen with particular pleasure the name of that veteran architect, Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., in the New Year Honours List. We heartily congratulate Sir T. G. Jackson, Bart., on his well-deserved recognition. It is but seldom, comparatively speaking, that honours fall to the lot of members of the architectural profession, and on none could such recognition be more suitably or worthily bestowed than on one who has done so much, both by his designs and his writings, to maintain the honour and dignity of his art. His work at Winchester especially, in association with Sir Francis Fox, has been of national importance.

* * *

The double number of the *Architect*, issued on January 10, contained a great variety of matter, both printed and pictured. Specially attractive was an article by Mr. J. Tavenor Perry on the out-of-the-way little town of Furnes in West Flanders, a quiet little place of much charm, abounding in old and picturesque houses. The article was illustrated by a plan, one of Mr. Tavenor Perry's own drawings, and a number of photographs. The number also contained a series of nearly twenty illustrations, chiefly photographic of the ruins at Baalbek and Palmyra. Mr. Frank L. Emanuel contributed two characteristic drawings—"A Byway, Coventry," and "Pont Neuf, Paris"—and some amusing "Notes and 'Tips' of a Sketcher."

* * *

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in the issue of that journal for January 2, wrote: "During the archæological work at present proceeding near the entrance of the Viale Guido Baccelli (formerly Via Appia), a workman has discovered in an old wall seventeen coins of the fifteenth century—namely, five florins of the Florentine Republic; three gold *genovini* of Gian Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan, to whom Genoa was nominally subject from 1476 to 1494; a gold ducat of each of the following Popes: Nicholas V. (1447-1455), Pius II. (1458-1464), Sixtus IV. (1471-1484), and Innocent VIII. (1482-1492); two gold florins, ascribed to Louis XII. of France, who was Duke of Milan from 1498 to 1512; a gold sequin of Ladislaus VI., King of Hungary (1490-1516); and a French sequin of about the same date. The coins have been placed in the National Museum."

* * *

Among the recent acquisitions of the Department of Architecture and Sculpture in the Victoria and Albert Museum may be mentioned a recumbent effigy of a knight in Reigate stone, painted, gilt, and decorated with gesso, which was purchased from the Lesnes Abbey Excavation Committee of the Woolwich Archæological Society, with the consent of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, the owners of the freehold. This figure, which may be identified as commemorating a knight of the De Lucy family, is an admirable example of an English monumental effigy of the London school, dating from about 1320-1340; the head is unfortunately missing, but the rest of the figure is well preserved, and the remains of colour are extraordinarily brilliant. Such monumental effigies are of great importance, for they represent the direction in which English mediæval sculptors may be admitted to have excelled their contemporaries on the Continent; and it is fortunate that a typical example has been secured for the Museum, where it can be studied to greater advantage than the similar figures still to be found in English churches. Three boldly designed capitals and one shaft of Transitional type, dating from the end of the twelfth century, were purchased from the same site. The Augustinian Abbey of Lesnes, founded by Richard de Lucy in 1178 between Plumstead and Erith to the east of London, was suppressed in 1525; the effigy was excavated on the site of the Lady Chapel. It has been placed in Room 8, at the foot of the stairs leading down from the main entrance.

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The *Building News* is publishing a series of papers of considerable freshness by Mr. C. F. Innocent, A.R.I.B.A., on "Old English Building Construction," taking up points in the development of ordinary buildings which have received but scant attention hitherto. The issue of January 10 contained No. XVII. of the series, which was the first of a few articles to deal in detail with the old craft of thatching. The ordinary textbooks on building construction usually leave thatching severely alone, probably because it is now rarely used, and it is forbidden by the Model By-laws; but it is in many ways, says Mr. Innocent, "the most interesting of all the building crafts." He points out that the work of the thatcher can hardly be examined as that of the carpenter or mason of centuries ago can be studied.

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"It is very unlikely," he remarks, "that there is any complete thatch in being today which is as much as a century old, even if no allowance is made for the 'nothing-like-leather' spirit in which thatchers speak of the durability of their form of roof covering. It is, therefore, impossible to apply to the investigation of its development that actual examination that can be pursued with the study of old stonework and old woodwork, and it has seemed best to take the oldest complete description known to me and to use it as the foundation on which to build an account of thatching. This oldest account in detail of English thatching is that by Henry Best, a farmer of Elmswell, in East Yorkshire, who, in the year 1641, wrote instructions, always rambling and occasionally obscure, for the thatching of cottages and stacks. Some of the instructions have, unfortunately, been lost; those that remain have been printed by the Surtees Society."

The paper contains much interesting detail of the methods, not only of the actual work of thatching, but of the preparation of the material.

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Mr. Seyler, the Swansea Borough Analyst, reported on January 2 the results of the analyses he had made on the scrapings of rock in Bacon Hole, Gower, where Professors Breuil and Sallas, two French savants, discovered, as described in the *Antiquary* for November last (p. 407), what they believed to be paintings of the Aurignacian period. Mr. Seyler says that chemical evidence so far obtained, although not conclusive, is in favour of the view that the paint is not modern, but made with a native ochre such as is abundant in the cave and surrounding district. The age is uncertain.

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For the first time in twenty-one years the International Medical Congress will meet in London in the summer of the present year, and, in this connection, an Exhibition of rare and curious objects relating to Medicine, Chemistry, Pharmacy, and the allied sciences, is being organized by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. The response to the appeal for loans, we are informed, has been most successful, with the result that probably one of the most interesting collections of historical medical objects ever gathered together will be on exhibition during the meeting of the Congress.

Among other interesting sections is one including the medical deities of savage, barbaric and other primitive peoples. Through the kindness of friends, specimens of these have been forwarded from all parts of the globe; but there are still many gaps to be filled, and those who possess such objects, and would be willing to lend them, should communicate with the Secretary of the Exhibition, whose address is given below. Amulets, talismans, and charms connected with the art of healing, will also form another prominent feature, and any loans of this description would be welcome. In the section of surgery an endeavour will be made to trace the evolution and development of the chief instruments in use at the present day and it is desired to accumulate specimens of instruments used in every part of the world by both savage and civilized peoples. A complete, illustrated syllabus will be forwarded to anyone interested on application to the Secretary, 54*a*, Wigmore Street, London, W.

The Catacomb of St. Valentine.

By W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A.

ON the morning of Wednesday, February 14, 1912, a little company assembled, at the invitation of Professor Orazio Marucchi, at the Catacomb of St. Valentine for the purpose of attending Mass and hearing a lecture by the professor on the relation of this Catacomb to St. Valentine and to the remains of a basilica close by.

There was some little difficulty in finding the exact spot, since from inquiries made from time to time on the way it was evidently one not known to many who lived even a short distance only from it. However, a mile and a half from the Porta Popolo, on the Flaminian Way, brought the little company to the appointed spot; and when between thirty and forty people had assembled, quite half of whom were English-speaking folk, they were led into the crypt of St. Valentine and the service commenced.

To call it interesting and impressive would be accurate, but it was much more than that.

For a thousand years, and until quite recently, no voice of prayer and praise has been heard in those subterranean vaults and passages. Indeed, they have for centuries been lost to knowledge, and now again the ancient service of the Church, largely in its early form, and practically in its early language, is revived. The darkness is relieved only by the candles suspended from the ceiling on rude rings of wood hung up to hooks by means of pieces of string, or roughly fixed against the walls, or stood on or about the Altar.

This latter stands on the rough floor of the crypt, with no steps to raise it above the general level, and, besides the candlesticks, supports only a plain iron cross. The celebrant is behind the Altar and faces the congregation, which in this instance is in the west—an unusual arrangement, since it was customary in the first five centuries to place the Altar in the west, so that the celebrant, standing behind it, should face the east. Around this crypt and in other parts of this Catacomb are the memorials of the far-off past: Sarcophagi, inscriptions, paintings—now, alas! almost obliterated—and other remains of the earliest days of Christianity in Rome.

The service is of the simplest kind. The unaccompanied voices of men and boys, and the clear tones of the celebrant, all combine to emphasize its harmony with the place and the associations, and to carry back over the centuries the thoughts of worshippers to the

> One family in Heav'n and Earth,
> Bound by the ties of second birth,
> None dead, tho' some their work have done,
> Their battle fought, their freedom won;
> All in the Lord alive and bless'd,
> Tho' some may toil and some may rest.[*]

It is curious to note that of all the saints of post-Apostolic times few are more popularly known amongst us than St. Valentine; but what is equally curious is that the association by which he is so well known is a purely accidental one, and has really nothing whatever to do with St. Valentine himself, who was not a person of any such special note as would bring down his name to our age in the popular way in which it has reached us. The association of the modern Valentine with the saint[†] appears to be no closer than that, in substitution of a heathen superstitious custom in which, on February 15, boys drew the names of girls in honour of their goddess Februata Juno, certain zealous pastors substituted the names of saints in billets given on this day. And early in the seventeenth century St. Francis of Sales severely forbade the custom of valentines, or giving boys in writing the names of girls to be admired and attended on by them, and to abolish it he changed it into giving billets with the names of certain saints for them to honour and imitate in a particular manner.

[*] Monsell: *Spiritual Songs.*

[†] See Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints.*

St. Valentine, we are told, was a Roman priest who suffered martyrdom in the year 269, under Claudius the Goth, and was buried by the matron Sabinilla near the place where he was put to death and beneath her own property. Being apprehended for the part he took in assisting martyrs in the persecution under Claudius, he was sent by the Emperor to the Prefect of Rome, who, finding him firm in his faith, commanded him to be beaten with clubs and beheaded. This took place on February 14.

His remains rested in the catacomb until the erection of a basilica hard by, when they were transferred to that church, and subsequently to within the city. Alban Butler says the greater part of his relics are now in the Church of St. Praxedes. The removal to within the city would probably take place after the eighth century, when the Catacombs generally became abandoned, and some of the churches built over them desecrated and even ruined, or allowed to fall into decay.

The Catacomb of St. Valentine is unique in two or three ways. For one thing, it is the smallest as yet discovered. Then it is the only one on the Flaminian Way, and gave the name to the gate now so well known as the Porta Popolo, which was formerly called the Porta Valentina. And, further, it is the last to have been re-discovered and made known to the Commission of Sacred Archæology in Rome.

It would seem to have been formed almost exclusively in the soft tufa rock, and to have consisted of the sepulchral cell of the saint and a few galleries around and above it. From the fourth century and onwards this cell was decorated with pictures, and in the time of Julius I. (337-352) the basilica already mentioned was erected. It was of considerable size, and consisted of nave, aisles, tribune, etc. In the time of Onorius (623 628) and again in that of Teodorus (642-649) it was restored. To-day nothing remains but ruins, but of sufficiently defined character to mark the confessio and other portions of the church, such as columns, etc. In the year 1594 Antonio Bosio discovered the crypt of this catacomb, and copied the paintings with which it was decorated. These consist of several subjects such as are usually found in the Catacombs, but, in addition, of one very especial painting—viz., that of the Crucifixion, the only Catacomb example of this subject known to exist, and dating from the seventh century. It is just traceable in parts, but evidently has suffered much since the days of Bosio, as, indeed, have all other paintings in this Catacomb.

In the sixteenth century the Catacomb was used as a vault for storeage of wine, and it was not until our own day that Professor Marucchi, following the work of Dr. Rossi, the great Catacomb explorer of the last century, whose friend and pupil he was, recognized the crypt as that of St. Valentine and rescued it from the oblivion into which it had fallen.

Now, in the story of St. Valentine and of the Catacomb named after him, as Professor Marucchi points out, one is struck by the question, Why was so important a basilica erected in connection with so comparatively obscure a saint? And this leads to an interesting association. If we follow the Flaminian Way for a matter of two miles or so beyond the Catacomb of St. Valentine, we come to the Ponte Molle, a bridge spanning the Tiber, constructed on the old foundations of the Pons Milvius, which latter was built 109 B.C., and of which portions still remain. Here the Emperor Constantine fought the third and last of his great battles —the decisive one so far as the seat of Empire and its occupant were concerned. Victory at Turin was followed by victory at Verona, and that in its turn by victory at the Milvian Bridge. Here, on his defeat, Maxentius was drowned, and Constantine entered Rome without a rival. This was towards the close of 312, and in the following year he issued from Milan his famous edict, foreshadowed in an earlier proclamation, which gave imperial sanction to Christianity and assurance of favour as well as protection on the part of the Emperor.

The influences which led up to this were doubtless many, but the legend that, on his march from Gaul, Constantine saw the vision of the Sign by which he should become conqueror, according to his own account, would have no small share in the result, since he not only announced the vision himself, but confirmed his statement with a solemn oath.

The importance of the victory at the Milvian Bridge, then, was very great. There had been four who shared the rule of the Empire —that number had been reduced to two, and the Milvian Battle was the decisive one which bore such result for the future of Christianity. Had the victory been to the other side, none can say how different would have been the world's subsequent history to what it has been.

Within a quarter of a century of this event, then, we have the record of a basilica built only some two miles from the battle site, and of important dimensions, as the present ruins will evidence.

Professor Marucchi raises and answers the question, Why was so important a church erected in connection with so comparatively obscure a martyr, whose resting-place is not marked by generations of popes and eminent saints, as in the Catacombs of Priscilla and St. Callixtus and others? Why, but for the reason that here was the nearest spot to the battle-field, consecrated by the burial of a saint, whereon to raise a memorial to the victory of the Cross—to the triumph of Christ over the Pagan world. To the Christian of the fourth century the event would amply justify the memorial, and the one spot of all others on the Flaminian Way, consecrated by martyr blood, would be the appropriate one whereon to erect it.

The seventh century painting of the Crucifixion already mentioned may have no bearing on the point, but it is significant that such a painting should be found where it is, and that, the only one in the Catacombs as yet discovered which has reference to the death of our Lord whereby He conquered Death.

Here, then, in singular but significant association, we have the memorial of one whose name perhaps was scarcely known beyond the circle of the faithful in Rome, but who gave his life as testimony to the Faith, and of the result of such fidelity and heroism in the ultimate triumph of that Faith, won as the fruit which sprang from the seed sown in earlier days—the blood of the martyrs.

Architectural Notes on Stavordale Priory, Somerset.

BY HARRY CLIFFORD.

THIS paper is intended to give a description of the architectural remains to be found at Stavordale Priory, three miles north-east of Wincanton, Somerset.

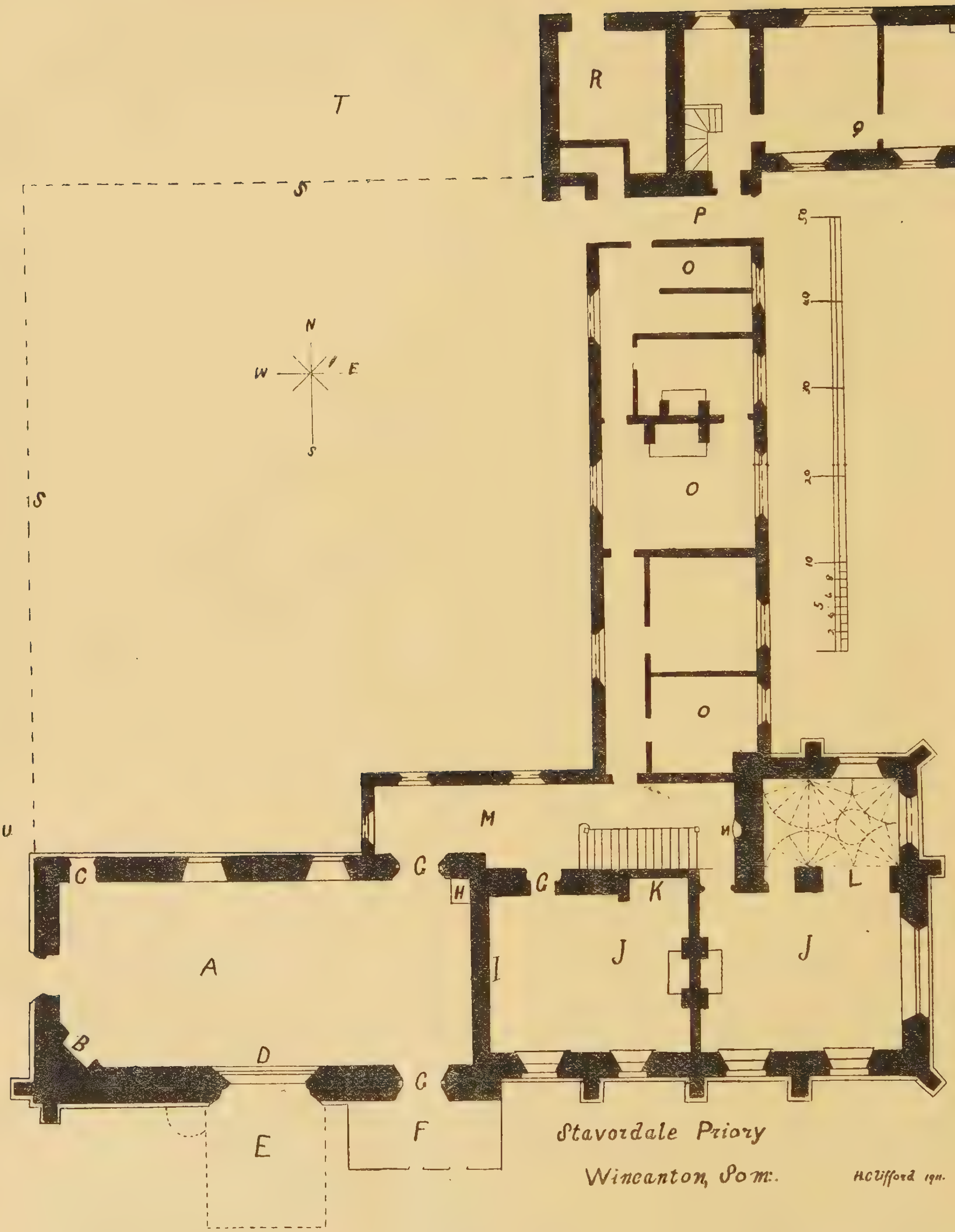
Several histories of the monastic life of the Priory have appeared in print; but, as far as the writer is aware, no attempt has been made to give details of the building itself. Although the main object of this paper is to keep to the architectural side, it will be found necessary to refer occasionally to the monastic side.

A great deal of uncertainty rests upon the actual date of the foundation of this priory; but it appears to have been founded quite early in the thirteenth century by Richard Lord Lovel, and dedicated to St. James. No remains of this building exist to give a clue as to the date beyond a small niche of Early English design built into the south wall of the presbytery, which, it is conjectured, belonged to the earlier church. The seal of the Priory (an illustration of which appears in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *Monastic Remains*) gives the date of foundation as 1272, but there are evidences that it was much earlier than this.

The only portions of the Priory that remain are the shell of the conventual church, consisting of nave and choir with a chapel on the north, and the Prior's lodging. Tower, cloisters, guest-house, dormitory, chapter-house, infirmary, and other offices requisite to a religious house have all disappeared. The size of the church is about 100 feet in length and about 22 feet in width. It was erected in 1440-1443 of local stone.

After the Dissolution, in 1544, it passed into private hands, and was converted into a farmhouse, the choir and chapel being turned into domestic quarters for the farmer, and the nave into a barn. During the last few years the whole has been converted into a dwelling-house, and several additions have been made.

Many interesting features remain in what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Stavordale Priory
Wincanton, Som.
H Clifford 1911.

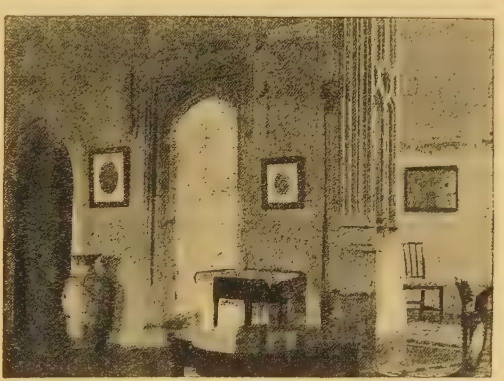
A, Nave. *B*, Fireplace (modern). *C*, Processional doorway (blocked). *D*, Originally south entrance, now blocked and window inserted. *E*, Site of tower, with probably an angle turret. *F*, Porch (modern). *G*, Doorways (modern). *H*, Remains of rood stairs. *I*, Screen, now a partition. *J*, Choir and Presbytery. *K*, Recess for Easter sepulchre. *L*, Archway leading into north chapel. *M*, Staircase vestibule (modern). *N*, Holy-water stoup. *O*, Kitchen, offices, etc. (modern), on site of east wing of cloisters. *P*, Passage. *Q*, Prior's Lodging, altered internally for present requirements. *R*, Modern addition. *S*, Site of cloisters. *T*, Probable site of dormitory, etc. *U*, Conjectural site of guest house.

Phelps calls "the shell of the old conventual church," and for a tour of these we will commence at the interior of the chapel north of the presbytery. The floor of both chapel and presbytery has been lowered about 18 inches, and during the process many human bones were found, which were carefully collected and reinterred elsewhere. The chapel, doubtless dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is in excellent condition. It was erected, in 1493, by John, Lord Stourton, who appears to have also built the choir. In size it is about 15½ feet square and opens to the presbytery by a beautiful pannelled arch, in which doubtless stood a tomb of the founder. A small Tudor doorway west of the arch gives access from the presbytery. The roof is a beautiful piece of fan tracery covered with trefoiled panelwork and bosses. In the angles at the bases of the vaulting ribs are angels bearing shields, three of which are defaced, and the fourth bearing the sacred monogram.

Round the chapel, level with the sills of windows, is a bold, embattled cornice, the cavetto of which is filled with rosettes. The east window of three lights is in good condition, no doubt due to its having been walled up since the sixteenth century until recently, when it was reopened and glazed. The north window has not fared so well, the tracery having been destroyed and the window built up and two smaller ones introduced one above the other. The containing arch is original, but was cut away in places in the sixteenth century to allow a floor to be thrown over. This happily has been removed, and the chapel can be seen in its entirety.

A window on the west, high up and reaching to the roof, is square, of five lights divided across the centre by a transom. The top half only is glazed, and originally overlooked the cloisters, but now partly lights a modern staircase and vestibule. The lower part is filled with masonry, each light having trefoiled heads and containing a shield of arms borne by angels whose heads are missing. The arms on the shields are as follows: I. Gules, 10 bezants, 4, 3, 2, 1, a canton ermine for Zouche. II. Missing, but probably bore Zouche impaling, quarterly first and fourth argent, 2 chevrons gules for St. Maur, second and third azure a lion rampant or for Lovel, which, by the way, are the arms of the Priory. III. Zouche impaling gules 3 lions' heads jessant-de-lis or for Cantelo or Cantelupe. IV. Zouche impaling gules 3 water bougets argent for Roos. V. Zouche impaling (?) a cross moline or for Cheyne. Lovel, St. Maur, and Zouche were successive patrons of the Priory.

On each side of the east window is a bracket for carrying figures of saints. The one to the south is supported by an animal with head broken and with cloven hoofs, and that to the north by what appears to be an angel holding a scroll, but this is too much defaced to be certainly identified. The cloven-hoofed animal is interesting on account of its appearing in several parts of this chapel.


STAVORDALE: NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL, AND PART OF NORTH CHAPEL, SHOWING PART OF ARCH, TUDOR DOORWAY AND PRESBYTERY DOORWAY LEADING FROM CLOISTERS.

The arch opening to the presbytery is about 8 feet wide and reaches to the roof. It is boldly carved on the soffit in panels and quarterfoils, and adorned at the sides with slender shafts rising from a base of octagonal shape. The mouldings are carried up, without any capitals, in one sweep to the head of the arch. At the spring on each side are three shields, each side bearing the same arms, the centre ones being upheld by two angels and bearing the arms of the Priory—gules, 10 bezants, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1, a canton ermine, impaling, quarterly first and fourth argent 2 chevrons gules, second and third azure a lion rampant or. The side shields are much smaller and bear respectively (N) and *x*. Rising from the spring and facing the presbytery are remains of pinnacles capped by figures, one of which has the appearance of a cloven hoof; but these remains are so scant that it is with difficulty anything definite can be determined. About 3 feet to the west of the arch is a small Tudor doorway which gave admittance to the chapel from the presbytery, and having hanging hooks for door *in situ*. On the chapel side it is quite plain, but on the side facing the presbytery it has a continuous moulded arch enclosed in another arch composed of small shafts with a square head; over this is a square hood moulding terminating in animals, and one over the centre all defaced. The spandrils are filled with shields, one of which is plain and the other has what is probably a monogram for Zouche.

Choir and Presbytery.—This part of the building has a floor thrown over, and the lower part is divided into two rooms, while the upper is one large room. In size it is about 49 feet by *c.* 19 feet. The oak beams that support the floor are interesting as having been taken from some of the Priory buildings that were demolished after the Dissolution. At some time they have contained shields, but these have disappeared. Several similar beams lie in an outhouse, and on one is what appears to be a workman's mark.

In the east wall are two heavy corbels or brackets, ornamented with four-leaved flowers resting on grotesque heads, one of which is encircled by a wreath. Both are in excellent condition, but now instead of fulfilling their original purpose, they support one of the beams already alluded to. The large east window is walled up, and a small one introduced to light the upper floor. In the south wall were four windows filled with fifteenth-century tracery; but this was destroyed after the Dissolution, and the openings built up, and other windows with flat mullions and transoms introduced in their place. The sills were cut away to allow two windows one above the other, where formerly there was one.

Between the two easternmost windows is a small recess, recently discovered, of Early English design. At the sides are small pillars with capitals, adorned with foliage peculiar to the Early English period. A shelf appears to have been inserted towards the top; but this has disappeared, the grooves alone remaining. It was probably a piscina with credence shelf, belonging to the earlier church, and placed here when the present building was erected in the fifteenth century. If such, it does not appear to have been put to its former use, as there are no traces of a drain. No other piscina is to be seen near; moreover, the walls have been plastered over, so that any traces of such would be hidden beneath.

At about the centre of the north wall is a plain doorway, which formerly led from the east wing of the cloisters into the presbytery, and also led straight to the Prior's lodging. Immediately west of this doorway, where is now a modern partition, was probably a low screen to divide the choir from the presbytery, and the doorway would be the usual entrance for the monks to enter for service at the high altar and the north chapel. Just outside, on the right, is a holy-water stoup in fair condition. A little to the west of the doorway, and on the other side of the present partition, is a large recess *c.* 2 feet 6 inches deep and 6 feet 6 inches wide, with remains of a pinnacled canopy, which was in all probability an Easter sepulchre. The only portions of the canopy remaining are part of a crocketed pinnacle on the west and a small part of the bottom of the shaft on the east. Faint traces of colouring are on the crockets of the pinnacle, which have the appearance of being remains of original colouring. The doorway west of this is modern, and gives access to this room from a modern staircase vestibule.

The roof, which can be seen to advantage from the upper room, is waggon shape, constructed of chestnut repaired with oak. Three tie beams extend from wall to wall, resting on spandrilled uprights placed on fine stone corbels, adorned with angels bearing blank shields. On the head of each angel is a small crown with a cross in front; above this is another crown of leaves similar in design to the Tudor flower. It is thought that the canons themselves carved these corbels. This supposition is partly proved by the corbels of the nave and one of those now under review not being carved at all. In the angles of the east wall are smaller corbels adorned with grotesque heads; above the heads are caps, that on the north being adorned with four-leaved flowers. At the west angles are similar corbels with no caps, and that on the south having no carving. On the tie beams and at intervals along the roof are carved bosses; those on the beams have been restored, whilst many of the roof are missing. From this floor can be seen to better advantage the original containing arches of the windows. No windows appear to have been on the north except one towards the west, which is now a doorway connecting this part with modern staircase landing and other modern rooms. The containing arch is of the same size as those on the south, but the window is much smaller, and evidently not originally intended for its present position. On several of the stones are the masons' marks.

Dividing the choir from the nave is a beautiful chancel arch 30 feet in height, the upper part of which only can be seen, and that from the upper floor. It is in excellent condition, due to its having been built up in the sixteenth century, and reopened during the recent alterations. The soffit is boldly carved in panels with trefoiled heads; the sides are moulded, and on several of the stones are masons' marks. Round the top of the arch are seven hooks at equal distance from each other, and from which doubtless hung the lamps that lighted the rood. As regards the screen and lower part of the arch nothing can be determined upon, as a partition wall exists where formerly stood the screen. There is reason to believe, however, that part, if not all, of the screen is in the partition, which, on taking measurements was found to be at least 2½ feet thick. What became of the crucifix and its attendant figures, which we can have no doubt were above the screen, we know not. If of wood they may have been used, with other carved woodwork, by the commissioners of Henry VIII. for feeding the fire to melt down lead, etc.

Part of the stairs that led to the rood loft remained on the north, but are now hidden beyond recognition in a cupboard. An altar appears to have existed against the screen towards the south, as in the south wall of the nave is a piscina with plain moulded arch in good condition. The drain is broken, but three holes are plainly visible.

The nave until recently was used as a barn, but, like the chancel, has had a floor thrown over it, and the upper part converted into bedrooms, and the lower into one large room with a partition across, towards the east, the space beyond forming an entrance hall. On the north are four windows of two lights each, trefoiled, and rising from the heads of each light are small mullions, forming two other smaller lights in the top part of the window. These are the original windows, and now light the bedrooms. Two others have been inserted recently to give light to the lower room. One in the upper part of the south wall towards the east is also recent, and another towards the west has original outside arch, but modern tracery. The arch of the west window of four lights is original, but has new tracery, and only the lower part of the lights is glazed, the rest being filled with masonry.

The west doorway is original and quite plain on the interior, but has good moulded exterior arch in excellent condition. The moulding is carried right round without any capitals, and crowned with a heavy hood moulding terminating in angular returns. The south entrance from the demolished tower has been walled up and a window introduced. The top of the arch can be seen from the passage leading to the bedrooms. In the north wall at the extreme west is a small plain square-headed processional doorway, now blocked, originally leading from the cloisters, and used for the more solemn processions. Towards the east are two other doorways—one in the south wall, and one in the north; both are modern: the former leads into the modern entrance porch, and the latter into the modern staircase vestibule. Between the original south entrance and the piscina of the screen altar already alluded to is a plain arched recess *c.* 24 inches wide, 24 inches to top of arch, and 15 inches deep, and of a lower level than the piscina. There are faint indications of hinges and fastening for a door. In the north wall, directly opposite, is a plain square opening, 13 inches by

11 inches, but inside it measures 26 inches by *c.* 18 inches, and 18 inches deep; the marks where hinges and fastening were are quite distinct. One or other of these recesses was doubtless an aumbry for the sacred vessels used at the altar against the screen, and the other may have been a cupboard where were kept the holy oils for anointing purposes.

The roof is doubtless similar to that of the chancel, but it is hidden, except tie beams and corbel stones, by a modern plaster ceiling. It will be noticed that none of the corbel stones are carved, indicating that this part of the work was carried out by the canons themselves, but before they had time to complete the work, the Dissolution came with all its horrors for these poor religious, and they were forced to depart to find a living where they could.

(*To be concluded.*)

Cowper and the Rev. William Bull.[*]

By F. W. Bull, F.S.A.

It was in 1764 that my great-great-grandfather, the Rev. William Bull, became pastor of the Independent Chapel at Newport Pagnell, and in the same year the Rev. John Newton was presented to the curacy at Olney. They were soon introduced, and eventually became and remained close friends up to the time of Newton's death. It is not surprising, therefore, that when in 1780 Newton contemplated leaving Olney, he was anxious to introduce Bull to Cowper, as someone likely, to some extent at all events, to fill up the vacancy caused in the poet's life by his removal to London.

Perhaps the first recorded reference to the introduction thus given is in a letter written by Cowper to Newton on November 7, 1781, in which he says, "Mr. Bull is an honest man. We have seen him twice since he received your orders to march hither, and faithfully told us that it was in consequence of those orders that he came. He dined with us yesterday. We were all in pretty good spirits, and the day passed very agreeably."

About the same time Bull, writing to Newton, refers to these calls on Cowper, and says that, "If Cowper and his most amiable hostess were not weary of my company it was well, for I was much pleased with them."

The acquaintance thus begun grew and rapidly ripened into a close friendship. The visits to Olney became a custom, and Bull dined with Cowper regularly once a fortnight or oftener, his son, Thomas Palmer Bull, generally accompanying him, and being the "Tommy" referred to in Cowper's letters.

The friends were about the same age. Cowper was born at Great Berkhamsted, Herts, on November 26, 1731,[*] and Bull was baptized at Irthlingborough, Northants, on December 17, 1738.[†]

In appearance and physique they must have differed much. Cowper was, says Mr. Wright, of middle stature, rather strong in the form of his limbs, hair light brown, eyes bluish-grey, complexion ruddy. Cowper at 54, writing on November 9, 1785, says, "I am a very smart youth of my years. I am not indeed grown grey so much as I am grown bald... No matter; there was more hair in the world than ever had the honour to belong to me. Accordingly, having found just enough to curl a little at my ears, and to intermix with a little of my own that still hangs behind, I appear, if you see me in the afternoon, to have a very decent headdress, not easily distinguished from my natural growth, which being worn with a small bag and a black ribbon about my neck, continues to me the charms of my youth, even on the verge of age." My ancestor is said to have been above the ordinary height, his figure well proportioned, and his whole manner and bearing dignified and commanding. His face was intelligent, his eyes bright and penetrating, and his dress clerical. He wore a full-bottomed wig, a sort of bishop's frock, and his whole attire indeed, down to the silver buckles on his shoes, was characteristic of the times. So clerical was his mien, indeed, that on two occasions he was mistaken for a Bishop.

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[*] This paper was read at a meeting of the Cowper Society on July 4, 1912.

[*] New style.

[†] Old style.

Bull was a widely read man, and an acceptable and well-known preacher, and describing him to Unwin, Cowper says:

"A dissenter, but a liberal one; a man of letters and of genius; master of a fine imagination, or rather not master of it—an imagination which, when he finds himself in the company he loves, and can confide in, runs away with him into such fields of speculation as amuse and enliven every other imagination that has the happiness to be of the party. At other times he has a tender and delicate sort of melancholy in his disposition, not less agreeable in its way. No men are better qualified for companions in such a world as this, than men of such a temperament. Every scene of life has two sides, a dark and a bright one, and the mind that has an equal mixture of melancholy and vivacity is best of all qualified for the contemplation of either; it can be lively without levity, and pensive without dejection. Such a man is Mr. Bull. But—he smokes tobacco. Nothing is perfect—'Nihil est ab omni parte beatum.'"

Bull was, in fact, an inveterate though not an excessive smoker, as he had but three pipes a day. His little weakness, if such it be called, was well known. Mrs. Wilberforce, indeed, provided an arbour for him to smoke in at her Blackheath house, and when, in about 1785, Cowper acquired his world-renowned Summer House at Olney, Bull was allowed, and indeed encouraged, to smoke there. Bull always smoked a particular kind of tobacco, Orinoco, and carried some about with him in an oval box. On one occasion he left this box at Olney, and Cowper returned it on June 22, 1782, with the well-known lines commencing:

> If reading verse be your delight
> 'Tis mine as much or more to write, etc.

It is in this poem, addressed to his friend, that Cowper says:

> Forgive the bard, if bard he be,
> Who once too wantonly made free
> To touch with a satiric wipe
> That symbol of thy power the pipe;

and concludes

> And so may smoke inhaling Bull,
> Be always filling, never full.

Sometimes Cowper visited his friend at his house at Newport Pagnell—the present manse at the entrance to the chapel. Cowper, describing one of these visits in a letter to Newton, dated September 23, 1783, writes:

"Since you went we dined with Mr. Bull at Newport. I had sent him notice of our visit a week before, which, like a contemplative studious man, as he is, he put in his pocket and forgot. When we arrived the parlour windows were shut, and the house had the appearance of being uninhabited. After waiting some time, however, the maid opened the door, and the master presented himself. Mrs. Bull and her son were gone to Bedford, but having found out what we chiefly wanted, we dined, and spent the afternoon together comfortably enough."

The Olney Summer House has often been spoken of, and it is interesting to note what Cowper has to say about Bull's own particular haunts, for he goes on in the same letter:

"It is hardly worth while to observe so repeatedly that his garden seems a spot contrived only for the growth of melancholy; but being always affected by it in the same way I cannot help it. He showed me a nook, in which he had placed a bench, and where he said he found it very refreshing to smoke his pipe and meditate. Here he sits, with his back against one brick wall, and his nose against another, which must, you know, be very refreshing, and greatly assist meditation. He rejoices the more in this niche because it is an acquisition made at some expense, and with no small labour; several loads of earth were removed in order to make it—which loads of earth, had I the management of them, I should carry thither again, and fill up a place more fit in appearance to be a repository for the dead than the living. I would on no account put any man out of conceit with his innocent enjoyments, and therefore never tell him my thoughts on this subject; but he is not seldom low-spirited, and I cannot but suspect that his situation helps to make him so."

It was doubtless in this garden—respecting which Bull's views were not those of Cowper—that Bull subsequently made a circular walk, accurately measured so that he might know how many times round it would make a mile. In a little ledge at the side of a sundial were bullets, one of which was moved every round so as to reckon the distance walked. The garden is not now in existence. Its site is partly the ground to the east of the chapel, and the building itself stands on the remainder.

About this time Bull became intimate with Mr. Barham, of Bedford, and the Rev. F. Okeby, a Moravian minister at Northampton, and taking a great interest in Moravian history, he became acquainted with the writings of the Mystics. Especially was he delighted with Madame Guyon's poems, and it occurred to him to induce Cowper to translate some of them. On August 14, 1782, Cowper wrote:

"I thank you for Madame Guyon. I often spend a morning in translating some select pieces. . . . When time shall serve, you shall have the fruit of my labours."

Writing to Unwin a little before this, Cowper says:

"Mr. Bull, a Dissenting minister of Newport, a learned, ingenious, good-natured pious friend of ours, has put into my hands three volumes of French poetry by Madame Guyon—a Quietest, say you, and a fanatic; I will have nothing to do with her.—It is very well, you are welcome to have nothing to do with her; but in the meantime her verse is the only French verse I ever read that I found agreeable. There is a neatness in it equal to that which we applaud with so much reason in the compositions of Prior. . . . Mr. Bull is her passionate admirer; rode twenty miles to see her picture in the house of a stranger, which stranger politely insisted on his acceptance of it, and it now hangs over his parlour chimney."

The translations were eventually sent to Bull with the following dedication:

"To the Rev. Wm. Bull these translations of a few of the spiritual songs of the excellent Madame Guion, made at his express desire, are dedicated by his affectionate friend and servant, Wm. Cowper. July, 1782."

The translations were printed by Bull with a few other items in 1801, and in his preface Bull says:

"To infer that the peculiarities of Madame Guion's theological sentiments were adopted either by Mr. Cowper or by the editor would be as absurd as to suppose the inimitable translator of Homer to have been a pagan. He reverenced her piety, admired her genius, and judged that several of her poems would be read with pleasure and edification by serious and candid persons."

A letter written in November, 1782, is often quoted as instancing the friendship between Cowper and Bull, and is as follows:

"Charissime Taurorum
Quot sunt, vel fuerunt, vel posthac aliis
erunt in annis.

"We shall rejoice to see you, and I just write to tell you so. Whatever else I want I have, at least, this quality in common with publicans and sinners, that I love those that love me, and, for that reason, you in particular. Your warm and affectionate manner demands it of me. And though I consider your love as growing out of a mistaken expectation that you shall see me as a spiritual man hereafter, I do not love you much the less for it. I only regret that I did not know you intimately in those happier days when the frame of my heart and mind was such as might have made a connexion with me not altogether unworthy of you.

"I add only Mrs. Unwin's remembrances, and that I am glad you believe me to be, what I truly am,

"Your faithful and affectionate,
"W. C."

Cowper and Bull had a mutual friend in John Thornton, and the establishment of a Theological College at Newport Pagnell, of which Bull was appointed Principal, and of which Thornton became a generous supporter, was another link between them.

Referring to this college, and to the troubles which were necessarily incident to the control of a number of young students, Cowper, writing to Newton on May 22, 1784, says:

"I pity Mr. Bull. What harder task can any man undertake than the management of those who have reached the age of manhood without having ever felt the force of authority, or passed through any of the preparatory parts of education. . . . He dined with us since I received your last. It was on Thursday that he was here. He came dejected, burthened, full of complaints: but we sent him away cheerful."

In November of the same year Cowper writes to Bull:

"*The Task*, as you know, is gone to press: since it went I have been employed in writing another poem. . . . It is intituled, *Tirocinium, or a Review of Schools:* the business and purport of it are to censure the want of discipline, and the scandalous inattention to morals that obtain in them, and to recommend private tuition. . . . Now what want I? A motto. . . . Find me one. . . . When you have found it, bring it with you either to-morrow, Saturday, or Monday. One of those three days you and your son* must dine with us."

Two mottoes, one from Plato and another from Diogenes Laertius, were duly supplied and appear at the head of the poem. From time to time Bull tried to be of service to Cowper in the poet's despondent theological moods, but not always with success, although writing in October, 1782, Cowper says, "There is not a man upon earth that might not be better for your counsel, myself only excepted."

About 1786 Cowper wrote to Lady Hesketh:

"I have a neighbour at Newport Pagnell, the Rev. Wm. Bull. . . . He is my intimate friend, and dines with us once a fortnight the year round. . . . His erudition is a bank upon which I can draw at pleasure."

Indeed it is evident that they had discussions on every imaginable subject—political, historical, and social.

In May, 1788, when asked by Bull for a hymn, Cowper writes him:

"Ask possibilities and they shall be performed, but ask not hymns from a man suffering by despair as I do. . . . Can there not be found among those translations of Madame Guyon somewhat that might serve the purpose?"

In March, 1789, after referring to a bad fall of Mrs. Unwin's, Cowper writing Bull says:

"We shall rejoice to see you when it shall suit you to come over."

In September and November, 1790, Cowper again writes in a most friendly spirit as to Bull coming over.

An event in Cowper's life was the painting of his portrait by Abbot, and on July 25, 1792, he describes the process to Bull, and mentions his proposed visit to see Hayley.

This letter is written in the usual familiar friendly strain, and it is the last known letter to Bull.

The termination of the acquaintance, on the face of the correspondence, seems abrupt, but the Rev. Josiah Bull, in his *Memorials of Bull*, states that he presumes Bull's visits to Weston were continued till in July, 1795, Cowper moved into Norfolk.

During the last five years of Cowper's life, the letters he wrote were few and melancholy, and it is not surprising that on leaving Weston the friendship which was for so many years of so cordial a nature, and which as I have said probably continued till 1795, then ceased so far, at all events, as outward manifestations went.

The poet, as is well known, died on April 25, 1800, and his friend Bull joined the great majority on July 23, 1814.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge that the information contained in the foregoing notes has been gleaned from the *Life of William Cowper*, by Robert Southey, LL.D., *Memorials of the Rev. William Bull*, by the Rev. Josiah Bull, M.A., and the *Life of Cowper*, by Mr. Thomas Wright.

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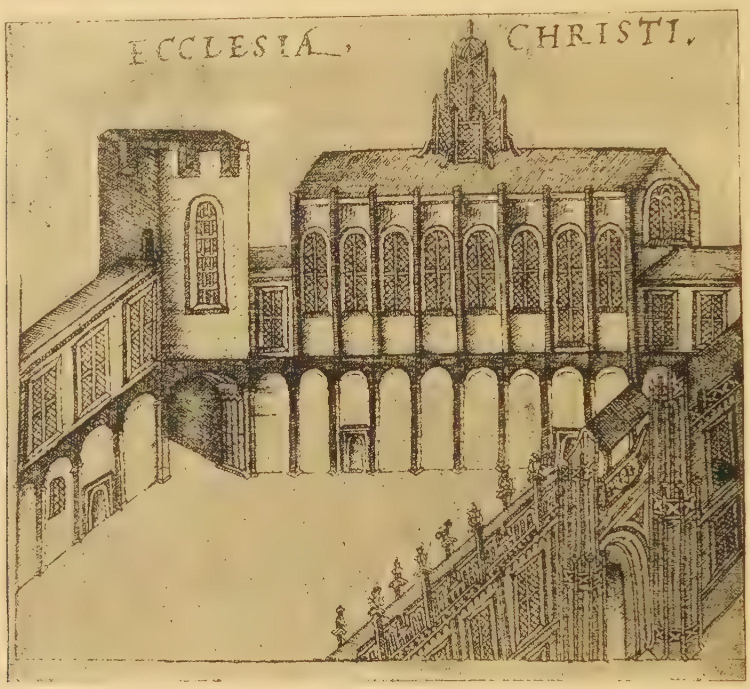
* Then eleven years of age.

The Old Colleges of Oxford.*

THE fascination, the charm, of Oxford is inexhaustible. The casual visitor is touched by it; but it is he who has gone in and out of her gates and quadrangles, who has day-dreamed in the shadows of her towers and spires, who has lived within her halls and old-world rooms, and who has worshipped in her ancient chapels—he it is into whose heart the love of Oxford sinks deep, to whom the city becomes one of the most fragrant and lasting of memories—unique, unforgettable. Oxford has been the sport of book-makers not a few, but the love and devotion of her sons have inspired a library of books of lasting value. And when one considers how rich is the bibliography of the city, one wonders the more that it should be some ninety years since a work appeared which treated in anything like a systematic way the architectural history of the colleges of Oxford.



VIEW OF CHRIST CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST. BEREBLOCK IN 1566.

Now the gap has been filled, and filled by one of the most beautiful and beautifully-produced books that even Mr. Batsford has published. Mr. Aymer Vallance is one of the *alumni* of Oxford whose attitude towards his *alma mater* is clearly that described above. He has tasted of the cup of enchantment,

> And that sweet city with her dreaming spires

holds him in thrall. And to genuine love and devotion he adds knowledge and the power of wielding the pen with skill and effect. He has his prejudices, of course, and in matters of architectural taste he has—we say it with bated breath—perhaps his limitations; but these form no drawback to either the soundness or the effectiveness of his descriptions. They certainly do not affect his direct and lucid style.

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* *The Old Colleges of Oxford:* Their Architectural History illustrated and described. By Aymer Vallance, M.A. 50 collotype plates and 232 illustrations in the text. London: B. T. Batsford [1912]. Small folio, pp. xxxiv + 134. Price £4 4s. net.

In his Introduction Mr. Vallance takes a general survey of the evolution of the college plan and of the sixteenth and seventeenth century devastations, and summarizes particulars as to details—such as screenwork (of which hardly any remains), sculptures, mural paintings, and so on. He then takes the colleges *seriatim*, and in each case relates the history of the fabric, its changes and demolitions, and describes the principal features and characteristics. But first, it should be noted, notwithstanding the title, Mr. Vallance devotes two sections to the University Church of St. Mary the Virgin and the Old Schools and Bodley's Library. He gives excellent reasons, however, for including these University buildings. As regards St. Mary's Church, he very aptly quotes Sir T. G. Jackson's remark that "during the Middle Ages, besides being the official Church of the University, St. Mary's was also its Senate House, its Divinity School, its Library, its Court House, and its Treasury."

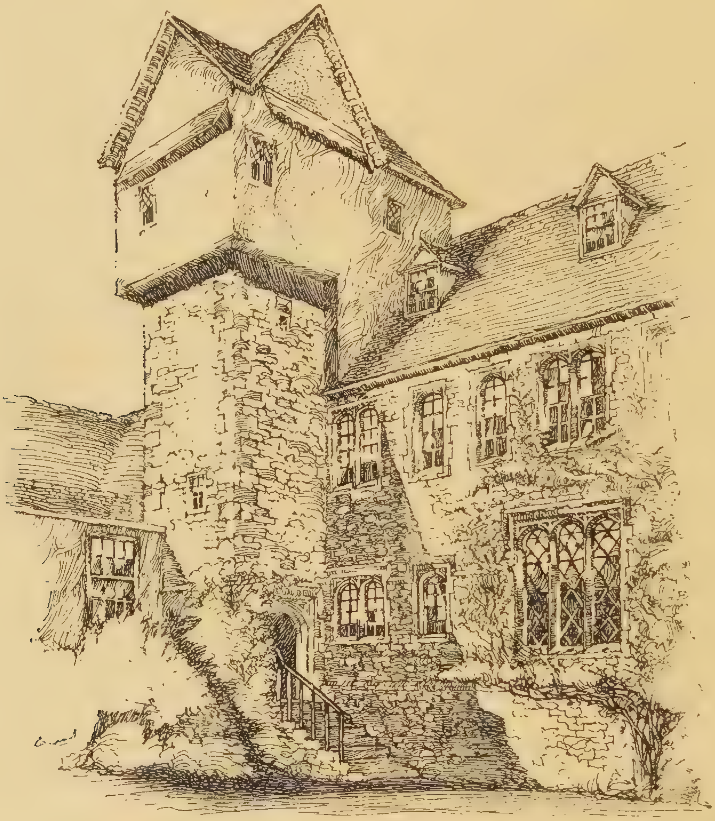
After "The Old Schools and Bodley's Library," in which, it is hardly necessary to say, the author does full justice to the glorious roof of the Divinity School, of which a very fine collotype plate is given—"no verbal description can convey a just idea of the wonderful beauty and richness of its stone-vaulting"—the sections devoted to the various colleges begin with University, and proceed through Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, and their brethren, to Worcester, Hertford, and St. Edmund Hall.

The text and the illustrations work together, if we may so phrase it, in the most admirable manner. A large number of the cuts in the text are reproductions of views, beginning with those of Bereblock (1566) and continuing with those of Loggan (1675), and so down to the present day. As constant reference is made to these in the text as the evolution of the various buildings is traced, the reader will certainly rejoice to find that, unlike the arrangement in some volumes we could name, the illustrations are carefully placed in the sections to which they relate, so that verbal and pictured descriptions can be studied and compared with ease. It is worth noting, as an example of the care and thoroughness with which the work of illustration has been undertaken, that the complete set of Bereblock's drawings of the colleges, which were made for Queen Elizabeth's delectation in 1566, is here reproduced in facsimile direct for the first time from the unique manuscript in the Bodleian. Yet another interesting, and indeed important, feature of the illustrations is the reproduction of some of Turner's drawings for the Oxford Almanack for the first time direct from the originals. A large number of J. C. Buckler's drawings and others of early nineteenth-century date are also reproduced.

STATUE OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST IN THE UPPERMOST NICHE OF THE GATE-TOWER, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Indeed, as one turns the pages of this beautiful book, with its 232 illustrations embellishing some 170 pages of text, besides the 50 exquisitely produced collotype photographic plates, one is inclined, without meaning any disrespect to Mr. Vallance, to regard the text as a commentary on the illustrations rather than in the reverse and more usual relationship. For these pictures are very eloquent. They speak of much that is gone, though happily they represent much that remains. One thing we specially like is the liberal way in which the smaller things—small statues in their niches, details of carving, of leadwork, ironwork, plaster decoration, and the like—are illustrated.

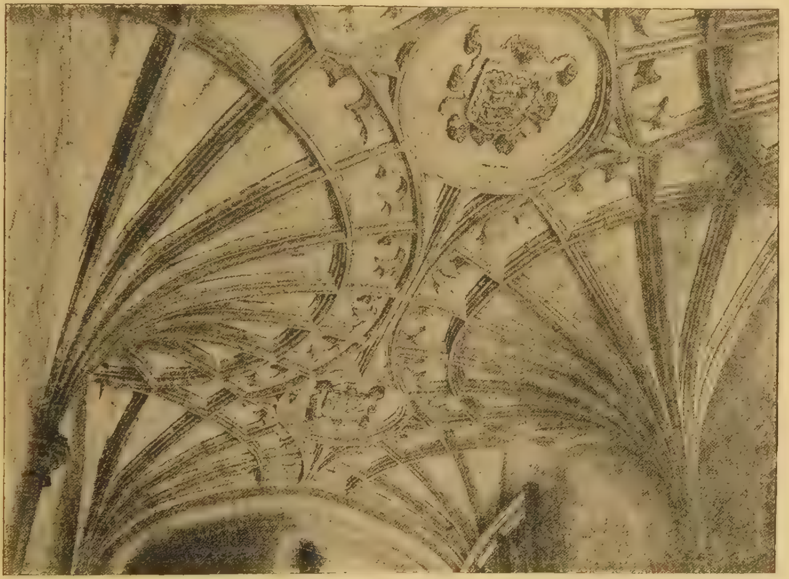
Mr. Vallance, as we have hinted, has strong dislikes. He cannot away with the Oxford work of Butterfield and one or two others; and few there will be who will feel disposed to break a lance with him in favour of Keble, and fewer still who will dispute his verdict on the same architect's work at Merton and Balliol. The devastation at Balliol wrought by Waterhouse in 1867-69 can only be described in Mr. Vallance's words as "deplorable, especially as it involved the destruction of the mediæval gate-tower"; and we share his distaste for the discordant chapel—the irrelevant copy of the Parisian Sainte Chapelle—which Scott dumped down in the Exeter quadrangle. But Mr. Vallance, we venture to think, does something less than justice to the eighteenth-century work, whether by Wren or Hawksmoor, at Queen's—the fine range of building fronting on the High Street. We understand and sympathize with his regret at the destruction that brought that frontage into existence, but we can hardly share the opinion of this rebuilding which is



ST. ALBAN HALL: DOVECOTE TOWER FROM THE SOUTH-EAST. DEMOLISHED 1905-1907.

reflected in his somewhat exaggerated phrases denunciatory of the destroyers of the mediæval fabric of Queen's (p. 33). We appeal from the text to the excellent plate of the stately eighteenth-century frontage which accompanies it. The reader must not infer that Mr. Vallance denounces all modern work. He appreciates, for instance, the new south frontage of Brasenose, designed by Sir T. G. Jackson. Of this he says (p. 63): "This work has been severely criticized, notwithstanding it bears favourable comparison with other modern buildings in Oxford. In spite of some exuberances of detail, it is a noble composition in the mass, and when mellowed by time and weather, will assuredly prove a real acquisition to the High Street." The mellowing by time and weather is a very strong point in favour of mediæval work, for which sufficient allowance is not always made.

By the courtesy of the publishers we are permitted to reproduce four of the smaller illustrations. A very large number of the cuts in the text are too large for our page. The first gives an example of Bereblock's views of 1566, the whole of which, as we have already said, are reproduced in these pages. The second shows the fifteenth or early sixteenth century statue in a niche on the second-floor stage of the gateway of St. John's College, which is commonly and naturally said to represent St. Bernard—the buildings were begun in the fifteenth century as St. Bernard's College, a settlement for Cistercians—but, as Mr. Vallance points out (p. 79), "the raiment of camel's hair, with the beast's head distinctly visible, hanging down below the knees of the saint, leaves no manner of doubt that the figure is meant for St. John Baptist." The third pictures the quaint old dovecote tower in the corner of the quadrangle of St. Alban Hall, which, with practically the whole of the Hall, was swept away by a most deplorable "act of vandalism"—there is no fitter word for it—only seven or eight years ago. The last illustration gives an example of that magnificent fan-vaulting of which Oxford has so wonderful a wealth.


FAN-VAULTING, ORIEL COLLEGE: COMMON GATE, 1619.

There are three appendices—the first on Engraved Memorial Brasses, the second on Heraldic Bearings, and the third entitled "Notes on Bibliography and Sources of Illustrations," which is full and valuable. There is also a good index to the text. The binding is of dark blue buckram, with rich decoration in gold. Altogether, Mr. Vallance and his helpers and Mr. Batsford have produced a sumptuous and delightful volume. The text, though almost overwhelmed by the illustrations, well holds its own; it is clearly written, and touches all essential points. The pictures will be a continual delight to every possessor of the book for the rest of his life. The permanent value of such a collection is obvious.

L. A.

The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. Holden MacMichael.

(*Continued from vol. xlviii., p.* 298.)

THE *Case of Knives*,[*] usually the sign of the hardware dealer whose commodities hailed from Birmingham, Sheffield, etc., occurs in one instance "against the George Inn in Southwark."[†] *Vide* the "Dirty Dick" (the "Lion and Case of Knives"); and the "Green Man and Case of Knives."

The sign appears to have been peculiar also to the toyman, doubtless from the circumstance of toys as well as cutlery, etc., being manufactured at Birmingham.

The *Castle*.—It is somewhat difficult to account for the adoption of this sign, of which there are about twenty surviving instances in London to-day, except on the supposition that it was generally set up to commemorate some historic castle situated in that part of the country whence the landlord had come. The Baynard's Castle in Queen Victoria Street seems to be the only case in which a London Castle is commemorated. But numerous are the Windsor Castles, the Dover Castles, and in one instance there is the Walmer Castle. Then, again, there are the arms of the Masons' Company, which, no doubt, supplied the sign of the "Three Castles," at No. 7, St. Andrew's Hill, and probably in many cases gave the "Castle" *solus*, in which case the sign should be an embattled fortress upon which are placed three towers, when, if the Castle should be what is known as "Voided of the Field," the tincture of the Field should be visible through the windows or ports. The arms of the Masons of London are Sable, on a chevron between three towers Argent, a pair of compasses of the first. Crest: A castle as in the arms. Although these arms, which probably in many instances supplied originally the sign of the *Castle*, were granted to the Society by William Hanckeston, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, so early as the year 1474, the Company was not incorporated by Letters Patent, I believe, until the twenty-ninth of Charles the Second.[*] There are still eight or nine taverns in London with the sign of the *Masons' Arms*, and it may therefore be assumed that when a Castle is specified as the Hereford, Edinburgh, or Rochester Castle, etc., its origin is unmistakable, while if the Castle is *not* specified, it refers generally to the *Castle* in the *Masons' Arms* or Crest, or occasionally to the *Castle* with arms of the Freemasons' Society, namely Sable on a chevron, between three towers Argent, a pair of compasses open chevronwise of the first. In rural parts the sign would, of course, refer to some historic castle in the neighbourhood, when such existed, or even when only traditions of it remained. And Londoners from the provinces would sometimes erect a sign exhibiting some castle in the parts from which they came. For instance, at the *Castle* in the Old Change, the proprietor issued a farthing token bearing the "Worster Arms" = A Castle.

The *Castle* Tavern in Fleet Street was a place of high repute "at Fleet Conduit"—*i.e.*, at the south-west corner of Shoe Lane. It is stated by Hatton to have had the largest sign in London.[†] The last meeting of the Clockmakers' Company was held here just before the Great Fire in which the tavern was destroyed, the Clockmakers, from their first establishment in 1631, having had no hall of their own. Amidst so many tavern sodalities, something peculiar in nomenclature was, no doubt, calculated to impart a unique character to a society. It does not appear what the meaning of Gor-mo-gon was, but it is described by a writer in *Notes and Queries*, as a society similar to that of the Freemasons, and in existence from 1725-38, when it was dissolved.* The following is one of their chapter announcements :

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[*] *Daily Advertiser*, February 9, 1742. The sign is not, I think, mentioned in Mr. Hilton Price's *Signs of Fleet Street*.

[†] *Mist's Weekly Journal*, September, 1726.

[*] Strype's *Stow*.

[†] *New View of London*, 1708, p. 9.

"By Command of the VOL-GL

A GENERAL Chapter of the most August and Ancient Order GOR-MO-GON, will be held at the *Castle* Tavern in Fleet Street, on Monday the 1st of May, to commence at Twelve o'Clock ; of which the several Graduates and Licentiates are to take Notice, and give their Attendance."†

Under the *Castle* tavern, in 1711, was a Glover's shop, where, according to the following quaintly worded advertisement, a curious toilet requisite was to be had.

"THE Secret White Water to Curl Gentlemens Hair, Childrens Hair, or fine Wigs withal that are out of Curl, being used over Night, according to Directions, it performs a Curl by the next Morning, as substantial and durable as that of a new Wig, without damaging the Beauty of the Hair one jot ; by it Old Wigs that look almost scandalous, may be made to shew inconceivably fine and neat, and if any single Lock or part of a Wig be out of Curl, by the pressing of the Hat or Riding in Windy or Rainy Weather, in one Nights time it may be repaired to satisfaction. The Directions are so ample and large, that Gentlemens Men may perform the work with all the ease imaginable, the like thing never done before. Invented by an Able Artist, and sold at the Glovers shop under the *Castle Tavern* in Fleet-street, price 1s. each Bottle."‡

Early in the eighteenth century the proprietor of the *Castle* was Alderman Sir John Tash,* a wine merchant who died in 1735 (George II.), worth, it was understood, a quarter of a million of money.

The Fleet conduit, the "New Conduit in Fleet Street," which stood a little westward of Shoe Lane, was begun in 1439, and completed in 1471, but totally destroyed in the Great Fire.

The *Castle* in Fleet Street was used for sales by auction : "This Day being the 30th instant, at the Castle Tavern in Fleet Street, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.

TWO Freehold Messuages in Shoe Lane, Fleet Street : the one call'd the Horshoe Brewhouse, now empty, completely filled up, with all Brewing Utensils, which are to be sold with or without the House ; the other House adjoining thereto on the North, and not tenanted.

Inquire for further particulars of Mr. Green, a Cooper in Shoe Lane." †

Castle, opposite the Conduit and Castle Tavern, in Fleet Street. In 1593 Roger Warde, a printer, dwelt there, and in 1650 we find the names of John Martin and Jo. Ridley, booksellers. Baker, a silkman, was here in 1677. (F. G. Hilton Price's *Signs of Old Fleet Street*). The *Castle* Tavern in the Strand was in Bull Inn Court as late as 1846.‡ It was a resort of Pepys the diarist, who describes it as being "by the Savoy near Exeter House."

A petition having been presented for the "Consideration of a Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, praying leave to bring in a Bill to compel all Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers, etc., now living in Streets in the several Parishes therein mention'd, to become Tenants to the Projectors of the said Petition," a meeting was convened at the *Castle* Tavern in the Strand, of "all Owners of Land and Houses in Streets within the said Parishes, as well as People dealing in the said Commodities, to consider of proper Means to oppose the said Petition and thereby assert their Rights and Privileges as Subjects," etc.§

A pretty eighteenth-century picture is presented in the description of Diana Wiggs,

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* Third series, vol. vii., p. 457.

† *London Evening Post*, April 25, 1732.

‡ *Postman*, October 11, 1711.

* Not "Task," as in *Old and New London*.

† *Daily Advertiser*, 1742.

‡ L. Hutton's *Literary Landmarks*, 1900, p. 238.

§ *Daily Advertiser*, March 24, 1742.

"four Years and a half old, of a brown Complexion, has black Eyes and Hair and seems to be six Years of Age." She was lost on Sunday afternoon near Chick Lane, and had on a "Mob bound with a crimson Ribbon, a red and white Frock, a white quilted Petticoat, and red Shoes." She was to be brought to Mrs. Hunter's in *Castle* Street, Fleet Market.*

The *Castle* Tavern in Drury Lane was situated opposite the Phœnix Cockpit (now the Theatre, Drury Lane), and was a Stuart tavern, if not of earlier date. In 1731 it appears to have been kept by a Mr. Cornewall who advertises for the recovery (half a guinea Reward) of a Spaniel Bitch of the Pointing Kind. . . . *Francis Carrinton Esq.*, engraved on the Collar.† The following announcement is of interest in exhibiting the conditions upon which a fashionable tavern was conducted when George II. was King:

"ELIZABETH BRETT,
From Berwick Street, Soho,

Has lately taken, is now commodiously fitting up, and will speedily open,

THE *Castle Tavern* in Drury Lane; to which there is also a handsome and convenient Passage, from Bow Street, Covent Garden; where all Gentlemen and Ladies may have Dinners and Suppers dress'd, for within Doors or without, as elegantly and as reasonable as any Tavern or Eating-House in Town, either for one person, or for large Companies; and Care will be taken to have the Larders well supplied with every thing fresh and seasonable, viz. all sorts of Flesh, Fowl, Fish, Pastry, &c., also the best Wines of all sorts will be sold, wholesale or retail, viz. Champagne, Burgundy, French Claret, Red and White Ports, Old Hock, Rhenish, Madeira, Lisbon, Sack, Greek Wine, &c.

Note, The Long Room in the aforesaid House will be occasionally lett, on reasonable Terms, for Auctions, Concerts, Balls, &c. to Companies of Reputation.

The Day of Publick Opening will be soon specified in this paper, and the London Daily Post." ‡

It is perhaps worthy of note that near by in 1742 was a Widow Gwynn, who was a silk-dyer in Drury Lane, where also Nell Gwynn at one time in her career lived. Widow Gwynn is described as being near the *Castle* tavern, and in her house lodged Mons^{r}. Lalauze, for whose benefit, he having been incapacitated by having "broken the great tendon of his leg, tickets might be had there for the performance of the 'Pilgrim,' at Covent Garden." *

The *Castle* tavern described as follows still exists, of course rebuilt, at No. 40 Gresham (Cateaton) Street, being situated at the north-west corner of King Street. In 1815 it was the "Castle Tavern and Burton Ale Rooms, Johnson. Here is always a good larder exposed to view in front. The house is much frequented by those whom business or curiosity leads to the venerable mansion of the redoubted giants, Gog and Magog; which mansion is, in the vulgar tongue, denominated Guildhall." †

(*To be continued.*)

Ilchester.

By E. H. Binney, M.A.

(*Continued from p.* 11.)

FROM the sixteenth century onwards we are able to draw upon the accounts of Ilchester given by antiquaries and visitors. Of these the earliest, and perhaps most important, is John Leland, who visited the place between 1533 and 1542. His account is short,‡ but tells much about the topography, and something about the state of the town. It is already "in wonderful decay"; the nuns and the friars were gone; only one parish church was still in use. What he records of the buildings will be noticed later. The next account is that of Camden,§ originally published in 1586. He also finds it a poor place, though "antiently large," but does not add much to what is known from previous sources. Again nearly half a century passes, and we find another account, this time given by a local antiquary who was no mere visitor, but knew Ilchester well, Thomas Gerard of Trent (1633).* A reference has already been made to it. Naturally, he also found it far fallen from its ancient importance, though he says it contained some good buildings. The Friary Church was in ruins, except for "one Crosse Ile," and the "Priory" itself gone, and the new house of "my good friend Mr. Dawe" standing in its place. One may assume that Gerard was a Royalist from the way in which he speaks of the two sieges of Ilchester. This is made more probable from the fact that on July 20, 1642, during the Civil War, Charles I. slept at Ilchester, and stayed there three days—at Mr. Dawe's house, probably the same as Gerard's friend, while his troops were quartered at Chilton.† Ilchester took the side of the King in the war. Yet in 1640 it had returned Sir Henry Berkeley and Robert Hunt as its Members to the Short Parliament, but at the ensuing election for the Long Parliament the former, who was a Royalist, was turned out.‡ According to Buckler, Ilchester was stormed and captured by Blake after a stubborn defence,§ and Stukeley saw the remains of earthworks which were assigned to this, the third and last siege of Ilchester.

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* *Daily Advertiser*, June 22, 1742.

† *London Evening Post*, March 6-9, 1731.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, June 29, 1742.

* *Daily Advertiser*, February 10, 1742.

† *Epicure's Almanack*, 1815.

‡ *Itinerary* (edition of 1710), vol. ii., fol. 51; also reprinted in *Somerset Archæological Society Proceedings*, vol. xxxiii., p. 60.

§ *Britannia* (Gough's edition of 1806), p. 78.

It does not appear that Ilchester played any notable part in Monmouth's Rebellion: the nearest point to which the troops of either side seem to have come is Somerton.‖ There is a local tradition that Judge Jeffreys tried rebels in the Town Hall, which is probably correct, except that it must have been in the Sessions House that preceded the present building, if Mr. Barrett¶ is correct in saying that the present Town Hall is not the same as the older Sessions House, which was certainly standing in 1723. In that year Ilchester was visited and described by the learned antiquary, Dr. William Stukeley.* In his enthusiasm he possibly thought that much of what he saw was older than it really was. He drew a plan of the town, which is of great interest, as it is the earliest thing of the sort. He claimed to have traced the original ditch right round, the original pavement of the ford across the river, and to have seen and heard of numerous finds of antiquities. He has been followed somewhat uncritically by subsequent archæologists, notwithstanding that he admits that much of what he says was based upon hearsay and tradition.

This account must be taken in the light of his own admission that he stayed in the place "but half a day." Yet he drew a rather minute plan, he explored the wall right round, and interviewed several people. Although he could just have done this in the time, he could not have explored much beyond the limits of the town wall as he gives it, nor could he have had time to make sure of his facts. It is certain that he made a mistake about Pill Bridge, and also in calling the chapel on the bridge Little St. Mary's. He was told of "suburbs" extending southwards and of foundations being dug up to the west of the town; yet he puts his wall within these, and believes it to be the original "Roman" wall. His plan of the wall has been followed in its essential details by Phelps, Buckler, and the Ordnance Survey; in itself it looks just a little too neat and symmetrical, and the Ordnance Survey has to vary the shape of the wall a little to make it fit the lie of the ground. It bears the name of a professional engraver, and looks as if Stukeley had made a rough sketch, pacing the distances, and handed it over to the engraver, who made the whole thing look neat and regular.

Again, the gardener who told him freely of foundations and relics was possibly willing enough to have a talk with the stranger, and to please him by exaggerating the importance of any bits of old stonework and other finds he came across. One knows that gardener.

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* *Description of Somerset* (Somerset Record Society), p. 203.

† *Somerset Archæological Society Proceedings*, vol. xxiv.

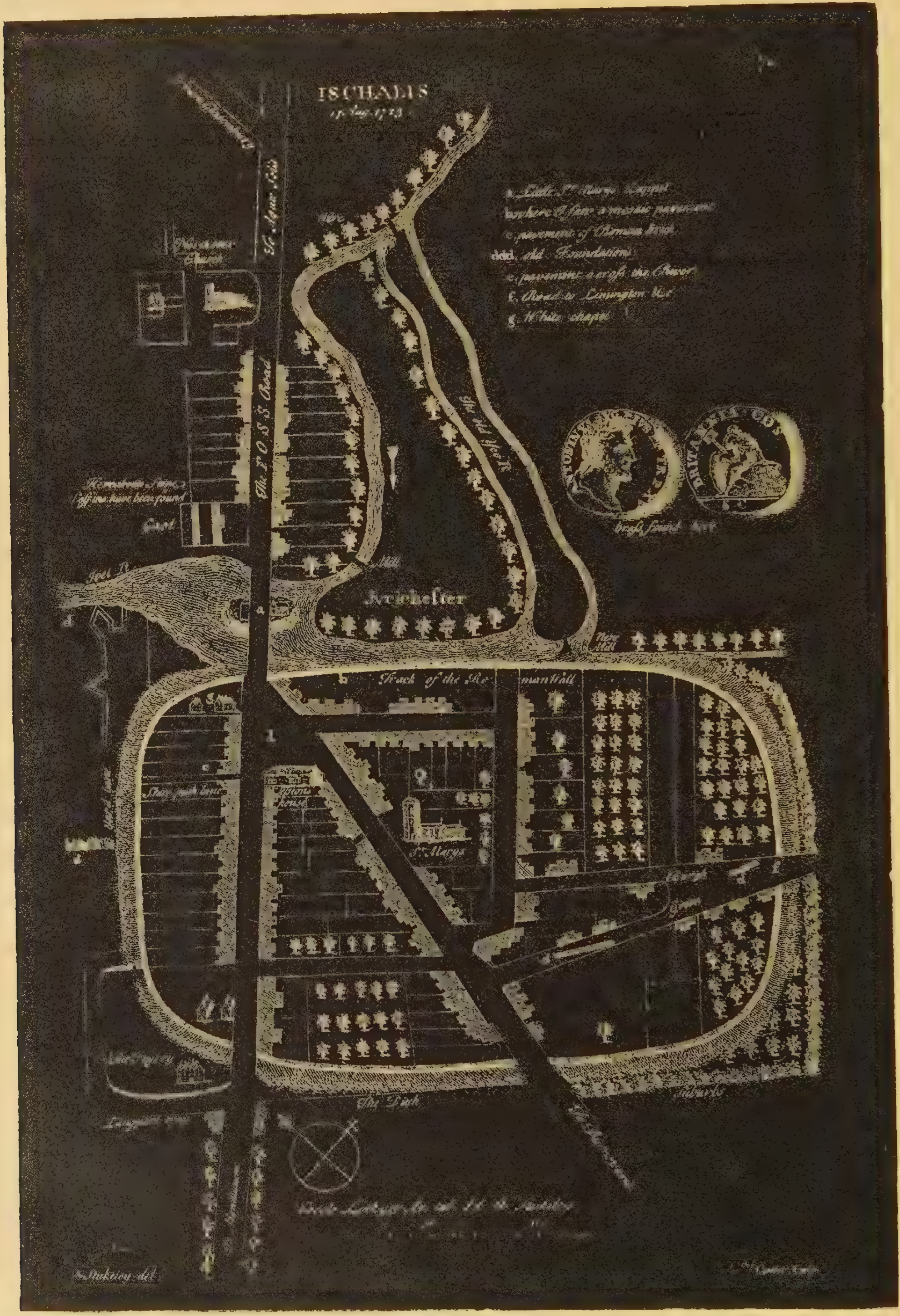
‡ *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 44.

§ *Ivelchester*, p. 173. I have not been able to discover his authority.

‖ See Lord Wolsey's *Life of the Duke of Marlborough*, where the movements of troops are given in detail.

¶ C. R. B. Barrett, *Somerset, it Highways and Byways*, p. 191.

* *Itinerarium Curiosum*, p. 154. It is also printed at the end of Buckler's *Ivelchester*.

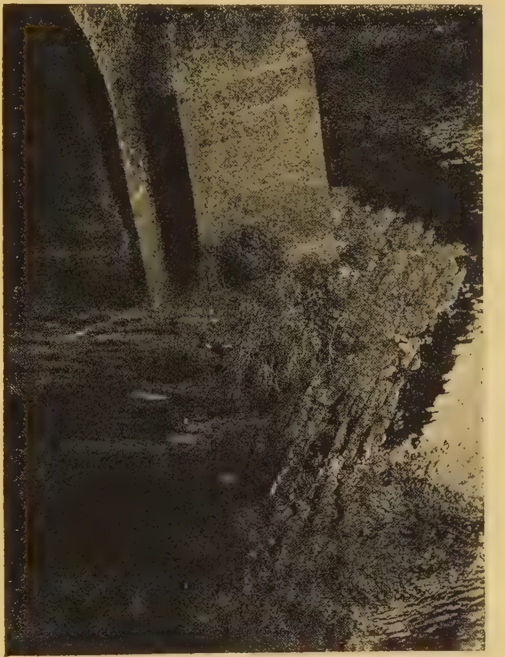

ISCHALIS
The FOSS Road
The Ditch
Ivelchester
St. Marys
c. pavement of Roman brick
ddd. old Foundations
f. Road to Limington
g. White chapel
Stukeley del.

STUKELEY'S PLAN OF ILCHESTER.

There is one among Stukeley's finds that may as well be disposed of at once. He believed he saw to the west of (*i.e.*, below) the bridge the "original ford across the river made with great flagstones." It is marked in his plan as making a curve round the island that abuts on the bridge. Now, if it was the original ford, it should have gone straight across where the bridge is now, not round the island, which is probably made entirely of silt deposited in the slack water below the solid part of the bridge; as it is, it has been dug down nearly to water-level, and silted up again by successive floods within the recollection of Mr. William Baker, of Northover. There need not have been, and probably was not, an island there at all before the bridge was built. At first I thought that Stukeley might have seen part of a stratum of "upper lias," such as occurs in the river-bed below Northover Weir, just above, and there looks very like an artificial pavement, but I now believe that he saw a real pavement, though not of the character he supposed. In August, 1904, and several times since, when the water was very low, I saw a pavement below the bridge between the Northover bank and the island, and extending nearly to the end of the latter, but consisting of stones 9 or 10 inches long and 4 or 5 inches wide. This was certainly not what Stukeley describes, but its successor; Stukeley's pavement was no doubt an earlier one put down for the same purpose as the present one, to prevent the scour from floods from undermining the piers of the bridge. I suppose the present pavement would date from the last rebuilding of the bridge. The photograph may give an idea of it, though it was difficult to find a position and light to show it up clearly.

After Stukeley comes Collinson, who devotes several pages to Ilchester in his *History of Somerset* (1791).* Where he is dealing with the earlier period he quotes from the original documents, and his account is sound, and as full as his materials allowed. Otherwise, he follows Camden and Stukeley pretty closely in their conjectures; in fact, he draws very freely on Stukeley's account without always acknowledging the source of what he writes, and so far improves upon it in the writing that it is rather necessary to be cautious in accepting some of his statements. Writing of the state of Ilchester in his own day, he says the manufacture of thread lace had declined, and silk manufacture had been recently introduced, for which purpose the north transept of the Friary Church was used, which, with some other ruins of the Friary, was still standing.

Collinson's account of Ilchester, in spite of its drawbacks, is the most complete that has yet appeared, and is the necessary starting-point of further investigation. Since his day there is little to add to the history of Ilchester. In the early part of the nineteenth century, when coaching was at its height, Ilchester, being on the coach-route to the West, saw a considerable amount of traffic, and supported several flourishing inns—among them the Castle Inn, now the Castle Farm House, at which Queen Victoria is said to have stayed a night when a child, and the Darlington Arms, on the Northover side (the second



PAVEMENT BENEATH ILCHESTER BRIDGE (LOOKING DOWN FROM THE NORTH SIDE).

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* Vol. iii., p. 297.

house on the left beyond the bridge), now occupied by Mr. William Baker, from whom this and much other information was obtained. With the extension of the railways, even this amount of external importance left the town. Ilchester remained a "pocket borough," returning two Members to Parliament, down to the time of the Reform Bill.

The later accounts of Ilchester include two that are of importance, that of the Rev. T. Hugo, already noticed—and that of the Rev. William Buckler, then Rector of Ilchester, who in 1866 published the Ilchester Almshouse Deeds, together with an account of the place, which is derived partly from Stukeley, whom he wisely quotes in full; partly from Leland, whom he quotes incorrectly through Collinson; partly from Camden and Collinson, whom he confuses by an extraordinary mistake. He puts down statements of Collinson as made by Camden, two hundred years before, and this confusion occurs again and again. I rather suspect that he had before him Gough's edition of Camden (of 1806), and did not perceive the distinction between Camden's original account and Gough's later addenda, which are based on Stukeley and Collinson. His records, however, of local tradition and his observations upon the ground are of value, and his careful summary of the information to be obtained from the Almshouse Deeds themselves is excellent.

Other writers who have given accounts of Ilchester are the Rev. William Phelps[*] and Dr. Henry Hayman.[†] The former follows Stukeley and Collinson closely, and exaggerates the supposed Roman remains. He prints a copy of Stukeley's plan, which, however, is redrawn upside down and contains some inaccuracies. Dr. Hayman's article, so far as it concerns the town itself, is based on Stukeley and Buckler, whose mistakes he repeats, and whose own observations he improves upon; but a large part of it is devoted to a discussion of the identity of Robert Veel, the founder of the Almshouse, whom he decides to have been a lawyer.

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[*] *History and Antiquities of Somerset* (1836).

[†] In the *Antiquary*, vol. viii. (1883).

(*To be concluded.*)

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL CONSISTORY COURT.

THE Cathedral Consistory Court, located in the north-west bay of the north aisle of the nave, with its accumulation of MSS., maps, and miscellaneous collections of information as to the past, has often attracted the antiquarian visitor, and no doubt made him yearn for leave to examine and make memos. We rejoice to know from a valuable report on the Court and contents, recently published by Messrs. Warren for the Rev. Cecil Deedes, M.A., Wiccamical Prebendary of Chichester, under the title, "The Muniments of the Bishopric of Winchester," and filling over seventy pages, that he has examined the place and contents by the desire of Dr. Ryle, 1910, then Bishop of Winchester, with a view to this excellent report. Canon Deedes advances the opinion that the Consistory Court in all probability has been located where it is in the bay of Bishop Edyngton's work from that Prelate's time, and so continued there till now. A curious thought is intruded in this connection. The frieze, or string course of the front, is decorated with demi-figures of persons holding music or musical instruments, showing the gallery or tribune was used for minstrels on occasions of the many ecclesiastical or regal functions which must have entered the great double western doors. The area may have been used for both orchestral and consistorial purposes.

We need not enter into the details of seating, cupboards, etc., which were freed from dust by vacuum cleaner in 1911, but proceed to notice Canon Deedes' most valuable and interesting survey and report. He speaks of the magnificent series of Episcopal Registers preserved with few breaks from that of John de Pontissera, 1282, to that of the grand old Loyalist and Prelate, George Morley, and there is a complete series of later Bishops. Of the earlier Registers those of John de Sandale and Rigaud de Asserio, 1316-1323, and of William of Wykeham, 1367-1404, have been edited for the Hampshire Record Society, and published by those accomplished and careful antiquaries, Messrs. F. J. Baigent and the late T. F. Kirby, to the advantage of students and historians. The Register of Pontissera was commenced by the late Dean Stephens, but his lamented death prevented accomplishment. The Record Society is defunct. Canon Deedes gives a copious and exhaustive index of Pontissera's Register, which will aid future investigators and command their gratitude. Canon Deedes pays deserved honour to Messrs. Baigent and Kirby. He gives a brief description of the other Registers, which range from Henry Wodelok to George Morley (twenty-seven Registers), and come down to modern times. The Canon details the condition of the MSS., their injuries by neglect, damp, rodents, rot, etc., the fragments of ancient MS. utilized as covers, the varied writing and rubricated capitals, etc. Space will permit of only a few notes on their contents. The rising light of "heresy" is seen in Fox's Registers, where are processes against lapsed heretics, abjurations of suspected ones, absolutions of others. In Fox's *Liber Quintus* we come across evidence of the many churches in ruins, and desecrated; for example, St. Pancrass, Wongar Street—its site occupied by the fine timber-house removed not long ago by Messrs. Mawers, of Kensington, for rebuilding elsewhere—St. Mary, Tanner Street. These were by Fox joined to the parish of St. Maurice, and subsequent additions were made later which make the Rector of St. Maurice to have besides SS. Mary Calendar, Peter Colebrook Pancras, Mary, Wode Church, and Runwald, and now St. Lawrence, and thus to be the Rector of eight of the old parishes. Here and there amongst the miscellaneous MSS. other than Registers there are interesting items. The name of Edward Cole, the Chapter official and several times Mayor of Winchester, is frequently come across, 1574. In 1576 there is a certificate "that Richard Neale, of Romsaie, hath done his pennance according to the order appointed, with confession of his offence the xxth daie of Maie, 1576, per me Gedeone Cam, Curate." Amongst the penances enjoined is carrying lighted candle in procession, the feet and head bare. A book on defaulting churchwardens, 1638, should be interesting. There are many records of proceedings, chiefly secular, in the Consistorial Court. As these and other MSS. are "nibbled by mice," presumably they were not "dry" to rodents. In 1540 there is an entry of a sort of Conciliatory Court which we think interesting. It is addressed to "Master Doctor Steward (Chancellor) by Jhon Newman, preste," and shows that the Chancellor took cognizance of family and other jars. Thus the "preste" to the Chancellor: "According to your commandment sent to me of late I have called before me my two paryshners Marget Butt and Joane Fillyter. With great diffycultie I have sett them to rest and peace with all quyetnesse (as I trust) for ever, but with some paynes (penalties) on their heddys if they make any breeke hereafter, and thus our Savyor Jhu Cst preserve your Mastership bodyly and Gosteley as meself *in eternum*. In haste from Romesey the 15 day of May by your olde and continual bedeman and Servant, Jhon Newman, preste." Canon Deedes found only one instance of scribbling, 1537, in the Court Books. It is worth quoting:

> God made man, and man made money;
> God made bees, and bees made honey.

The Canon remarks that grotesque heads formed part of engrossed capitals. Five large boxes filled with miscellaneous papers and parchments would afford goodly extracts judging by the following sample from wills and inventories—viz.: In will and inventory, 1564, of Peter Wood, of Brading, shoemaker, "he leaves to the poore five dossen of bred and a barrall of Bere. To my gossipe Dennys Tregood my gown and my dublet and my hargabussia" (harquebus), also his "crosbow, target and handgoan" (handgun) "and a pound of powder." The price of a bow with arrows in 1557 was ii*s*. iiii*d*. (2s. 4d.). There is a lease of the markets, fairs, and tolls of Overton for twenty-one years, 1679.

W. H. Jacob.

At the Sign of the Owl.

Her Majesty Queen Mary has been graciously pleased to accept from the Trustees of the British Museum a copy of the facsimile of the famous fourteenth century illuminated manuscript known as "Queen Mary's Psalter," recently published by them.

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The story of the original manuscript, says a writer in the *Morning Post*, December 28, is interesting. From an inscription, written in sixteenth-century caligraphy, we learn that the book was "Sume tyme the Erle of Rutelands." This earl may have been either Lord Roos, or Henry, his son, who succeeded him. Like his father, Henry was a Protestant, and on Mary Tudor's accession he was suspected of favouring the wishes of Lady Jane Grey, and was sent to prison. He was released in 1553, the first year of Mary's reign. In that year the volume, when about to be taken abroad, was detained by Baldwin Smith, a Customs officer at the Port of London, who was "*spectatus et honestus vir*." The grounds for the confiscation of the Psalter are unknown, but it may be presumed that Smith acted within the letter of the law in detaining the book and presenting it to the Queen. While in Queen Mary's possession the book was bound in crimson velvet, embroidered with her device of the pomegranate; in the brass-gilt clasps are engraved the fleur-de-lis, the lion of the Royal arms, and the Tudor devices of the portcullis and dragon. The Psalter was presented, with the rest of the Royal library, by George III. to the British Museum in 1757.

⁂

A photographic facsimile of all the miniatures has just been issued by the Trustees, who commissioned Miss Katherine Adams, of the Eadburgha Bindery, Broadway, to design and execute a special binding for the copy of the Psalter to be presented to Her Majesty. The binding is in dark blue levant morocco with gilt tooling. The decoration consists of a pattern composed of—(1) The rose of England; (2) the crown, the form of which has been copied from the crown worn by Her Majesty at the Coronation; (3) the letter "M"; and (4) the pomegranate, the emblem of Queen Mary Tudor, which appears on the binding of the original manuscript. A background is provided by a lightly stippled gold *pointille* pattern representing the hawthorn or mayflower. The whole is enclosed in a border of oak-leaves and acorns. On the back the emblems of the rose, pomegranate, and letter "M" are repeated. The edges are gilt, with gauffred pattern. Inside is an inscription in gold letters on vellum, surrounded by a simple border.

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The next meeting of the Bibliographical Society will be held on February 17, when Mr. G. A. Aitken, the biographer of Steele, will read "Notes on the Bibliography of Pope"—an almost inexhaustible and certainly most difficult subject.

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Mr. Henry Frowde announces a new volume in the "Church Art Series," of which the general editor is Mr. Francis Bond. It deals with the subject of English Church bells, and the author is Mr. H. B. Walters, joint-editor of volumes on the Church bells of Essex and Warwickshire. Curious local uses and customs in ringing bells are to be dealt with very fully, and very numerous specimens are to be given of the dedications, inscriptions, and stamps on bells. The volume also will contain the most complete account yet given of mediæval and post-Reformation founders and foundries. The great development of interest in campanology may be gauged from the fact that the bibliography of bell literature in Mr. Walter's book will occupy no less than eleven closely printed pages. The volume will be profusely illustrated, as its predecessors in the series, with photographs and drawings.

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I am glad to hear that it is proposed to form a Surrey Record Society for the preservation, compiling, and publishing of all documentary records of historical or archæological interest in the county. Among those who have expressed their willingness to join the Society are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Onslow, Lord Farrar, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Brabrook, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir C. E. H.

Chadwyck-Healey, Sir John Watney, Sir Jeremiah Colman, and many others.

* * *

Speaking of records, I notice that the Mayor and Corporation of Carnarvon have put forward a case for using Carnarvon Castle as the national repository of Welsh historical records. The Royal Commission on Public Records has recommended the establishment of such a repository, similar to those already existing for Scotland and Ireland, to which might be transferred all the ancient records removed from Wales to London about sixty years ago. It is urged on behalf of Carnarvon Castle that, as Cardiff has been selected as the site of the Welsh National Museum and Aberystwyth of the Welsh National Library, it is the turn of North Wales to have the third national institution, the repository of public records. Carnarvon Castle has architectural dignity and ample room for the purpose, and satisfies every requirement of a national repository better than any other existing building in Wales. In the Edwardian period Carnarvon was the seat of government, the headquarters of the Welsh judicial system, the only permanent court of law in Wales, and the place where the King's Great Seal of the Principality was kept. Moreover, a large mass of military, political, and economic records was taken from the Castle in 1767 and again in 1854, and it is urged that it is only fitting that they should be restored to their original home, so that students consulting Welsh records at the Castle would be able to study them in the very district to which a large proportion of them relate, and which still affords to-day practical aids to their elucidation.

* * *

Messrs. Bowes and Bowes of Cambridge are publishing immediately Volume 3 of Charles Henry and Thompson Cooper's *Athenae Cantabrigienses*. This consists of biographies for the period 1609-1611, the only portion of the volume which the authors printed. These sheets were acquired by Messrs. Bowes and Bowes, who also possessed copies of Volumes 1 and 2 with numerous manuscript notes by the late Henry Bradshaw (University Librarian), Professor John E. B. Mayor, and J. Gough Nichols, friends and correspondents of the authors. These notes have been arranged by Dr. G. J. Gray, who has added notes and corrections from the University Grace Books, and other authorities; and has made a new and complete index to the whole work, giving dates of degrees, College, and death. Messrs. Bowes and Bowes are taking this opportunity of also binding and offering the complete work of three volumes at a special price. The complete work contains about 750 biographies not printed elsewhere, and so forms a useful work of reference.

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Messrs. George Allen and Co., Ltd., announce for immediate publication *The Petrology of the Sedimentary Rocks*, by Dr. F. H. Hatch and Mr. R. H. Restall.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE publications of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries have long been conspicuous both for the solid value of their contents and the satisfactory way in which they are produced. Vol. viii., third series, of *Archæologia Æliana* is no exception to the rule. In *format* it is decidedly attractive; the typographical work is good, and the illustrations numerous and useful. In the first paper Mr. F. W. Dendy prints, with elucidatory comment, a translation of a Latin document relating to the township of Welton, contained in the Tynemouth chartulary, which throws light upon the incidents of socage tenure, and upon the relationships of Early Northumbrian families. An account of "The Lordship of Kidland and its Successive Owners"—Kidland lies among the highlands in North-West Northumberland, close to the Scottish border—by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, is followed by an obituary notice, by Dr. Neilson, of the late Mr. J. P. Gibson, which emphasizes the remarkable extent of his knowledge of the Wall and the controversies connected therewith. Next comes the second part of a catalogue of seals at Durham, from a manuscript made by the veteran Canon Greenwell, collated and annotated by Mr. C. Hunter Blair. The seals are arranged in alphabetical order from Edmund de Eboracum to William of Laton, numbered from 829 to 1566. The catalogue is illustrated by nine fine plates besides cuts in the text. There is a short paper on "The Alston Manor Paine Roll," by Mr. R. Welford; and the remainder of the volume—some 130 pages—is occupied by the Report on the Corstopitum Excavations in 1911, by Mr. R. H.

Forster and Mr. W. H. Knowles, with contributions by Professor Haverfield, Mr. H. E. Craster, and Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox. These remarkably fruitful excavations have often been referred to in the pages of the *Antiquary*, and it is unnecessary to do more now than lay emphasis on the great value of this very full and abundantly illustrated Report. The volume is carefully indexed.

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The new part, vol. xlii., part iii. of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, contains, besides a few pages of "Miscellanea" and a full account of the "Proceedings" at the Waterford meeting in July last, with many illustrations and much historical and descriptive detail, two long papers. The first is a second instalment by Mr. T. J. Westropp of his very full account of "The Promontory Forts and Early Remains of the Coasts of Mayo," dealing with those on the peninsula known as The Mullet. The abundance of these forts and other early remains is extraordinary. The second paper, by Mr. H. S. Crawford, contains a "Descriptive List of Early Cross-slabs and Pillars" in Ireland. An accompanying distribution map shows that these remains have been found either sparsely or abundantly in nearly every county of Ireland. Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, and Leitrim only are blank. There are plates of two fine examples.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. Ronald Stewart-Brown read a paper on December 17 before the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on the subject of the wooden glove or hand which, until 1836, used to be hung out during fair time in Chester. This glove was bought by Mr. Joseph Mayer, and is now in the Liverpool Public Museum. It was exhibited at the meeting. It bears an inscription which probably relates to the foundation of the Guild Merchant of Chester, by Hugh, Earl of Chester, in 1159, and doubtless replaced an older glove when that became worn out.

It has been an accepted tradition in Chester that this glove was used as the sign of the fair, because it represented an article which at one time constituted the principal trade of the city. Mr. Stewart-Brown, however, showed that there was an ancient Saxon custom under which, when a fair or a mint was established, the King sent one of his gauntlets to signify his consent; also that at Liverpool, Macclesfield, Exeter, Barnstaple, Portsmouth, and other places (which had nothing whatever to do with the glove trade), it was also the custom to display a glove in some form or other during the fairs.

The Liverpool hand or glove was displayed on the front of the Town Hall until the custom fell into abeyance, and the hand has disappeared.

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The first meeting of the session of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held at Dorchester on December 10. Several exhibitions were made, including, by Mr. Hamilton Dicker, two greybeards, or Bellarmine jugs (probably seventeenth century), dug up in his garden at Upway; and, by Mr. E. A. Rawlence, a stone corn-pounder, and also a stone fire-kindling pot (?) discovered recently on the Sherborne Castle estate. The papers read were "Scando-Gothic Art in Wessex, suggested by the Sculptured Stones recently Discovered at Whitcombe," illustrated by drawings, by Dr. Colley March; "Buried Oaks at Butterwick in the Blackmore Vale," by Mr. E. A. Rawlence, supplemented by some geological notes by Dr. Ord; "The Earthworks on Cranborne Chase," illustrated with plans, by Mr. Heywood Sumner; and "The Dorset Assizes in the Seventeenth Century," by Mr. F. J. Pope.

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On January 8 Mr. Eliot Curwen gave a very interesting lecture before the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on "Some Earthworks and Tumuli on Glatting Down, West Sussex." He specially drew attention to an earthwork which is cut across by the old Roman road (Stane Street), which can still be traced for more than fifty miles from the East Gate of Chichester to Epsom Downs. The crossing, said the lecturer, is at a spot 50·54′ 20″ Lat. North and 0·37′ 20″ Long. West. This earthwork, he continued, runs almost due north and south a distance of 550 yards, and consists of a central ditch, 5 feet wide, the bottom of which is 2 feet below the level of the surrounding country, and of two parallel banks which are 2 feet 3 inches above the level of the surrounding country. The difference of level then between the top of the banks and the bottom of the ditch is 4 feet 3 inches. These measurements refer to the surface marking of the earthwork as it is seen to-day, and give but an uncertain indication of the height of ramparts and depth of ditch when the entrenchment was first constructed. The present outline of each bank is that of a convex ridge, and the total width of banks and ditch is 50 feet in the southern half and 40 feet in the northern half of the earthwork. The northern limit of this entrenchment is at the edge of the steep escarpment of the Downs, where the ground falls rapidly into a coombe, and the southern limit, 1,650 feet away, extends over the crest of the open Down to a spot known as Gumber Corner, south of which at the present day forest trees are growing in abundance. Two hundred and ten feet from the northern limit, and at the very highest and most exposed part of the open Down, the two banks and their contained ditch make a most remarkable double turn, each turn being approximately a right angle. The short limb between these two turns is 40 feet. The continuity of the earthwork had been broken at various times by roads of later dates.

Questions naturally arose as to the purpose for which this great earthwork was constructed, and as to who were the constructors. The key to the solution of the problem might be found in the result of the investigations carried on in East Yorkshire by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, who told us that in an area of seventy-five square miles he traced no fewer than eighty miles of dykes and earthworks. The conclusion Mr. Mortimer had come to was that these ramps and ditches were in fact sunk roadways, and were constructed to enable the inhabitants of the time to move about and drive their cattle from place to place over the exposed and open country, and yet be to a large extent out of sight of any undesirable people who might be about. If Mr. Mortimer were correct in this conclusion, and there seemed no reason to doubt it, we were, he thought, justified in concluding that here in Sussex we had an example of similar sunk roads—a road that would enable the inhabitants of the district to pass unnoticed over the high and exposed Down on their way from the Weald, by the coombe at the back of Coldharbour Farm, to the southern slopes of the Downs, which might in those days have been even more thickly wooded than they are at present. The period during which an earthwork was constructed could not be fixed with any certainty, but it was probably introduced in late Bronze Age times at a period subsequent to the erection of most of the Bronze Age tumuli.

Attention having been drawn to these sunk roadways, he had no doubt other examples would soon be recorded as occurring on the Sussex Downs—indeed, he already knew of one other, two-thirds of a mile west of the one they had been considering, running over the exposed Sutton Down and connecting the heads of the adjacent valleys known as Scotcher's Bottom and Westwood Bottom. Later in the year he hoped to be able to revisit this latter earthwork, and after making a careful survey report on it. On the edge of the Downs to the east of the entrenchment were two tumuli of different types. The first was a burial-mound of the ordinary type, but without apparent ditch. It was 45 feet in diameter, but not now more than 3 feet above the ground-level, having been much mutilated by investigations. The second was a flat-topped tumulus, 54 feet wide, surrounded by a 5 to 6 feet ditch. In this case the edge of the flat top was surmounted by a low ramp, which was broken only on the northern part. A few yards farther east was a circular pit covered with Down turf, and surrounded by a circular and even bank. It was 76 feet in all diameters, measuring from the top of the bank, and the inner sides sloped evenly and steeply downwards to a fairly level bottom that was 10½ feet below the level of the surrounding ridge or bank. What the original slope of the bottom was could only be ascertained with the help of a spade, for it was covered with silt, and was now, for an area of 12 feet in diameter, fairly level. If a dew-pond might be described as a saucer-shaped depression, this depression might be described as cup-shaped. Apart from the fact that, in this part of the country, dew-ponds were very uncommon (a shepherd on these Downs could tell of one only, and that a mile away), that this should have been dug for that purpose seemed unlikely for several reasons. The fact that this deep depression was found on the ridge, and in close proximity to two tumuli, suggested that it was constructed in connection with burials, and this suggestion was emphasized by the presence of another and very similar deep depression, and in like manner surrounded by an even bank, on Bow Hill, but a short distance from the four large tumuli which look down from that hill into Kingley Vale. But this was a suggestion only, and must be held with due reserve, for until the surrounding bank, and, possibly the centre of the floor also, had been examined with the spade, it would be unwise to dogmatize as to the purpose or age of the structure under consideration.

On January 4 the Club made an excursion to view an ancient dwelling-pit and a valley squarish entrenchment, both near Eastwick Barn, beyond the Ladies' Mile.

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At the annual meeting of the Hereford WOOLHOPE FIELD CLUB on December 19, in the course of a report on the work of the Kenchester Exploration Committee, it was stated that among the finds on the Roman site at Kenchester had been a fine tessellated pavement (of which a measured drawing was submitted), an altar, a cinerary urn, a hoard of fifty-one coins, and a collection of bone pins and other small objects. The report stated that it was now possible to fix fairly accurately the date of the place, and to say that the time of its prosperity was between A.D. 275 and 385. This is amply borne out by the pottery and the coins.

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Mr. Charles Welch, Past Master of the Cutlers' Company, in a paper on "The Livery Companies of the City of London and their Halls," read at a meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on January 2 in the Lecture Hall of the Society of Arts, the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield presiding, said that the Livery Companies offered a striking instance of the vitality of our national institutions, and formed a link between London of to-day and London of the past. In every case the company was derived from a still more ancient guild. The Saddlers, for instance, flourished in Saxon times, and were associated with the monastery of St. Martin-le-Grand, and covenanted to make their offerings at St. Martin's shrine. The early guilds had a religious and social origin, and existed for the promotion of good-fellowship, each member being required to attend the annual religious festival and the funerals of brethren. Until the middle of the fourteenth century all trade supervision was exclusively in the hands of the Lord Mayor and aldermen, but later on the guilds gradually obtained control over their respective crafts, though they were always subject to the higher control of the City officials and the Crown. Edward II., by his Charter to the Mayor and citizens of London, provided that no person should be admitted to the Freedom of the City unless he was a member of one of the trades or mysteries, and Edward III. himself became a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The grant of charters was soon followed by legislative control. The company had the right to search for inferior goods, and on the screen was shown a picture of a baker convicted of short weight being drawn on a hurdle through the streets, with the loaf hung round his neck. The companies were also required to keep stores of coal in order to defeat the cornering operations of the dealers, the price being fixed by the Court of Aldermen. When James I. began the settlement and plantation of Ulster fourteen companies were newly incorporated, and in 1609 a sum of £40,000 was contributed for the King's purpose by the twelve great companies in equal proportions, the minor companies being associated with them in making up the amount required. Great public improvements were effected on the Irish estates, care was shown for the happiness and comfort of the tenantry, and the high state of civilization secured under the companies' management had resulted in making these extensive districts the most prosperous and flourishing in Ireland. Derry was walled, its houses rebuilt, and its Cathedral erected by their efforts, the city being afterwards known as Londonderry. In the Cathedral this inscription could be seen:

If stones could speak then London's praise should sound,
Who built this church and cittie from the ground.

The lecturer referred to the educational work done by the City companies at the present time, and gave an account of the plate to be seen in the several halls.

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The monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was held on January 13.—Professor T. H. Bryce in the chair.

In the first paper Dr. George Macdonald described the finding of a piece of woollen cloth in the bottom of a well in a Roman fort at Huntcliff, near Saltburn, Yorkshire, and exhibited a portion of it about 16 by 6 inches, which had been presented to the Museum by Messrs. W. Hornsby and R. Stenton. Of this an elaborate technical description was given by Mr. Woodhouse, Dundee, It is of a herring-bone stripe twill pattern, each stripe about ⅝ inch in width, and containing twenty-two threads. It is well woven and very well preserved.

In the second paper, Mr. James A. Morris described a sculptured slab with Celtic ornamentation and some churchyard monuments at Girvan, Ayrshire. For some years previous to 1907 the old churchyard there had been greatly neglected, but was then taken in hand by Mr. Alexander Johnstone, a native of the place, who rebuilt and repaired the enclosing walls, erected a gateway, and laid out the ground, so that it is now in a well-ordered and seemly condition. In carrying out the work for Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Morris uncovered many tombstones, and traced and planned the foundations of the early church, bringing to light a portion of a Celtic cross, three thirteenth-century tombstones, and many of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The portion of the Celtic cross shaft thus recovered is about 3 feet in length, with a roll edge at the four angles, and a panel fitted with interlaced work on one face at the bottom, surmounted by a cross in relief like that on the coffin of St. Cuthbert, preserved at Durham. The ornament on the back of the shaft had been entirely obliterated when the stone was appropriated as a modern tombstone. The three thirteenth-century slabs bear crosses and swords of the customary type, and the later examples, in design and execution, express in crude, virile, and direct manner the characteristics of the people and craftsmen by whom they were wrought.

The third paper, by Mr. Alan Reid, dealt with the churchyard memorials of several parishes in Peeblesshire.

In the fourth paper, Mr. James Hewat Craw described the discovery of a burial cist of the Bronze Age, containing a few fragments of bone, and an urn of beaker type, on the farm of Broom-dykes, in the parish of Edrom, Berwickshire. The cist was of the usual type of four sandstone flags set upright, and a covering slab, and the urn is of the usual form of the straight-lipped beaker, with the ornamentation arranged in vertical bands between horizontal bands.

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Other meetings have been the Viking Club on December 20, when Mr. F. P. Marchant read a paper on "The Vikings and the Wends"; the Society of Biblical Archæology on January 15, when Mr. H. R. Hall read a paper on "Some Greek Monasteries"; the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club on December 18, when Mr. F. J. Bigger lectured on "Hints to Archæologists"; and the Glasgow Archæological Society on January 9, when Professor Haverfield lectured on "Ancient Rome and Modern Scotland," Dr. George Macdonald presiding.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

A History of English Glass-Painting. With some Remarks upon the Swiss Glass Miniatures of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. By Maurice Drake. Thirty-six plates from drawings by Wilfred Drake. London: *T. Werner Laurie*, 1912. Folio, pp. x+226. Price 42s. net.

Mr. Drake, himself an Exeter glass-painter of no mean repute, has given us, in this splendidly illustrated volume, a delightful history of the evolution, decadence, and revival of English glass-painting. Since the days in the 'forties of last century when Mr. Winston inaugurated the study of Old English glass, and gave supreme attention to the materials of which it was composed, various good treatises elaborating the subject have been issued, foremost among which are Mr. Westlake's four volumes on *History of Design in Painted Glass*, the late Mr. L. F. Day's several works, and Mr. C. H. Sherrill's *Stained-Glass Tours in England* (1909). Mr. Drake's book is, however, supplementary to all these, and is more definite in its information; for he writes from the point of a craftsman, and also as a collector of old examples and fragments. The fever for collecting small specimens has reached a high temperature, and these pages are intended in the first instance for collectors; but they will also prove most helpful and fascinating to those who love to study fragments and even patchwork windows in our out-of-the-way old churches. The only drawback for such a use is the fact that this folio volume is too ponderous and valuable to be made a pocket companion. All that he has to tell us of English glass-painting, from the thirteenth century onwards, is written after a charming and clear fashion.

The long chapter on Swiss Glass will also prove irresistibly attractive to all glass collectors and glass lovers, and will be almost entirely novel to not a few, for no English book on this delightful subject has yet been written. The bibliographical list shows how widely this subject has been studied by a multitude of German and French writers. In common with English glass, Swiss windows showed a tendency, towards the close of the fourteenth century, to a smaller and smaller scale of design. Up to that time their development had proceeded on similar lines to those of the rest of Christendom. But about the period named window-openings were becoming smaller, and subject compositions of more elaborate nature were crowded with details, whilst the general introduction of the names of donors and their heraldic achievements made more minute work a necessity. English and French glass-painters adopted various expedients and cunning tricks of trade to overcome the difficulties of treating and leading these minute constructions and almost bewildering changes of colour. But in Switzerland the national genius, infinitely painstaking, evolved something entirely new in glass. The use of secular subjects for domestic purposes was growing all over Europe with the dawn of the sixteenth century, but in Switzerland it ousted every other type of coloured window. The designs were very small in size, having an average of about 13 inches high by 9 inches wide, and thus they continued for the next two centuries. With such minute work the elimination of lead lines became an obligation. Everywhere, save in Switzerland, the difficulty was attempted to be overcome by the process of painting in coloured enamels, and where this was the case its use invariably led to a more or less rapid decadence. Switzerland was, however, the one exception. The closest attention was given to the art of glass-enamelling, experiments were repeated with the most patient reiteration, "until he had at last perfected the method, and at this day his best enamels, fired 300 years ago, have all the richness and durability, combined with tenfold the delicacy, of their contemporary pot-metals."

By the end of the fifteenth century the work of the Swiss glass-painters began to show great excellency, and forged ahead of their contemporaries of other nationalities. Their backgrounds displayed landscape or architectural features in the place of flat diaper patterns. By degrees they were able to reproduce in miniature whole large ecclesiastical windows, reproducing, on a tiny scale, canopy, subject, coats of arms, and inscription, all to serve for panels as centrepieces to plain domestic windows.

One of the earliest masters of miniature glass-painting, and who did far more than any other individual to make this craft the national art of Switzerland, was Hans Holbein the Younger. He came to Basle, in 1515, when only eighteen years of age, and during his eleven years of residence in that town devoted considerable attention to cartoons for glass. At first these cartoons followed Gothic and religious lines, such as his Stations of the Cross; but he was one of the first to emancipate himself from Gothic tradition, and to give the lead to smaller men in the production of Renaissance domestic panels. By degrees a rage set in throughout Switzerland for portrait and heraldic panels, and it became customary not only for trade guilds or hereditary nobles to exchange such panels, but the fashion spread to the prosperous private citizens, who thus adorned their own windows and those of their neighbours. Hitherto glass-painters had been kept in employment, as religious zeal died out, by lordly patrons, but then, thanks to the smaller size of the windows and their panels, stained glass came within reach of the prosperous though untitled burgher.

Mr. Drake makes a very brief incidental allusion to the effect that change in religious feeling had on the glass-painting craft; but the effect was, in fact, most momentous, and had probably far more to do with the development of Swiss domestic glass than any other factor. The result of the Reformation in England, throughout the long reign of Elizabeth, was to paralyze church-building and maintenance, and to flood the land with great houses for the nobility, and rebuild manor-houses for the lesser squires, thus changing completely the flow of architectural efforts. After a like fashion, but under an even deeper vein of Puritanism, Switzerland became subject to that strange conviction that the Good God, the Maker and Inspirer of all that is beautiful, prefers to be worshipped amid the meanest and most drab-coloured of surroundings. Hence it came about that the wish to glorify churches with the splendours of glass-painting died out even more completely than in England, and the Swiss craftsmen had their attention estranged from religion and turned into the channels of secular vanity. No wonder that Sir William Richmond, one of our best exponents of ecclesiastical decoration, spoke, in a celebrated passage, with almost contemptuous pity, of the Puritans as "poor withered souls." Mr. Drake, too, might have remembered, when writing, with just enthusiasm, as to the distinct superiority of English glass-painters over their Continental colleagues during the past half century, that this startling progress accompanied, nay, was indeed the product of, what is usually termed the "Catholic Revival." In short, from the days of Bezaleel and Aholiab down to our own times, craftsmen in colour, as well as sculptors of stone and carvers of wood, have always been inspired to give of their best when working in honour of the Most High.

Mr. Drake concludes his chapter on Swiss glass by warning collectors as to the number and nature of modern forgeries of the old panels. As such forgeries readily deceive all but the most elect, they certainly bear witness to the continued skill, though not to the morality, of many of the modern Swiss. A chapter follows, likely to be of special service to collectors, on corrosion in glass, and the important part it plays in deciding the genuineness or otherwise of stained glass which purports to be old. Among several appendices is a long one giving lists of painted glass surviving, even in fragments, in our English parish churches, divided according to centuries. It is not at all a bad effort for a beginning, but requires careful amending.

The prospectus of this book led to high anticipations before it was published. The reality, alas! often falls short of such announcements, but in this case the expectations have been abundantly satisfied.

Mr. Drake has produced a splendid and most instructive volume; it cannot fail to give almost unalloyed satisfaction to the student as well as to the collector of old glass.—J. CHARLES COX.

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THE ENGLISH FIREPLACE. By L. A. Shuffrey. With 130 collotype plates from photographs, chiefly by W. Galsworthy Davie, and over 200 illustrations in the text. London: *B. T. Batsford* [1912]. 4to., pp. xlvi+234. Price £2 2s. net.

There will soon be no part of the structure of a house, no detail of fitting or ornament, which has not been made the subject of an illustrated monograph. This separatist treatment, if one may so style it, has its dangers, but it also has many advantages, and certainly there are few parts of a domestic building which can more fitly be made the subject of a monograph than that shrine for the hearth-fire, the central point of domestic life, the fireplace and its accessories. The sub-title of this book, which, in its handsome and tastefully designed cover of art linen, is particularly pleasant to look upon, and, considering its bulk, light to handle, declares it to be "A History of the Development of the Chimney, Chimneypiece, and Firegrate, with their Accessories, from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century." This is a comprehensive scheme which, on the whole, has been well executed. It is a long step from the primitive hearth in the centre of the habitation, with the smoke escaping through the door or through a hole in the roof, to the ornamental steel and iron-work set in elaborately carved and decorated surroundings and accessories of modern days. The earlier stages—the open central hearth, with or without a reredos, and then the wall fireplace, and the evolution of hood and chimney—are briefly passed in review; but the bulk of the book is devoted to the period from the Renaissance in Tudor days, when the designs for chimneypieces began to be much affected by foreign influences, down to the end of the eighteenth century. There are few of the earlier stages that cannot yet be studied through examples still *in situ*. The open central hearth still exists in the hall of Penshurst Place, Kent; an example of the hearth with reredos is given from the Shetland Isles; the remains of early wall fireplaces are still to be found in Rochester Castle, Coningsburgh Keep, and similar places, such as Harlech Castle, which does not appear in Mr. Shuffrey's list. The developments of the hood can similarly be studied in examples still extant. These earlier pages of the book, with their wealth of illustration, will perhaps be of most interest to antiquaries, while art and archæology together may claim the rest, with its photographs of lovely or curious and suggestive examples of carving and decoration in wood, stone, plaster, or other material. Accessories, such as andirons, fenders, and fire implements, are not neglected. The text is adequate and valuable; but the great attraction of the book is to be found in the beautifully produced collotype plates. Mr. Davie's merits as an architectural photographer are well known, and he has provided a very fine series of photographs which are here splendidly reproduced. Very lovely are some of the chimneypieces here shown—such as the elaborate composition in stone in the drawing-room at Loseley, Surrey (1562-68), (plate ix.); the architectural and heraldic example in wood at Levens Hall (plate xxix.), and many others that might be named. Others are too heavy and overloaded with ornament. But the illustrations, both the plates and the drawings in the text, have been chosen chiefly for their value as illustrating various types of design and for their suggestiveness, and not so much from the point of view of artistic beauty only, or as belonging to famous or historic houses. Consequently, there are many examples here which will come with great freshness to the student. The book enshrines the results of much labour and trouble of selection, and should be very welcome to both architects and antiquaries. The wider its sale, the more healthy its influence is sure to be on present-day designs for fireplaces and mantelpieces. The index might with advantage have been made more comprehensive The text is commendably free from misprints, though Dr. Jessopp's name is misspelt, as usual, on p. 13.

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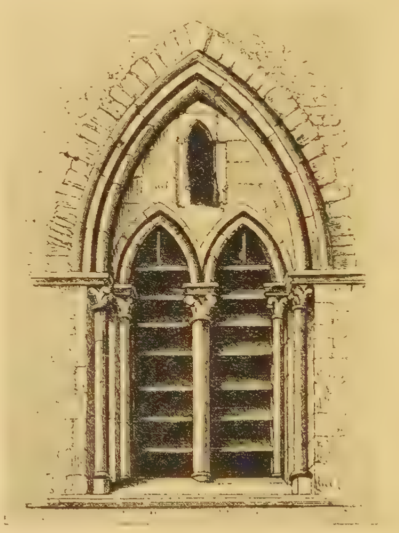
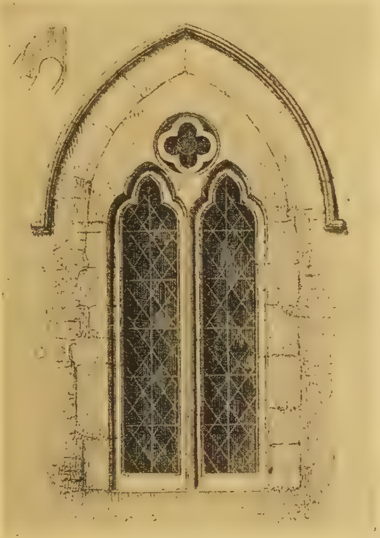
THE STORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN OXFORD STONE. By E. A. Greening Lamborn. 121 illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1912. 8vo., pp. 288. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Mr. Lamborn was inspired by a happy idea when he conceived the notion of writing this book. There are plenty of Guides to the buildings of Oxford already in existence, as he remarks, but the idea of illustrating the growth and development of architecture by reference to the buildings of one city is new and excellent. For such a purpose Oxford is admirably suited.



THE GERM OF TRACERY, ST. GILES'S (*c.* 1200).

There are few cities, indeed, where the observer can run through the whole architectural gamut from the Classical building—the Oxford examples are imitations of none too satisfactory a kind, but they serve as illustrations of principles and details—to the examples of the "Gothic Revival" of the nineteenth century—many of which, by the way, do not inspire Mr. Lamborn with much respect. An architectural student would find that a few days, or a few weeks for preference, spent in Oxford with this little work as textbook in his hand—spent in carefully studying on the spot the various buildings and details used to exemplify the theme—would do more than the reading of many books to make him realize how architectural forms and styles have had an ordered, natural growth and development. Some ninety pages, entitled "The History of Architecture," are occupied by an outline of the history of successive styles, with Oxford examples; but the bulk of the book—about 200 pages—under the title "The Grammar of Architecture"—contains a dissection of building construction, "studying the details of its anatomy in their relations to each other and to their common purpose, tracing the origin of its parts and their modifications throughout the historical period." The author begins with The Plan and Elevation, and proceeds by Vault, Buttress, Arch, Pier, Roof, Wall, Doorway, and Window, to the consideration and correlation of all essential details. The three chapters on the window are exceptionally well done, and with their numerous illustrations, which are most helpful, and of which we are kindly permitted to reproduce two as examples of the smaller blocks, provide an admirable study in development, with specimens of various dates all to be found within a limited area for observation by the student.



EARLY TRACERY, WOODSTOCK (*c.* 1240).

Chapters on Architectural Ornament, Armory in Architecture, and The Interior Arrangements in Mediæval Buildings, and a fair index, complete this capital little book. The illustrations throughout are numerous and really useful, especially the many examples of details.

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THE COTTAGES AND THE VILLAGE LIFE OF RURAL ENGLAND. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A. With 52 illustrations in colour and 19 line illustrations, by A. R. Quinton. London: *J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. 4to., pp. xiv + 185. Price 21s. net.

Artist and author and publisher have here combined to produce a charming gift-book. Mr. Ditchfield has written so much on English villages and village life that to him it must be a thrice-told tale; but the text of this beautiful volume is freshly and pleasantly written, touching a great variety of detail, and forms an admirable accompaniment to Mr. Quinton's lovely drawings. Mr. Ditchfield idealizes somewhat, and his writing is apt to be a trifle sentimental; but his enthusiasm is genuine, and he conveys a considerable amount of information pleasantly disguised in companionable chat. The main attraction of the book, of course, and the real reason for its existence, is the series of illustrations in colour which Mr. Quinton's cunning pencil has furnished. The colouring is neither weak nor gaudy, while the drawing is precise and skilful. Without exception, they are excellently reproduced. We have rarely met with a more delightful picture-gallery of country cottages and rural scenes than Mr. Quinton here gives us. He clearly has a weakness, which we can well understand, for thatched roofs, but red-roofed, tile-hung examples are not wanting. Our only complaint is that the subjects are drawn from too limited an area, and are not so representative as they might have been of all classes of English rural buildings. Of the fifty-two pictures in colour, the subject of one only—Dove Cottage, Grasmere—is taken from country north of a line drawn between Worcestershire and Suffolk. Some examples of a sterner kind of cottage architecture from the Northern Counties would have afforded a welcome variety to the softer scenes of the South. As it is, only nine or ten counties are represented—Worcester, Berks, Sussex, Somerset, Suffolk, and Kent being most frequently laid under contribution. But within its limits the book provides an uncommonly attractive gallery of rural cottages, farmhouses, inns, lanes, and other rustic scenes. The typography and general "get up" of the volume are beyond reproach.

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THE LOST LANGUAGE OF SYMBOLISM. By Harold Bayley. 1,418 figures in the text. London: *Williams and Norgate*, 1912. 2 vols. Demy 8vo., pp. x + 375 and viii + 388. Price 25s. net.

It is difficult to review these extraordinary volumes. At the very outset we find ourselves hampered by a strange omission. Here are two thick volumes with more than 1,400 figures, but with no key-list to those figures. Mr. Bayley says in his preface that "the printers' emblems are reproduced in facsimile from books mostly in my possession. The outline drawings are half-size reproductions of water-marks, some from my own collection, but mainly from M. Briquet's monumental *Les Filigranes*"; and that is all the help we get. On page after page designs are given in abundance. We are told that they mean so and so, but not the slightest clue is given, except in one or two exceptional cases, as to whence these designs are derived, their date, or indeed anything about them, except the author's interpretations. In matters etymological Mr. Bayley's imagination runs riot. For him modern scientific philology has no existence. On p. 12, vol. i., he discovers that *ak* apparently once meant "great" or "mighty"; and then proof is found in the occurrence of *ac* or *ak* in English Hackpen Hill; the French Carnac; the Egyptian Karnak; the children of Anak; the Eastern potentate Akbar; the Irish potentate Cormac; Balak, King of Moab; Hakon, the present King of Norway; and in many other words and names—"and in the centre of *magnus* there is recognizable the primordial AK blunted into AG." On p. 295, vol. i., we are told that "the French for lightning, *éclair*, is phonetically *ak-clare*"—which may surprise some readers—"the 'great shine.'" There is no getting away from *ak*, you see, once you have discovered it. Mr. Bayley finds the Egyptian "On," the sun, alike in the name of a Swedish King "On," and "in the later forms Hacon, Hakon, or Haakon;" so, interpreting *ak* as above, the name of the present King of Norway has for primary meaning "Great Sun." This same "On" is identified as "sun" alike in Macedonian town names and in Andean mountain-peak, Aconcagua (vol. i., pp. 149, 150). All this and much more of the same kind seems very wild. Of course, the author once more identifies the Celtic "bel" with the Phœnician "baal." On p. 157, vol. i., is figured Dionysus or Bacchus enthroned with "attendant virgins," who, says Mr. Bayley, "may be equated with those who in the *Song* [*of Solomon*] applaud the precious name of Solomon." Mr. Bayley is fond of calmly "equating" things between which the connection rests upon guesswork. His etymology generally is of the old empirical kind. He confuses "black" with the Anglo-Saxon *blæc*, bright or shining. "Blaze" may, like the German "blitz," "be restored into *belaze*, 'the Fire of Bel.'" Early in vol. i. he connects "goose" and "ghost" by pure assumption, and gives "goost" as the ancient form of "ghost." Reference to the Oxford Dictionary would have shown him that the earliest form of "ghost" is "gast." Chap. ix., vol. i., contains some extraordinary interpretations of, and glosses and embroideries upon, the many variants of the Cinderella story as collected in Miss M. R. Cox's valuable volume issued by the Folk-Lore Society in 1893. Subsequent chapters contain like treatment of other stories and legends. We are not much surprised to find Mr. Bayley quoting Dr. Churchward's book—*Signs and Symbols of Primordial Man*, a book full of wild and unproved statements—as an authority. As regards the interpretation of symbols—apart from etymology, where the author is hopelessly at sea—there is, of course, a certain amount which is indubitable, there is much that is doubtful, and there is also much that seems to rest entirely on guesswork and pure assumption. The foregoing remarks were written after the reviewer had struggled through vol. i.; and vol. ii. is like unto vol. i., though some of the "etymology" and treatment of place-names therein seems to be wilder even than in its companion. On p. 257 we read: "It is believed by some that the Scotch island HARRIS was the Fortunate Island of the Ancients, and by transposition of the syllables *ar is* they become ESAR, which is the Turkish name for God." There! The publishers inform us that this book "will be for Symbolism what Frazer's 'Golden Bough' is for Religious Anthropology"—a statement which one can only receive with a smile, not of assent. The two volumes seem to us, for the most part, a monument of wasted ingenuity and misdirected fancy. Instead of substantiating the theory advanced in his earlier work on *A New Light on the Renaissance*, Mr. Bayley has simply smothered it under a flood of wildly speculative "etymology" and unscientific play with names and words. He has missed a chance of making an interesting and suggestive book. The volumes are handsomely produced.

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THE LASCARIDS OF NICÆA. By Alice Gardner. With eight illustrations (two in colour) and a map. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv + 321. Price 7s. 6d. net.

In this book Miss Gardner has given an extremely lucid account of one of the most curious and romantic phases of European history. She describes, by the aid of original authorities, the vicissitudes of the Greek Empire and dynasty of the Lascarid family while it was in exile at Nicæa owing to the Latin supremacy at Constantinople after 1204. As a comprehensive piece of constructive history of a period which receives only a fraction of the attention it deserves, Miss Gardner's book has achieved its aim, for in it the continuity of the ideals and policy of this exiled empire is never lost sight of. We see Nicæa as the centre of what was, for the period, a most enlightened and vigorous intellectual culture. The ideals of old Hellenism still thrived, and were at the basis both of the philosophic imperialism of Theodore Lascaris I. and of the teaching of savants, such as Acropolita, who were attached (usually in an official position) to the Lascarid Court; and the great practical aim which kept alive these ideal interests was, of course, the recovery of Constantinople. The influence of ancient Greece on these mediæval princes and philosophers appears to have been by no means so insignificant as it is usually made out to be. The general interest in literature which seems to have prevailed in Court circles is remarkable when we take into consideration the turbulence and insecurity of the times. But ancient Greece reappears in other forms as well, and most notably in that innate love of rivalry within the Greek ranks which in the middle, as in previous, Ages had so frequently wrecked any effective opposition to the "barbarians." In 1261, after fifty-seven years of alien domination, Constantinople fell once more into the hands of the empire which had made that recovery its one aim. We can only regret, with Miss Gardner, that our historical records do not give us as much information as to the life of the actual people as they do of the personalities of princes and rulers.

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PRIMEVAL MAN: THE STONE AGE IN WESTERN EUROPE. By A. Hingston Quiggin, M.A. With Introduction by A. C. Haddon, F.R.S. Illustrations. London: *Macdonald and Evans*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 140. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Mrs. Quiggin gave the substance of this book in the form of lectures to the students at the Homerton Training College. Her aim has been to tell in outline the story of Palæolithic and Neolithic man in Western Europe in the light of the discoveries of the last few years, and to tell it with such freedom from technicalities as to hold the attention of readers who have no previous knowledge of the subject. Her success is remarkable. In studiously simple but severely accurate language she describes the various evidences of geology, of human remains, and of artefacts to the physical and other characteristics of man in the Palæolithic Age, the various possible stages of which are indicated. The transition period is then briefly discussed, and a careful account given of Neolithic man, his implements, industries, and modes of life. This is a little book which only a thoroughly capable teacher could have produced. We have read it through with great pleasure, and welcome it as a model of what such a handbook for beginners in anthropological and archæological science should be. Moreover, Mrs. Quiggin has managed to make it not only simple in wording and accurate in statement, but singularly interesting to read. We warmly echo Dr. Haddon's hope "that the welcome given to this little work will encourage the author to present a further volume dealing with the Bronze and Early Iron Ages, thereby rounding off the subject of prehistoric archæology." The many illustrations are just such as are needed, and are well reproduced, and there is a full index.

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THE PLACE-NAMES OF OXFORDSHIRE. By Henry Alexander, M.A. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 252. Price 5s. net.

Antiquaries and topographical writers of the old school, whose chief guide in the guessing of etymologies—"tracing" was a word of little meaning to them—was the will-o'-the-wisp of resemblance or similarity in sound or form, would gasp with amazement and incomprehension could they see such a work as that before us. Mr. Alexander is clearly one of the most thorough and capable of the small band of students who in recent years, largely inspired by the work and spirit of the late Professor Skeat, have given close attention to the study of place-names. His book begins with a brief section on Phonology, change of suffixes, including some changes due to popular etymology; some Old English elements; and on certain peculiarities of Middle English orthography. Then from pp. 34 to 233 the place-names of the county are dealt with in alphabetical order, a dated table being given wherever possible of the early forms. The pronunciation and meaning of these forms are discussed, and so the real origin and meaning of each name, so far as possible, is arrived at. There is much, of course, that is still doubtful about many forms, and Mr. Alexander knows his subject and its difficulties much too well to be dogmatic; but the application of the historical method to place-names as to the derivation of ordinary words gives a key to the solution of many puzzles. Some remain obstinate, however; Mr. Alexander, for example, has to give up Iffley—"etymology undiscoverable." Incidentally he pillories sundry "bad shots" in Murray's *Handbook to Oxfordshire.* Appendixes contain lists of personal names, and of other words as first elements and of second elements. A bibliography completes one of the most scholarly and thorough of the books that have yet been published on the place-names of a particular district. Dr. H. C. Wyld contributes a suggestive preface.

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LIFE'S MANY COLOURS. By J. C. Wright. London: *Headley Brothers* [1912]. Foolscap 8vo., pp. 167. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Under a fanciful title Mr. Wright collects thirty-two short essays which discuss a variety of subjects—"Life—But Vaster," "The Duty of Happiness," "Science and Culture," "The Price of Riches," "Unrest," "In the Early Morning," and the like—but without much variety of treatment. The sentiments are unexceptionable, but lack distinction of expression, and Mr. Wright is too fond of making an essay out of a mosaic of quotations. There are suggestive remarks here and there, but we fear the papers hardly rise for the most part above the commonplace. There are one or two lapses in English, and several repetitions in the latter part of the book; and it is foolishly incorrect at this time of day to call Thackeray a cynic. The little book is prettily produced, and its thoughtful tone will probably please not a few readers.

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The *Architectural Review*, January, is the first number of a new series with a considerably enlarged page. The principal articles are: "Some Oxford Details," by Mr. W. G. Newton; "Some Famous Buildings of Portugal," by Mr. W. H. Godfrey; and "Iford Manor and its Garden." The illustrations include seventeen splendid plates and a large number of smaller photographs in the text. It is a sumptuous and wonderful shillingsworth. We heartily congratulate Mr. Macartney on so magnificent a first number.

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The *Essex Review*, January, makes a good beginning to its new volume. Dr. Andrew Clark writes on "Great Dunmow Gilds," "An Essex Farm Lease, 1362," and "Sir John Shaw, of Colchester, 1617-1690." Mr. W. C. Waller has a note on "Huguenots in Essex"; and among the other contents is an account of a local "Territorial Feud of Seven Centuries' Duration," by Mr. J. French. There are several good photographic plates.

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The *Scottish Historical Review*, January, starts with an entertaining article by Mr. Cunninghame Graham on "Loose and Broken Men"—"those who after the

'Forty-five' either were not included in the general amnesty, or had become accustomed to a life of violence." In "A Forgotten Scottish Scholar of the Sixteenth Century," Professor Hume Brown gives an account of Florentius Volusenus, known in the vernacular as Florence Wilson; and among the other contents are articles on the "Authorship of the Chronicle of Lanercost," by Dr. James Wilson, and "James Mill in Leadenhall Street, 1819-1836," by Mr. W. Foster. The *Pedigree Register*, December, the quarterly organ of the Society of Genealogists of London, contains the usual variety of short papers and pedigrees. The Achesons of Ireland, the families of Pembroke, Rochford, Winthorp, Whitcombe (of Salop), are among the families of whose descents particulars are given. Colonel G. S. Parry supplies an instalment of copies of churchyard inscriptions from Paddington Green. Some interesting examples are given of genealogical entries on the leaves of family Bibles. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, December; vol. ii., part 5 (Peachey to Pinyon) of Mr. Henry Harrison's valuable dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom;* and the Report for 1911 of the Horniman Museum and Library, Forest Hill (London County Council), which chronicles much healthy activity. The Report has a curious misprint on p. 19, where we find mention of publications of the Royal "Scottyish" Museum, Edinburgh.

Correspondence.

WHITSUNTIDE CELEBRATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I SHOULD be grateful for information concerning usages in connection with the club festivals formerly general in the West of England, and mostly held on Whitsun Tuesday.

The clubs went to their respective Parish Churches in procession during the forenoon, the hats of the members being bedecked with coloured ribbons, I believe called "Whitsuntide favours." They consisted of a rosette, worn in cockade fashion, having pendant "streamers" attached, this decoration being attached to a band of coloured ribbons which encircled the crown.

Each member also carried a halberd of burnished brass, the pattern of the spear-head varying in different counties and parishes. To these "streamers" were also appended. The halberds were carried into church, and held by the bearers in the pews. The flags and banners of the societies were likewise displayed within the churches. I do not refer to church parades of Oddfellows, and so on, but to an observance of a far earlier date, which survived certainly well into the seventies.

ENQUIRER.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM, SECOND DUKE OF HAMILTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

In his recently published *Royal Miracle* Mr. Broadley more than once calls the attention of the public to the fact that no memorial exists to that gallant soldier, William, Duke of Hamilton, who died in this antient house of the wounds he received in Worcester Fight on September 3, 1651. A design for an appropriate memorial, which includes a bronze medallion of the stalwart loyalist, whose remains have reposed for over two centuries and a half in a nameless grave within the sacrarium of Worcester Cathedral, has been provided by Messrs. Singer of Frome, and it is also proposed to place a small brass plate in the pavement which covers the actual place of sepulture. The project has received both the approval and practical sympathy of the Dean and Chapter, and the Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council and the Mayor of Worcester head the list of subscribers. A donation has also been promised by each of the gentlemen who took part in the Carolean Pilgrimage of last year. It is hoped that a sufficient sum will be raised to allow of a replica of the artistic memorial contemplated to be erected in the chamber of the historic building in which the Duke of Hamilton breathed his last. The total sum required will not exceed £100. May I appeal through your columns to those who are willing, irrespective of party or political feeling, to aid in commemorating one of the most interesting events of the great Civil War struggle, and send a small donation to the "Hamilton Memorial" Fund at the National Provincial Bank of England, Worcester, or to

JOSEPH LITTLEBURY,
Hon. Sec. "Hamilton Memorial" Fund.

The Antient Commandery,
Worcester.
December 28, 1912.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

MARCH, 1913.

Notes of the Month.

THE celebration of its centenary by an archæological society is certainly a rare event. In another page of this issue there is given a short account of the centennial meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. One of its members, Mr. John Oxberry, contributed to the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, January 29, a column article giving some interesting particulars of the Society's history, from which we make a few extracts. After mentioning various distinguished persons who have in the past, as in the present, taken an active part in its proceedings, Mr. Oxberry remarked: "But the factor that has been chiefly instrumental, perhaps, in making the Society what it has become is the peculiarly interesting character of that portion of the country over which its researches extend. From an antiquarian and historical standpoint there are few parts of the United Kingdom which hold out so many attractions to the archæologist as the North of England. From the far-off era when the Roman legions established the outposts of their empire between the Tyne and the Solway, right down through the centuries of Saxon and Norman domination, to the protracted struggle for mastery between the Scots and the English, our district has been the fighting-ground of contending armies. During these centuries of raiding and striving, material was accumulating for the antiquary to hunt for, and ponder over, and explain; and this fertility of material has been an indisputably valuable asset in arousing the inquisitiveness and desire for knowledge which are the essence of existence, the spirit which gives life to all such societies as the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

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"The 6th of February, 1813, is given by Sykes as the date of birth of 'The Antiquarian Society of Newcastle,' as it was at first styled, and this date is officially adopted by the Society and embodied in its statutes. But the Society's existence really began a fortnight earlier than this. On January 23, 1813, a meeting was held in the Long Room of the Turk's Head Inn, Bigg Market, then in the occupation of Mr. William Loftus, and at this meeting the Society was duly constituted, was given a name, appointed its officers, chose a commitee to frame its statutes, and instructed its secretaries to petition the Corporation of the town to grant the members a room in the Old Castle to hold their meetings in. Sir Charles L. Monck, of Belsay, occupied the chair on the occasion, and he and the sixteen other gentlemen who were present with him have the honour of being the first seventeen members of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

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"A well-known Quayside bookseller, John Bell, jun., is usually credited with having first proposed the formation of this Society, and certain it is that he did the bulk of the preliminary spade-work in connection with its establishment, became its first treasurer, acted as its librarian, and remained its consistent friend and supporter during the remainder of a long life. In November, 1812, after—according to the Society's first report—a conversation between him 'and some gentlemen whose ideas coincided with his own,' he issued a printed circular letter to seventy-five residents of Newcastle and the two northern counties, setting forth the advantages likely to accrue from the establishment of a society consisting 'of the neighbouring gentlemen who had acquired a taste for the study of antiquities.' The outcome for this circular was that, on January 15, 1813, a company of eight gentlemen came together in Mr. John Adamson's house in Westgate Street, and decided on calling a meeting for the 23rd of the same month, to be held in Mr.

Loftus's Long Room, 'for the purpose of forming themselves into an Antiquarian Society.'

* * *

"The names of the eight persons who came to this important decision are worth recalling to-day. A hundred years have elapsed since then. Mr. Adamson's house, at the corner of Forth Lane, where they met, has been replaced by another building. The whole scene and surroundings are changed. But the fruit of their deliberations has survived, and to the line of action they took on this occasion Newcastle owes the distinction of possessing the oldest provincial society for the study of antiquarian subjects that there is in England. 'That we should have started into being,' said the late Dr. Bruce to the members at one of their meetings, 'thirty years before most of the county societies of this country seems to me to be something to boast of.' The men who did most to make this boast possible, the little band of eight who determined that a society should be established, were John Adamson, of Newcastle; the Rev. John Hodgson, of Heworth; John Trotter Brockett, Thomas Davidson, and J. Bell jun., of Newcastle; John Brumel, of Kibblesworth; T. J. Shield, of North Shields; and Richard Hoyle, of Denton."

The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has a splendid record of work in more antiquarian fields than one. Long may it flourish!

* * *

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Maidstone, on February 6, for the purpose of considering the desirability of an appeal being made to the public for subscriptions towards the purchase of the building which is known as the Old Tithe Barn, in Mill Street, in order to secure its preservation. This is the building concerning which some particulars were given in the "Notes" of the *Antiquary* for June last. The Mayor, who presided, stated that the owner, Mr. Dorman, informed them that he had received an offer of £1,600 from an American, who wished to transport the barn to his country. Obviously they did not wish this to happen, and Mr. Dorman had intimated that he should not ask the public to pay more than he had been offered privately. Sir Martin Conway wrote expressing the opinion that it would be a good investment for the town to buy the property and that they would get a good return for their money. Sir Martin urged that the town ought to bring more prominently before the public the fact that Maidstone possessed this interesting group of buildings.

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Various speakers spoke strongly in favour of acquiring and preserving the whole of the fine group of buildings of which the barn forms a part. A portion—the Old Palace and Gate House—was bought by public subscription in celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The commercial value of the buildings as attracting visitors to the old Kentish town was emphasized. In the end a resolution was passed approving of the issue of an appeal for subscriptions to secure the preservation of the Old Tithe Barn. Maidstone should have no difficulty in raising the sum named. The good name of the town would certainly suffer severely were the demolition and removal of this relic of antiquity permitted.

* * *

The eighteenth annual congress of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies will be held at Hampstead on June 4 to 7, under the presidency of Sir Hercules Read, Pres.S.A. The Union, which was established in 1896, comprises some sixty scientific societies, and represents nearly ten thousand members. Among the societies appear antiquarian, architectural, botanical, geological, and various natural science societies, photographic, field and rambling clubs. The district from which the Union derives its name embraces Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire. All scientific societies within this district are eligible for affiliation provided that a society wishing to become affiliated comprises not less than ten members.

* * *

We much regret to notice another case of the sale of valuable church property for secular purposes. On January 30 Dr. Vernon Smith, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ripon, at a Consistory Court in Ripon Cathedral, had before him a petition by the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. R. R. Barker, churchwardens of the parish of Aldfield-cum-Studley, for power to dispose of a silver porringer which had for some years been used as an almsbowl in the church. It was said to have been originally a child's porringer and has embossed upon it the letters of the alphabet. The estimated value is £3,000, and the proposal was to devote the proceeds of the sale of the bowl to church improvements. Mr. Barker stated that he could give no particulars as to how long the porringer had been in the possession of the church, but its value was first recognized in 1910, when it was sent to an antiquarian exhibition in London. Subsequently it was felt advisable to have it placed in safe custody, and it had lately been kept at one of the banks. He understood that an offer of £3,000 had been made for it by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum. It was proposed to spend about £1,150 in the improvement of the churches at Studley and Aldfield, and it was suggested that the balance should be invested for future repairs.

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The Vicar, very much to his credit, opposed the application, and pointed out that the parish was not a poor one. Studley village, he said, possessed one of the most beautiful churches in England, and the environment of the church was "lit up" with the generosity of the Ripon family. The Chancellor, however, granted a faculty for the sale under certain conditions—viz., that the almsbowl was sold for £3,000, to be deposited in the South Kensington Museum; that £1,000 of that sum be invested for permanently adding to the stipend of the benefice; that a replica of the bowl be provided; and that £1,000 be invested as a repair fund, the balance to be applied to some of the objects of church improvement mentioned by the churchwardens.

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The following letter, which appeared in the *Yorkshire Post* on February 1, seems to us to put the case against such a sale very clearly:

"SIR,

"It will be with great regret that many of your readers will learn of the sale of a mediæval bowl from the church at Studley, in Yorkshire; but in this particular case it is a matter for congratulation that the Vicar was not a party to the sale, but made a protest against the sale of church property generally.

"The same argument applies in this case as in the case of the Tong cup—viz., that these articles are not the property of the rector and churchwardens to dispose of at will, but are held in trust by them for the time being, and their sale establishes a very bad precedent, by which, eventually, all valuable Church property throughout the kingdom is in danger of disappearing from the churches to which it belongs.

"The Chancellor of the Ripon Diocese appears to have ignored the fact that a great deal of Church plate was originally domestic plate, and that, although this particular article may have the form of a porringer, it was clearly devoted to the church for some sacred purpose either of use or ornament. To take another aspect, if it is decided that any or every Church vessel may be disposed of at the whim of the authorities for the time being, however ignorant those authorities may happen to be, surely the highest possible price should be obtained, and why is the sum of £3,000 fixed as the limit of value of such vessel—whether it be mediæval, as in the present case, or Carolean, as in the case of the Tong cup—instead of the transaction being above board, and the article sold in the open market for the highest obtainable price?

"In these days, when fabulous prices can be obtained for any genuine work of art, who can fix a value on such an article as a so-called mediæval porringer?

"Yours, etc.,
"ARTHUR F. G. LEVESON-GOWER.

"The Athenæum Club,
"London, W.,
"*January* 31, 1913."

It is monstrous that persons who merely have either a life or temporary official interest in what is essentially trust property should be able to dispose of such property at will.

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Major Anstruther-Gray, M.P., writes to suggest that the word printed as "mutale"(?), within brackets, in Sir Walter Scott's letter of September 21, 1821 (*Antiquary* for January last, p. 16, col. 2), should be the familiar Scottish "muckle." He says: "From a long and intimate acquaintance with the Scots language, and Sir Walter Scott's writings, I have no hesitation in asserting that 'muckle' is correct. If the word begins with MU and ends with LE, it can hardly be anything else. I know that Sir Walter's writing is sometimes cryptic, but the sense is quite obvious." We are much obliged to Major Anstruther-Gray for his suggestion. It certainly seems highly probable that he is correct.

* * *

The International Congress of Historical Studies will be held in London from April 3 to 9. At the last Congress, held in Berlin in 1908, it was decided that the next Congress should be held in London this year, the British Academy, in co-operation with Universities, societies, and other institutions interested in historical science, to undertake the organization of the Congress. The General Committee of Organization, through an Executive Committee, is in charge of the arrangements, and the preliminary scheme of the sections is as follows: Oriental History, including Egyptology, Greek and Roman History, and Byzantine History; Mediæval History, Modern History, and History of Colonies and Dependencies, including Naval and Military History; Religious and Ecclesiastical History; Legal and Economic History; History of Mediæval and Modern Civilization; Archæology; Related and Auxiliary Sciences. The President of the Congress will be Mr. James Bryce. Professor I. Gollancz, Burlington House, is the secretary.

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The sixty-fifth annual general meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological Society will be held at Castle Cary on July 15 to 17, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse.

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We are indebted to Mr. J. F. Scheltema, writing from Avignon on December 5 last, for the following Notes: "The secularized Church of St. Anne at Arles, used since many years as a Musée Lapidaire, is getting too small for the interesting collection of ancient sculpture there brought together, which gradually increases in size, thanks to always new discoveries both in the town itself and in the neighbourhood, especially in Trinquetaille, a suburb already in the time of Constantine, who connected it with Arelate, the Gallic Rome, by means of a bridge presumably more gratifying to the eye than the present iron structure spanning the Grand Rhône.

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"Near the spot where, at Trinquetaille, some six years ago, the fine mosaic was found which, representing the rape of Europa, is now, with the bust of Livia and the torso of Mithras, one of the lions of the Musée Lapidaire, six or seven months ago another mosaic has been laid bare, remarkable more for its beautiful ornamental border than for the principal subject of its design, which is inspired neither by history nor by mythology. And, only about a month ago, still another mosaic came to light in the Place de la Major between the church consecrated to Notre Dame la Major and the Amphitheatre (les Arènes), which again has been covered up to preserve it from damage until the time of its removal to the Musée Lapidaire—or elsewhere. The Administration of the Fine Arts, namely, has just decided that the objects unearthed during the recent excavations within the jurisdiction of Arles, shall be confided to the care of the municipality, the expenses of transportation being borne by the Government. But the want of space in the Musée Lapidaire referred to, may make it necessary to remove the mosaics in question to the ancient chapel of the Collège—*i.e.*, the Secondary School—which building, after the intended excavations in its courtyard have been brought to an end, will probably serve as an auxiliary museum.

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"Together with the mosaic of the Place de la Major, a few weeks ago, several small objects in bronze have been found, among which were weighing scales, a lamp and a finely executed statuette of a gladiator, now exhibited in one of the glass cases of the Musée Lapidaire. The little gladiator, about 12 inches high, stands in an attitude of attack, though his visor is raised. Covering his body with the shield on his left arm, he looks for an opening to bring his adversary down with a stroke of the sword in his right, the square-set figure showing in its artistic treatment a good deal of vigour and animation. Fortunately it has been safely housed, even if the main entrance of what was once the church of St. Anne seems badly in need of repair. As a matter of fact, there is little danger under the present effective administration of the Fine Arts that such treasures will go the way they should not, however many complaints are heard about the antiquities of Provence and the Comtat Venaissin, as far as they are in private hands, leaving the country. At Avignon in particular a brisk trade is done in old porcelain, faience ware, gobelins and wood-carvings, the ci-devant papal residence in this respect ranking ninth among the cities of France, which is calculated to have exported last year 17,088,388 'dollars' worth' of ancient and modern art to the United States of America alone."

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The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries—Messrs. J. E. Acland, C. E. Allan, A. M. Burke, C. ffoulkes, W. Harrison, W. J. Hemp, and B. A. Spencer.

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An old ceiling, said to be a good specimen of fifteenth-century wood-carving, has been revealed by the removal of a modern plaster ceiling at the premises next to College Gateway in the High Street, Rochester, in the course of alterations for business purposes.

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In the *Morning Post* of February 5, the Rome correspondent of that journal, writing on January 28, remarked: "The Balkan War has already produced results favourable to archæology. The Greeks have found at Elassona the 'white Oloosôn' of the Homeric Catalogue, the headless statue of a woman, a large marble slab covered with inscriptions, and a marble *stéle* with a four-line elegy carved upon it. The Greek Government has already begun to take steps for the preservation and inspection of the classical and mediæval antiquities in the conquered countries. Thus M. Soteriades has been sent to look after those of Thasos, the private collections of Chios are being catalogued, and 'ephors' of the antiquities have been appointed at Salonica and Kozane, where an ancient statue of Heraklês has come to light already. The Turkish prisoners have been employed to restore the picturesque triple Venetian fortifications of Lepanto, which travellers have likened to the Papal tiara. The Greek Historical and Ethnological Society has issued an appeal for assistance in the formation of a collection of objects relating to the campaign of 1912, such as photographs, garments, proclamations, and other documents, so as to commemorate the recent victories, just as the Society's existing museum commemorates the War of Independence. I am informed that it is also hoped that, after the settlement of Macedonia, valuable prehistoric discoveries, calculated to throw fresh light on lake dwellings, may be expected."

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Canon Rawnsley writes from Crosthwaite Vicarage, Keswick: "The famous so-called Druids' Circle on Castrigg Fell, above Keswick, has become widely known to antiquaries since Stukeley visited it in 1725. The field in which it stands affords one of the most beautiful views in our countryside, and whatever its origin, whether Druid or Viking, the megalithic circle is so perfect—forty-eight stones of considerable size still standing—that it is considered to be one of the most important prehistoric monuments in the north of England. Through the generous help of kind friends I have been enabled to accept the option of purchase, and have vested the same in the National Trust. The scene will therefore remain undisturbed in its beauty, and the public will have free access to it for ever."

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In the course of a report of the Asylums Committee which came before the London County Council at their meeting on February 4, a discovery made in a part of the estate of Cane Hill Asylum at Coulsdon, Surrey, was mentioned. The land at the spot is about 400 feet above sea-level. In the course of the digging some bones were discovered, and Sir James Moody, the medical superintendent of the asylum, having made an examination, was satisfied that they were of great antiquity. He consulted Mr. Henry Dewey, of the Geological Survey, and the authorities of the British Museum, and ascertained that the discovery consisted of remains of the head of a hippopotamus, and two pieces of an ivory tusk, probably that of a mammoth. The fragments comprised portions from the head of the hippopotamus, with teeth in position in the jaw, the articulation of the jaw bones, two of the larger teeth, and one of the vertebræ. A number of small parts of bone, so far, it had not been possible to piece together. Photographs of the remains are to be exhibited at the County Hall, and the Asylums Committee suggested that they should be preserved in the Horniman Museum.

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The *Standard*, February 3, reported that "A discovery of mediæval tempera painting has been made by a firm of Ipswich builders while engaged in stripping the interior of an old building prior to demolition. This building, which formed part of some old maltings, was known as Monastery House. At one time Duval, the Ipswich painter, used the room as a studio. The workmen first came across modern wallpaper. Behind this was Georgian panelling, and behind this again there was the original structure, dating most probably from the sixteenth century. The work consisted of half-timber and 'wattle and daub.' On the plaster has been drawn some tempera work of a bold freehand design, flowers, and conventional foliage.

"One authority on the subject is of opinion that the work is that of an Italian workman; but some visitors to the spot on Saturday, notably Mr. Vincent Redstone, the well-known Suffolk archæologist, firmly held the view that it was from the hand of a native workman, with possibly Flemish influences. The main portion of the work has been presented by Mr. T. Parkington, jun., to Christchurch Mansion Museum, Ipswich, but another portion is to be sent to the South Kensington Victoria and Albert Museum."

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The *Builder* of January 31 had a capital article, well illustrated, on "Viterbo: a Papal Stronghold"—"Viterbo, the City of the Popes, the city of fine fountains and beautiful women"—so its titles ran. Readers interested in folklore may like to know that some valuable notes with local detail on the old Worcestershire custom of "Catterning"—corresponding somewhat to "Souling" elsewhere—appeared in the excellent "Notes and Queries" columns, conducted by Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., of the *Evesham Journal*, January 25.

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We take the following note from the *Architect*, January 17: "Some extremely interesting results have attended the recent excavations at St. Mary's Abbey, York, which have been carried out at the expense and under the direction of Mr. W. Harvey Brook, the curator of the mediæval antiquities at the York Museum. The south arcade is built on a platform composed of stones from the Norman church, and at each pier it has an offset to make a wider footing for the pier. This, in each case, had been undermined and pulled out—the pillar shored up with timber—which was then burnt, causing the arcade to fall bodily when the support was destroyed. One base shows signs of blasting, as though powder had been used. Charcoal or remains of the charred wood was found. There can be no doubt that at the time of the destruction of these four bays of the south arcade from the tower the whole wall was standing up to clerestory height.

"Mr. Brook thought it the right thing to set up again in their exact places these pillars of the choir, so four of them now stand on their rebuilt platforms in almost mint condition. An interesting fact is that they are not weathered in the least, showing that the time of their destruction must have been soon after the Dissolution, or, at any rate, immediately after the destruction of the choir vaulting. The result of this excavation is that as one stands in the choir and looks west, one gets a vista of pillars, leading the eye westward and linking up the choir with the nave. This could not be done before, as nothing stood above ground on the south side. This always confused visitors to the site, for they could hardly understand the fact that this long, open site had once been the glorious choir of St. Mary's Abbey. The tower piers have been repaired, and some stone steps placed which take the visitor down to the level of excavation."

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The Abbé Breuil, Professor at the Institute of Human Palæontology, Paris, has been giving a series of four lectures, delivered in French, on "The Art of the Palæolithic

Period," at University College. The lectures were arranged by the University of London.

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Mr. Harry Guy, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, writes to say that a Greek coin has been found at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, opposite the Vine public-house, in the course of a roadway widening. "I sent it," he continues, "to the British Museum, and they informed me that it was 'struck at Syracuse of Timoleon (*circa*) 345-317 B.C. Head of Zeus Eleutherios. The reverse is obliterated, but at one time it had EUPAKOEIΩN (Thunderbolt).' Very few Greek coins have been found in the island, but I saw one at Newport of Alexander the Great, in silver—the drachma found at Chillerton Street some twenty years ago."

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The Local Government Committee of the London County Council on February 18 asked the Council to pass a resolution regretting the action of the Port of London Authority in selling by auction several objects of great architectural and antiquarian interest from buildings in Trinity Square, Crutched Friars, Seething Lane, and Savage Gardens, instead of retaining them for the people of London for exhibition by the Council in the London Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, or elsewhere.

The committee stated that before the date of the sale they learned that certain of these articles had been asked for by the authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the London Museum, and that they suggested to the Port Authority that such articles should be preserved for London. The Port Authority stated that they had decided upon sale by auction, so as to afford an opportunity to the various museums to secure any lot which they might want.

Therefore (the committee added), "we authorized the Clerk of the Council to attend the sale with a view to purchasing certain of the objects for exhibition in London. The objects were, however, sold chiefly to private persons at higher prices than we were in a position to authorize the Clerk of the Council to offer."

The action of the Port of London Authority is surely very regrettable, and we trust that the protest of the London County Council may not be without effect.

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Early in February a Christian cemetery of the third century was discovered near Villa Senni, the ancient Respublica Decimiensium (or "dwellers at the tenth milestone"), which is situated on the tramway between Rome and Frascati, close to the picturesque Castle of the Savelli—a site rich in ancient and mediæval remains.

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The first open meeting of the British School of Rome during the present session was held at the Palazzo Odescalchi on January 31, when Dr. R. Delbrück, the head of the German Archæological Institute, read a paper on "The Colossal Statue at Barletta." He reminded his hearers, wrote the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, that when the Latins captured Constantinople in 1204, the Venetians carried off a number of the statues which had adorned the capital of the Byzantine Empire. Among these was the colossal statue of an Emperor, which was shipwrecked off the Apulian town of Barletta, where it long remained lying on the beach. Soon after the year 1300 the monks of Manfredonia, at the foot of Monte Gargano, received permission to found bells out of the statue, and actually used the arms, legs, and helmet of the figure for that pious purpose. The rest of the mutilated statue served to ornament the fish and vegetable market of Barletta under the name of "Arè" (or "Henry"), and miraculous tales were told by the local fishwives about the monster. At the end of the fifteenth century, when culture was in the air, "Arè" received new brazen arms and legs, and was placed in his present position in front of a loggia near the principal church, whence it is proposed to remove him to the railway square as soon as the Apulian aqueduct is finished.

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It was reported from Paris in the *Standard* of January 22, that, whilst digging in his garden, a vine-grower of Marmery (Marne) had turned up a beautiful granite vase the contents of which gave out a metallic ring. The mouth being cleared, out rolled a number of gold pieces, silver doubloons, and copper coins, to the number of eighteen gold, eighty silver, and twenty-two bronze. The Archæological Society of Champagne immediately recognized the value of the treasure. Amongst the coins some bear the effigy of Charles VIII., 1484; Louis XII., 1500; Francis I., 1515; Francis II., Charles IX., Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Charles I. of Spain, Charles V., and many others, including some of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. of England, and Emmanuel and John III. of Portugal.

At the time of the religious wars the little village of Marmery was the scene of sanguinary fighting, and in 1565 was completely destroyed, the inhabitants being massacred to a man. Probably the original owner of this collection hurriedly buried it at the alarm of an attack, but was himself killed before he had time to recover his hoard.

Some "Bygones" from the West of England.

By Richard Quick, F.S.A. Scot.

With illustrations from specimens in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.

MANY of the obsolete objects which were in common use in the West of England are similar to those found in other parts of the country. There are a few, however, in the Museum collection which are perhaps peculiar to the West Country.

Let us take first the old road-measuring wheel (Fig. 1). This interesting relic was employed for measuring old turnpike roads. It was probably used by George C. Ashmead, the publisher of local maps and plans, in surveying the district. Three plans of Bristol and its suburbs by this publisher in the Museum collection are dated 1813, 1828, and 1833.

On this wheel is a recording dial, 8 inches in diameter, made by William Watkins, who appears in Bristol directories between the years 1805 and 1832 inclusive, as first "Mathematical Instrument Maker," and latterly "Manufacturer of Mathematical, Philosophical, Optical, and Nautical Instruments," at the following addresses, St. Michael's Hill; 18, Clare Street; and the Lord Nelson, 16, St. Augustine's Back, successively.

The dial is marked with yards, poles, furlongs, and miles, up to ten. The wheel is painted wood, with eight spokes, being 31½ inches in diameter. The handle is of mahogany, and has been repaired with plates of brass. The distance from hub to handle is 38 inches. The wheel came from Messrs. G. C. Ashmead and Son, surveyors, Small Street, Bristol, their Mr. G. C. Ashmead being the grandson of the original founder of the firm, which was established in 1813, exactly a hundred years ago.

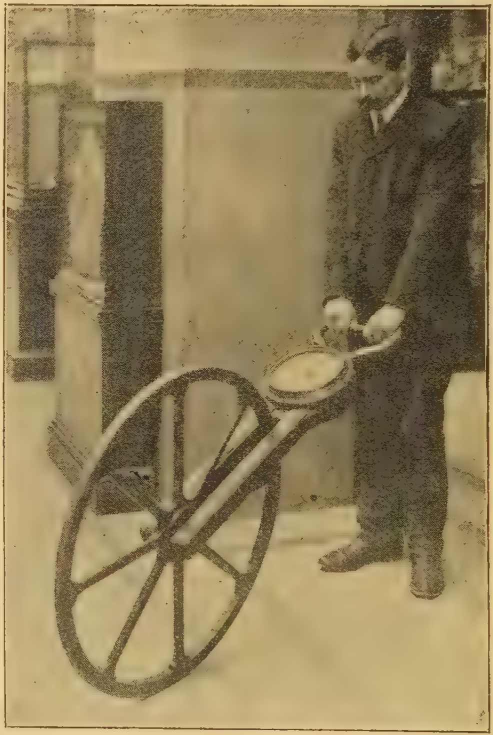

FIG. 1.—ROAD-MEASURING WHEEL.

The dog turnspit wheel in Fig. 2 came from an old house in St. Jude's parish. We have three examples from various parts of Bristol, and, from others I know of, it appears they were at one time in general use in large houses and inns in Bristol.

The principle of using the wheel (with a turnspit dog), which was attached to the roasting-jack, is too well known to require describing here.

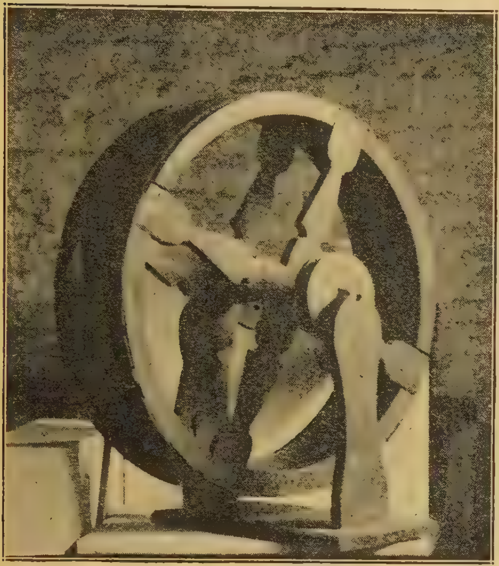

FIG. 2.—TURNSPIT WHEEL.

Fig. 3 represents a series of sail-rubbers from the West Country which are interesting: (A) is of hard wood, which I obtained from a sail-maker at Mousehole, a small fishing-village beyond Newlyn. The man told me that his father and grandfather were both sail-makers, and had used this tool for rubbing the seams of sails; the stitch mallet was also used by them for the purpose of tightening the stitches when roping. The mallet-head is of wood, and the handle of iron. (B), another specimen with a carved handle, like a rope with a Turk's head, I obtained from a fisherman in St. Ives, who told me that it was formerly used by his father, a sail-maker. It is decorated with an anchor on each side. The other specimens were found in Bristol. (C) is of ivory, and (D) is of wood, with a hexagonal handle.

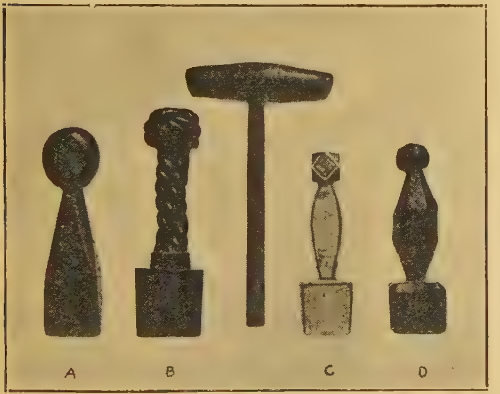

FIG. 3.—SAIL-RUBBERS.

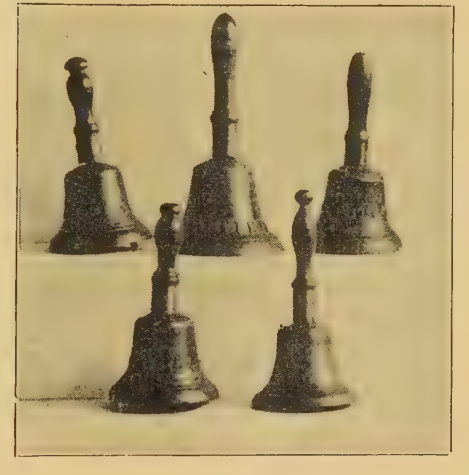

FIG. 4.—WATCHMEN'S BELLS.

Fig. 4 represents a group of old Bristol watchmen's bells, inscribed as follows, reading from left to right: (1) St. Thomas's Ward, 1755; (2) All Saints' Ward, 1755; (4) St. Stephen's Ward, 1756. The middle specimen has on it Temple Parish, but no date, probably about the same as the others. This one is 14 inches high. The last one was the town-crier's bell, and is inscribed "Corporation of Bristol."

Greek Trade in Remote Districts.

By S. Casson, B.A.

"OUR pioneers," said Pericles, "have forced their way into every sea and land, establishing among all mankind eternal memorials of their settlement."

This was the boast of the Athenians. As to its truth there is little doubt, but whether it underrates or exaggerates the expansive character of Greek trade is a problem which can only be solved by an examination of all available evidence. But whatever conclusion is arrived at in regard to this particular problem, one thing is certain, and that is that wherever Greek culture and influence penetrated, it entered into the lives and actions of those who encountered it in a way far more lasting and thorough than that in which Rome affected her subjects. The smallest hint of Greek civilization in distant parts of Europe seems to have spread with remarkable speed until an outpost of Greek culture was established on a footing, not of military predominance on the part of victorious aliens, but rather of voluntary choice on the part of free natives. In fact, the attitude of the peoples of Gaul, Britain, Germany, and all the lands not typically Mediterranean, towards Greek culture and commerce was precisely the reverse of that exhibited towards Roman.

The truth of this is manifest in the remarkably wide distribution of things, whether actual objects or immaterial evidences such as influences in art and custom, which is made clear on investigation. So far from the distant parts of Europe being rigidly conservative and hostile to alien influences as they were at the time of Cæsar's enterprises, and from then onwards till the fall of Rome, they seem in early times to have been particularly attracted by alien influences, and especially by those from Greece. Strabo quotes the early historian Ephorus to show that the people of Iberia, from the coast of France to Cadiz, were "lovers of the Greeks"—"Philhellenes."[*] Diodorus Siculus[†] remarks that "the inhabitants of that part of Britain which is called Belerion are very fond of strangers, and, from their intercourse with foreign merchants, are civilized in their manner of life." Camden[*] quotes St. Jerome to prove that "all the islands well neere, and all the sea coasts of the whole world, yea, and all the lands neere unto the sea, have been taken up with Greeke inhabitants who, as I said before, from the mountaines of Amanus and Taurus even to the British Ocean, possessed all the parts along the sea side."

But it is well to analyze the nature of the channels through which separate districts can be related and influences can be transmitted before the value of such evidence can be estimated.

The commonest form of evidence for the connection of one place with another is, of course, that of material objects of import and export. Objects not made in the locality where they are found can usually be traced to their home, and if evidence of an interchange is found, and objects native to each site are found in the other, then a *prima facie* connection is proved. What the nature of the connection is, however, our evidence cannot tell; sometimes it may be a purely casual connection—a visit from a traveller or a marauding party—or else it is due entirely to a military expedition or reconnoitring party, such as that which Darius sent out under Demodocus, and the material evidence of their visit must not lead one to infer any intimate or systematized connection. But, of course, the majority of material objects found can, in nearly every case, be accounted for by definite commercial relations: objects are "traded"—a term which is sufficiently wide to include every type of commercial connection in early times.

Equal in importance to commerce, from the point of view of the historical inferences we can draw from it, come the arts and crafts. Sudden variations of artistic traditions, radical changes in methods of craftsmanship, and new elements and *motifs*, provide proof of relations between one country and another as positive as the most concrete objects of commercial enterprise.

Traditions and folk-lore provide a very

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[*] IV. 199.

[†] V. 22.

[*] Philemon Holland's translation, 1610, p. 27.

fertile source of evidence. Similarity or identity in legend and folk-history is frequently of the greatest value in proving connections; but at the same time it is dangerous to lay too much stress on this type of evidence, because the peculiarity about folklore is that *in scheme* it is the same in nearly every country in the world: folk-tales fall into types which are found universally. Still, if all due caution is exercised, much useful evidence can be gleaned.

Customs and habits of life are not so precarious a basis of evidence as folk-lore and traditions, because they are in no sense universal, but vary from district to district. At the same time, such is the conservatism of custom and habit that alien influences tend to be discouraged; nevertheless, when such influences do appear, the value of their evidence is all the greater.

Gaul, Britain, and Germany are the three countries in which, from the historical point of view, the discovery of Greek influences is the most important, because such influences may be shown to have had considerable influence on the subsequent course of history. The most notable of other remote places where Greek culture seems to have thrived are Scythia at one extreme and Ethiopia at the other. Spain, of course, in the West and Syria in the East received their due proportion of Hellenism, but though geographically remote from Greece, they are yet in the direct line of the most crowded trade routes; while the other districts mentioned above are, if rather nearer Greece, yet more difficult of access, and not directly associated with definite streams of traffic.

The material objects of Greek origin, either directly imported or indirectly derived, provide an immense mass of evidence to account for the spread of Greek culture in those parts. In Gaul the most striking are the objects found in the chariot burials of early date at Somme Bionne and Somme Tourbe at Marne. In a burial at Somme Bionne were found a Greek red-figure kylix of the fifth century and a Greek bronze flagon.[*] Similar finds have been made at other sites north of the Alps, and besides flagons, buckets, tripods, bowls, amphoræ, and painted ware of various kinds, have been found; but the finest of these grave deposits occur principally in Germany, in the Mosel and Saar Valleys, and along the Upper Rhine, and so will be discussed later.

Fragments of black-figure Greek pottery have been found at a site known as Camp de Château,[*] near Salins in the Jura, the inhabitants of the site having lived during the last periods of the Hallstatt culture, as was proved by the other objects of native manufacture. Above the black-figure fragments was a deposit of red-figure fragments, also of Hellenic origin. These Greek importations are, from the evidence of the site, ascribed to the third period of Hallstatt culture, and as the date of this period is about the end of the sixth century B.C. and the beginning of the fifth, it agrees exactly with the date which Furtwängler gives to the fragments on the independent evidence of classical archæology. Similar Greek pottery has been found at Baou-Roux[†] in Provence, where black-figure fragments occurred. Similar finds have been made in tumuli at Mantoche and Mercey, at Châtillon-sur-Seine, Conlièze, and Kappel, all of approximately the same date.

The occurrence of coral in the Somme Bionne burials and also at Champ de Château still further proves the connections with the Mediterranean.

These isolated importations from Greece seem to be of fairly frequent occurrence, and our authorities are fairly agreed that they were not derived from the Greek colonies on the Mediterranean coast, but from independent sources. Thus the Camp de Château finds are declared to be of independent origin, while in regard to the Somme Bionne finds it is said[‡] that they "do not appear to have spread from the Greek colonies on the coast." Moreover, most of the above finds can be dated before the period when the Greek colonies rose to the greatest importance. Whether they can be equated exactly with the accepted classification of the Iron Age remains to be seen. Reinecke attributes them to a period he calls La Tène A, while Rice Holmes asserts[*] that "before the end of the Hallstatt period trade was established by the Greeks."

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[*] *Guide to the Antiquities of the Iron Age in the British Museum*, pp. 50, 51; *Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences*, 1907, pp. 281, 875-879.

[*] "Decouverte de Vases Grecs dans un Oppidum Hallstattien du Jura," *Revue Archæologique*, 1909, pp. 193-212.

[†] G. Vasseur, *Note Préliminaire sur l'Industrie Ligure en Provence au temps de la Colonie Grecque*, p. 20, Plate VIII., 11 and 12.

[‡] British Museum, *Early Iron Age Catalogue*, p. 23.

The position and influence of the Greek colonies is quite a separate thing, and provided a different and perhaps more direct channel through which Greek influences could come, and will therefore be discussed later.

The evidence afforded by the arts and crafts of ancient Gaul for a close connection with Greece is overwhelming. Coins provide the majority of such evidence, and are almost too well known to need description; but a brief account of the numismatic evidence might not be out of place. The towns of Rhoda, Emporiæ, and Ebusus in Northern Spain (which in the early period was politically and geographically united to Gaul under the name of Keltike), and, of course, the metropolis of Massalia, all provided coin types which were extensively copied by the Gaulish tribes. The earliest of these Gaulish imitations were of the coins of Massalia and Rhoda, which are found along the Valley of the Rhone as far as Helvetia. Those of Emporiæ are later, and are spread throughout the Garonne and Loire in a north-western direction as far as the Channel Islands.[†]

The coins of Massalia usually imitated by Celtic tribes represent the head of Artemis on the obverse and a lion on the reverse, while those of Rhoda represent a head of Persephone on the obverse and a rose (a "type parlant") on the reverse. The coins of Emporiæ are of various types, but the one type which seems to have attained to the greatest popularity among the Gauls seems to be the Pegasus; it develops gradually into an anthropocephalous figure only remotely connected with the original.

This early coinage was entirely of silver. About 250 B.C. the famous gold staters of Philip of Macedon make their appearance, and from them the Arverni at first, and other tribes later on, made copies in which the type of an Apollo head on the obverse and a biga on the reverse became more and more debased and degenerate, as to become ultimately almost unrecognizable (as in the case of the instances from Britain). Mr. B. V. Head[*] believes that the originals of these copies came into Gaul either by Massalia or else by the Rhine and Danube Valleys. Mr. Ridgeway,[†] from the whole of the numismatic evidence taken in connection with the literary evidence, concludes that there were two main trade routes from Gaul to the centres of Greek influence, both leading up to Britain. The first, which was in existence before the time of Pytheas (330 B.C.), was from Massalia and Narbo via Corbilo on the Loire to Armorica and the Isle of Wight. The second, which developed later, was directly across Gaul from Massalia to the Seine by horse transport,[‡] and so to Britain. Both were used in the first instance for the tin trade of Britain until the tin mines of Spain became more popular.

In regard to traditions, folk-lore, and customs, a definite debt to Greece is not so marked. Certain religious, or quasi-religious, cults, however, seem to be due to Greek inspiration. Thus at Cavaillon, the ancient Cabellio, in the department of Vaucluse, a stone of the Roman period was found bearing the inscription Καβιρος Ουινδιακος.[§] "Celtic philology," says Professor Rhys, "throws no certain light upon Καβιρος, and one cannot help thinking that it is the singular of the Greek Κάβειροι or Κάβιροι." This would connect the stone with the home of the Κάβειροι cult in Samothrace and Lemnos. That this is not merely an isolated coincidence, but rather an instance of a fairly widespread cult, seems proved by other evidence. Thus the Κάβειροι are in many places in Europe identified with the Dioscuri, particularly in Roman times; and in the Musée de l'Hôtel de Cluny in Paris is an altar representing the gods Cernunnos, Pollux, Castor, and Smertullo. An inscription found at Nîmes bears the name Dioscorus;[||] and, further, statues of the Dioscuri are not rare, and one has been recently found on Mont Auxois. Lastly, on the silver coinage of Ebusus of the third century B.C. a squatting Κάβειρος appears as an obverse type.* The conclusion, therefore, is that certain Eastern cults reached Gaul by routes which in all likelihood were identical with those along which the cult of Cybele and Mithras came, though it is as yet quite uncertain what routes these actually were.

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[*] *Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul*, p. 10.

[†] See Ridgeway in *Folk-Lore*, vol. i., p. 100.

[*] *Historia Numorum*, p. 8.

[†] *Folk-Lore*, vol. viii., pp. 82-107.

[‡] Diodorus Siculus, v. 22, 38.

[§] *The Celtic Inscriptions of Gaul: Additions and Corrections*, p. 6.

[||] C.I.L., xii. 3508.

How far Druidism was indebted to Greek ideas is an old problem. There seems to be little possibility of coming to a decision one way or another. Ancient authors† apparently believed that the two were related to a very considerable extent. Massalia would certainly have provided an admirable medium for the importation of Greek beliefs and ideas. The only evidence, however—if such it can be called—that we have is that at Massalia certain coins were struck in the first and second centuries B.C., bearing the device known as the pentagram—a well-known Pythagorean symbol.‡

The position of the Greek colonies in Gaul and the neighbourhood thus seems to have been a curious one. Founded primarily to open up connections of trade and culture with the interior, they were not supreme, but were rivalled by the various well-defined routes which conveyed Greek influences behind them or round them. The result was that Ebusus and Rhoda, like Corbilo, waned in importance, and Massalia maintained her position solely through changing her nature, and becoming a University town§ for the education of Gaulish nobles and officials; both these results were due to the fact that Greek influence seems to have filtered through to a much greater extent by the side-tracks than through the main arteries. The extent to which Greek culture gained a hold over the inhabitants is seen in the persistence of the Greek alphabet among the natives for the expression, not necessarily of Greek language, but of Celtic. Thus the Gallic towns of Glanum, Cæniceses, Samnagenses, and Antipolis, all struck coins inscribed in Greek characters, and coins inscribed in Greek are common along the Rhone Valley at Lugdunum, Vienna, Nemausus, Cabellio, and Avenio. Similarly Southern Gaulish tribes and kings employed Greek on their coins; Bitovios, Amytos, Kaiantolos, Rigantikos, and others, did this.

Nearly all the extant Celtic inscriptions of Gaul are written in Greek characters, and this agrees with the story of how Cæsar, after defeating the Helvetii, found in their camp a schedule recording *in Greek* the names of certain soldiers, thus proving that the Greek alphabet was the accepted medium of communication. The famous Coligny Calendar is believed by Sir John Rhys to have been derived in the first instance from Massalia.*

Thus a general survey of the traces of Greek culture in Gaul shows that there was a very considerable obligation on the part of the Gauls to Greek art, civilization, and belief, extending over a period of some six hundred years from the time of Timæus,† the Sicilian historian, who knew of Britain and its trade with Gaul, and of Aristotle,‡ who was acquainted with the nature of British tin, till the middle of the Later Roman Empire, if some of our inscriptions are dated correctly.

Traces of Greek influence in Britain are, naturally, less common than those of Gaul, and they came to Britain later than to Gaul; hence Greek objects and traces of Greek art and customs are all of late date, and rather scattered. There are no deposits of Early Greek pottery, and, beyond the literary evidence, we have no reason for believing that Britain was known to Greeks before the Christian era.

The Roman Wall in Northumberland provides what is, perhaps, the best evidence for the existence of a centre of Greek influence. At Corstopitum there seems to have been a temple to the Tyrian Hercules, as an altar was found inscribed in Greek with the name of her high priestess, Diodora. Another altar inscribed in Greek characters and in Greek language comes from the same place; it was dedicated by one Pulcher to Astarte.§

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* Head, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

† Diodorus Siculus, v. 31, 3; Tacitus, *Ann.*, xiv. 30.

‡ See J. Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, 1864, p. 98, and Rice Holmes, *Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul*, p. 34.

§ Strabo, iv. 1, 5, and Tacitus, *Agricola*.

* *Op. cit.*, p. 94.

† Pliny, H.N., iv. 16.

‡ *Meteor*, i. 350, Fragm. 248.

§ See Bruce, *Handbook to the Roman Wall*, 1909, p. 80.

In the Blackgate Museum at Newcastle are two fragments of pottery stamped in Greek characters, one with a name, perhaps that of the potter, the other with a charm or wish for good fortune and happiness. Camden tells a rather doubtful story of an altar to Ulysses, said to have been found in Caledonia, and gives further evidence to show how the most remote parts of England and Scotland were much more familiar to the Early Greek than to the contemporary Romans. He refers to "what Athenæus hath written concerning Phileas Tauromenites who was in Britain in the 160 yeere before Cæsar's coming," and suggests the conclusion we come to "if we call to remembrance the altar with an inscription 'Unto Ulysses' in Greek letters, and if we marke what Pytheas before the time of the Romans' time hath delivered in writing as touching the distance of Thule from Britaine . . . who ever told them (the Greeks) of Scandia, Bergos, and Nerigon out of which men may sail into Thule: and these names seem to have been better known unto the most ancient Greeks than either to Plinie or to any Romane. Whereupon Mela testifieth 'that Thule was much mentioned and renowned in Greek letters:' and Plinie likewise writeth thus 'Britain, an island famous in the monument and records both of the Greeks and of us.'"[*]

Certainly, about the year 330 B.C., Pytheas, the Massalian adventurer, investigated the geography of Britain and the neighbourhood, and, had his works been preserved, we might well be in possession of a Hellenistic Herodotean account of the West. Polybius and Herodotus condemned Pytheas as an "arch-liar," and his reputation suffered severely in antiquity.[†] But the few quotations from his works that have been preserved have been shown by Ridgeway and others to be true and eminently reliable.

Poseidonius, who travelled in Britain about 90 B.C., has left far more extensive fragments of his works. He is used by Diodorus in the latter's description of the British tin industry,[‡] and the exportation of the tin from Ictis to Gaul by the overland route, and is quoted verbatim by Strabo,[§] and also by Diodorus,[||] in reference to the tin route from Britain to Marseilles via the Loire and Garonne. So that Britain was by no means unknown to Greek enterprise in the last two and a half centuries before the Christian era.

But, as has been said above, actual Greek objects are very rare, and are in nearly every case of late date. Two Greek vases, however, perhaps of the first century B.C., were found at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, but the details of their discovery are so uncertain that no conclusion can be come to in regard to them.

In artistic tradition, however, quite a strong influence can be traced. The British series of coins derived from Macedonian originals and from Græco-Gallic types are too well known to need mention. They are numerous, and agree well with the evidence for relations with Greece which the literary authorities provide. In the latter half of the first century B.C., however, Celtic art in Britain began to develop more on its own lines, and to give up its connection with classical originals.

There is one further suggestion of Greek influence in artistic tradition which deserves more attention than it usually receives. The well-known crosses of Cornish moors and churchyards, without a single exception, represent the equal-limbed Greek cross, which has been adopted by the Greek Church. Why this particular form was adopted by Greek Christianity has never been explained, but the discovery at Knossos in Crete of a prehistoric sanctuary, in which an equal-limbed cross was the principal object of importance, goes far to suggest that not only the Greek Christian cross, but also these Cornish crosses, may both be due to a latent tradition inherited from the times when Mycenæan and Minoan culture spread over an area the extent of which is only just beginning to be realized. This tradition may have reached Britain either in historic times through Greek commercial channels, or in prehistoric times from the Baltic via the amber route which led to the Adriatic, and so right through to the great centres of prehistoric culture; for Baltic amber has been found at Mycenæ and at other sites, and is of frequent occurrence at the lake-dwellings of Switzerland—the half-way house of the amber trade. But the whole question has received so little attention that we can only outline the merest suggestions.

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[*] Camden, *Britannia* (Philemon Holland, 1610), pp. 28, 32.

[†] See Strabo, iv. 190.

[‡] V. 22.

[§] III. 147.

[||] V. 38.

In Germany we find very plentiful traces of Greek enterprise and influence. Greek vases in burials similar to those of Somme Bionne have been found in burials along the Upper Rhine and its tributaries. Such finds have been made at Dürkheim, Schwarzenbach, Weisskirchen,* and other places, all datable at a period prior to 500 B.C. At Klein-Aspergle, near Stuttgart, a painted bowl was found dated by Furtwängler between 470 and 480 B.C. Actual Greek coins have been found in Germany, but the records of their discovery are hard to discover. In the prehistoric museum at Cologne there is a rough grey earthenware bowl of Teutonic character, which was found at Euskirchen in association with a bronze coin of Melos of about 300-200 B.C.

In artistic influences Germany has much that can be derived from Greece. At Waldalgesheim, near Bingen, a chariot burial was discovered in which a large number of objects occurred which were decorated with designs adapted from classical originals. A bronze bucket and a flagon with a long spout were decorated respectively with palmettes, and with a sort of composite pattern made up of various Greek motives. The palmette is such an important decorative symbol, and so widespread, that it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that an investigation of its prevalence may show that it "links the art of pre-Roman Britain to that of the Periclean era;"† and if this is accepted, the direct indebtedness of Waldalgesheim culture to Greece needs little further proof. The use of the palmette in the case of these German finds relates them directly to finds elsewhere on a basis of decorative similarity, for the palmette is adapted in the same way into the designs worked on bronze helmets from Marne in France, and in many masterpieces of Late Celtic art in Britain, where the so-called "Yang-yin" symbol seems to be directly derived from the palmette.

In tradition and folk-lore Germany has not a little to show that is perhaps connected with Greece. Tacitus, in his *Germania*, states how Æneas was believed to have visited the town of Ascibergium, or Asberg, on the Lower Rhine. Now this may have been merely a local folk-tale of a nature similar to the well-known Æneas legends, but there is every likelihood of its having been derived from some Greek source, for at Cologne in 1884 there was found in the Chlodwigplatz a statue of Æneas in coarse stone holding Anchises on his back and leading his son by the hand. It is now in the Wallraff-Richardtz Museum. Other references in Tacitus as to German customs suggest in many cases that Greek influence was at work. One has always to take into consideration, however, the fact that classical investigators invariably interpreted alien beliefs and mythologies in the light of their own.

As in Gaul, the custom of cutting inscriptions in Greek seems to have been very common. In the museum at Bonn is a bilingual inscription in Latin and in Greek on four sides of the capital of a pillar. It was found in Pommern on the Mosel in a temple in 1897, and was erected by a Greek, Tychicus, to the Gallo-Roman god Lenus Mars, in thanks for recovery from an illness. There are sixteen lines in the inscription, half in Latin, half in Greek, and in each case written in hexameter verse. The date of this inscription is uncertain, but at any rate it points to conditions which favoured the residence of an apparently wealthy Greek almost beyond the Roman sphere of influence.

Of the other distant countries where Greek influence is found, the most notable are Scythia and Ethiopia. But so little systematic excavation has been carried on in either place that there is hardly any evidence worthy of the name. Moreover, literary evidence in regard to both places is, for all practical purposes, non-existent.

In Scythia a peculiar and very vigorous art developed, based on Greek originals, and largely indebted to Greek inspiration, but the Scythian influence is strong. The fantastic conventionalism of Modern Russian decorative art is anticipated not only in spirit, but in many actual details by the devices seen on metal-work from sites in the Crimea and elsewhere, and notably from Kertch. In nearly every case the Greek influence was derived from the Pontic colonies along the line of the corn routes from the Pontus to the Ægean; but the fact which emerges from all the evidence is that Greek ideas and traditions were assimilated in the most complete way by those of the inhabitants.

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* Now in the Bonn Museum.

† *Early Iron Age Catalogue* (British Museum), p. 17.

In Ethiopia the recent excavations at Meroë have shown most clearly how strong Greek influences were in the heart of the Upper Nile district at the very earliest period. The bas-reliefs on the exterior of the walls of the Sun Temple, which was built about 600 B.C., show undoubted Greek influence in subject and execution. On the west wall of the corridor of this temple is a carving showing the feet of a conqueror standing over the forms of eight bound captives, one of whom wears a head-dress very suggestive at first sight of a Greek helmet.* Herodotus, of course, was well acquainted with Meroë, and before Herodotus, Homer tells of the yearly visit of the gods to a feast in the land of the Ethiopians.† In later times Heliodorus wrote a novel called *Æthiopica*, and Dalion, Aristocreon, Basilis, Bion, and Simonides the Younger, all wrote on the same subject, while the latter lived for five years at Meroë. Before the time of Ark-Amon (the Ergamenes of Diodorus),‡ who was educated at the Court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, the Meroitic hieroglyphic and cursive alphabets had been invented and based upon the model of the Greek alphabet. Some of the Meroitic pottery exhibits Naukratite influence, and in some cases traces even of sub-Mycenæan traditions appear.

Lastly, the famous bronze head of Augustus (or of Germanicus) from Meroë, of Roman period seems to be either of Greek workmanship or of Greek inspiration, and in any case points to an appreciation of art on the part of the Meroites which they can hardly have derived from their relations with Rome.

The conclusion, therefore, from all this evidence from so many remote places is a simple one, but it is one the importance of which historians are apt to underestimate. It is that the nature of Greek trade and Greek relations with foreign countries was radically different from that of Roman trade and enterprise. "Trade follows the flag" was a formula unknown to Greece. Commerce was to the Greeks not merely the interchange of commercial commodities, but the interchange also of ideas of art, culture, and belief, and the consequence was that Greece established on a permanent basis by methods of peaceable infiltration ideas of civilization which Rome enforced on the precarious footing of military predominance, and so history and archæology show that the boast of Pericles was a real truth rather than a rhetorical commonplace.

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* Meroë Report, 1909-10, p. 26, and Plate XXXIII., 3.

† *Iliad*, i. 423-425; *Odyssey*, i. 22-26.

‡ III. 6

The Lost Towns of the Yorkshire Coast.*

THERE is no part of our coasts, unless it may be that of Norfolk, which "doth suffer a sea change" to anything like the same extent as that of the East Riding of Yorkshire, the stretch of crumbling cliffs—if the banks may be given so dignified a name—between Flamborough Head and Spurn Point. For centuries past the land has been steadily washed away by the sea; and except where attempts at defence have been made in recent years by the erection of groynes and of sea-walls, the process is still going on. Curiously enough the effect of the erection of groynes at several places, while stopping or retarding the destructive action of the sea at those places, has simply been to increase the rate of erosion a little further south of the groynes.

Mr. Sheppard has done good service by bringing together the mass of detailed and accurate measurements and information to be found between the covers of the deeply interesting and profusely illustrated volume before us. Of course, the destructive doings of the sea have sometimes been absurdly exaggerated. We read here a wonderful extract from a "popular magazine" of

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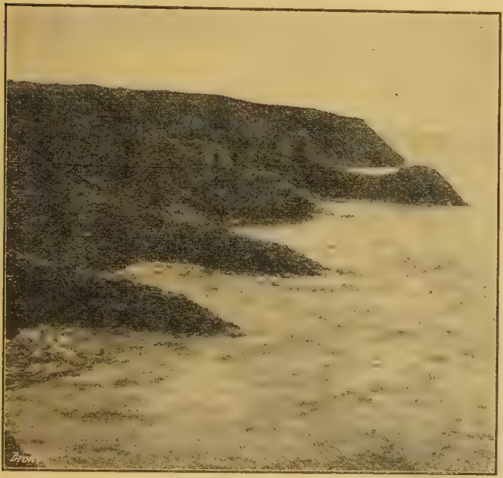
* *The Lost Towns of the Yorkshire Coast.* By Thomas Sheppard, F.G.S. With 153 illustrations. London and Hull: A. Brown and Sons, Ltd., 1912. Demy 8vo.; pp. xviii + 329. Price 7s. 6d. net.



THE CLIFFS AT KILNSEA.

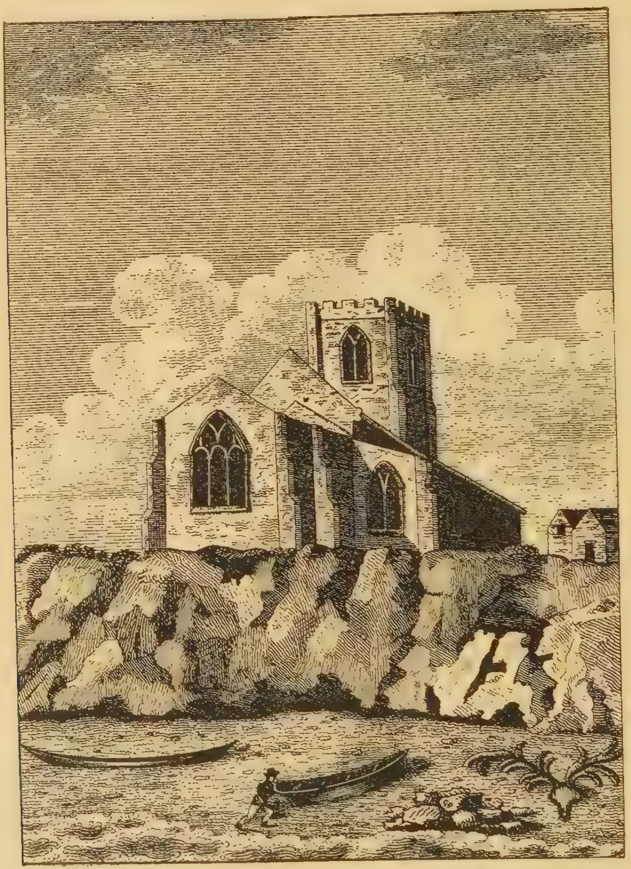
recent years, in which its readers were informed that “at Withernsea, just to the north of Spurn Point, houses *go over the cliff almost daily*.” One wonders that the railway companies do not run special excursions to enable folk to see them doing it. The same sapient article told “an ’orrible tale” of a guileless old fisherman who went to bed one night with two houses between his cottage “and the crumbling cliff edge,” and woke in the morning to find not only those two houses and all the land they stood on gone over the cliff, but the seaward wall of his cottage gone also, and himself “looking straight from his bed on to the green waters of the North Sea!” The loss by the steady action of the sea is bad enough without having the subject made ridiculous by such grotesqueries as this.

The rate of erosion varies in different places at different times. Mr. Sheppard gives a large number of measurements which have been taken at different dates, which show the variations in rate. Between 1845 and 1876, at Hornsea Burton farmhouse, the loss was at the rate of 1·3 yards per annum, while in the next six years the rate was 5 yards annually—“the increase probably being due to the erection of groynes at Hornsea.” At the present time the rate of erosion here is from 2½ to 4½ yards per annum. The average rate, taking various places together, would appear to be from 1 to 6 yards lost annually. At Aldborough, measurements made at several points between 1893 and 1911, show that 28½, 11¼, and 22¼ yards respectively “were washed away in the eighteen years. At another part 20 yards were washed away in ten years. As these four points are less than a mile apart, it will be seen how much the rate of erosion has varied in the short distance. On the average, Mr. Matthews estimates the erosion at Aldborough now to be from 2 to 2½ yards a year.”

PRESENT LIGHTHOUSE AT SPURN AND THE OLD LIGHTHOUSE, NOW IN THE WATER, AND USED AS A MAGAZINE.

Many towns and villages and hamlets, the names of which are recorded in Domesday and later records, have long since disappeared utterly. Their sites are now far out at sea. A port or haven named Hyde or Hyth once existed to the east of Shipsea—“its precise position is unknown, except that its site is far out to sea.” In the time of Edward III., Hythe “was included in a petition to the King for a reduction in the assessments, in consequence of the devastations of the sea." In seventeenth-century papers there is reference to a New Hythe, which would seem to show that "at that period there was still evidence of the hamlet that had taken the place of the Old Hythe, which had been washed away." Now there is no "New Hythe," nor is there any place of the name still to be found. In a few places old names exist because the places to which they were attached have gradually retired before the advances of the sea.

As elsewhere on the coast, there are, of course, traditions of places now far seaward, but there is plenty of evidence of the geographical changes which have taken place quite apart from tradition. Mr. Sheppard shows that the historical evidence is threefold—(1) that of Domesday and other documents; (2) that supplied by old maps and plans; (3) that obtained by comparing old measurements from various points to the cliff edge with modern measurements from the same points. All this evidence is here carefully marshalled, and deductions which may fairly be relied upon are drawn therefrom.



OWTHORNE CHURCH IN THE YEAR 1800.

(From Thompson's *Ocellum Promontorium*.)

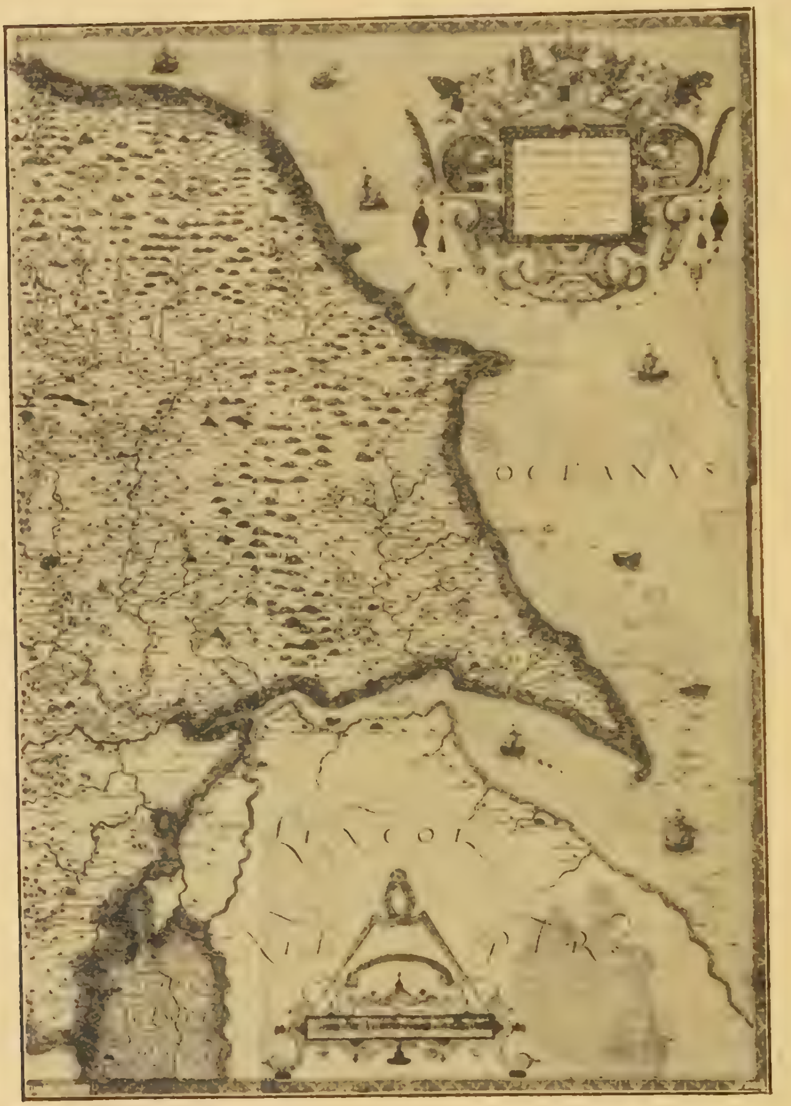
The sub-title of the work explains that it contains "other chapters bearing upon the geography of the district." It is, indeed, a miniature encyclopædia of the East Riding.

Mr. Sheppard treats fully both the geographical features and the geological history and conditions of the district. Its physiographical changes and its antiquities are passed in review. In brief outline also is told the history of its architecture, its ancient roads and lines of communication; while its cartography, its areas of local government, ancient and modern, its agriculture, industries, and other local details are briefly described and summarized.

The illustrations are very numerous. They are obtained from a great variety of sources, and from the artistic point of view vary extremely, but all are useful in their bearing upon the text. We notice, especially, a valuable series of reproductions of old maps. There are photographs of seaside places showing the destruction wrought in quite recent times by great storms, and the resulting efforts, by solidly walled promenades and the like, to prevent similar disasters in future. There are illustrations of British and Saxon interments, of cinerary urns, and other antiquities, of churches that have "gone over the cliff," and of others still standing on the brink; and there are plans and sections and views of importance as elucidating the statements in the text.

We are courteously permitted to reproduce a few of these varied pictures. The first—"The Cliffs at Kilnsea"—shows the way in which the sea is assisted in its work of destruction by the drains leading to the cliff edge and softening the clay. In the view of the Spurn Lighthouses the old one will be observed at the left, in the water. It is now used as a magazine for explosives. When it was built, in 1831, it was 50 yards from the sea. The third illustration is from Thompson's *Ocellum Promontorium*, and shows Owthorne Church on the cliff in 1800. In 1805 the steeple of this church was 22 yards from the cliff, in 1814 it was 8 yards away. In 1816 it fell, and in 1833 its site was 18 yards seaward from the cliff edge. The church itself had been dismantled in 1796. The distance of the old Cross at Atwick, in the next illustration, from the cliff edge was measured by Tuke in 1786 and was found to be about 980 yards. "In 1832 it was 885 yards, or a loss of 95 yards in sixty-six years. Mr. Morfitt tells me that in February, 1912, the distance was 705 yards." In recent years the loss of the cliffs at Atwick has been at the annual rate of 2½ to 3 yards. The last illustration shows a portion of Sexton's map of 1577. This is the earliest engraved map of Yorkshire. Mr. Sheppard says: "By the courtesy of the officials of the British Museum

THE OLD CROSS, ATWICK.



PORTION OF SAXTON'S MAP, 1577—THE EARLIEST ENGRAVED MAP OF YORKSHIRE.

(From the copy in the British Museum.)

I am able to give a reproduction of the first edition of Saxton's map—the only copy I have seen."

The book is well indexed, clearly printed, and in every way well produced. Mr. Sheppard has made a valuable addition not only to the Yorkshire library, but to the literature of a subject which has not received so much attention as it deserves.

L.

Mont Saint-Michel Revisited.

By J. F. Scheltema, M.A.

THE charm of travel is *in extremis.* The helter-skelter touring mania of the present day must be held responsible for its demise; the hustle and bustle of the excursionist affects all conditions of transport and entertainment to such a degree that restful, mentally profitable wandering about becomes almost impossible. Pleasant reminiscences of Normandy and Brittany when the diligence was still an institution, served only to emphasize my disappointment, already in Dieppe, on revisiting that oft-trodden region; it went increasing as the makeshift iron spire of Notre Dame at Rouen hove in sight. The churches, St. Ouen, St. Maclou and the Cathedral, beautiful save for such restorations; the florid Gothic of the Palais de Justice and the Hôtel du Bourgtheroulde; the carvings of Roulland Leroux and Jean Goujon, are as they were, but the surroundings, typified in the glaringly commonplace new dwellings of the Rue Morand crowding the venerable Tour Jeanne d'Arc! With the echoes of the *Millénaire Normand* resounding, Rouen was "pucelling" it hard in the Musée des Beaux Arts, in temporary exhibitions and a little everywhere. But, somehow, those delvings in the lady's real or legendary career clashed with the electrically lighted twentieth-century doings in the street that bears her name, and the unsightly structure of the Vieux Marché that graces the spot where she was immolated. Lessons of the past which cannot be assimilated are bootless, and a good deal of what seemed well worth preserving has flown off with the anti-religious wave, the sequestration of the houses of divine worship, the taking away of the crucified Christ as witness to the administration of justice, though here and there the holy image may still be met with, as over the chimney of the Salle de la Cour d'Assises, *avec garniture de saintes femmes,* to quote the concierge.

Mont Saint-Michel, in its isolated position, might have better withstood the onslaughts of modernism, I hoped. Booking thither, I was amused by the clerks of the telegraph-office perspiring over a message I annoyed them with, as if they had never handled one before; by the good people in dispute over their destination and the prices of their tickets before consulting the *dame au guichet,* all the bystanders taking part. This promised well and, once under way, there was the usual exchange of small-talk and polite attentions; the ladies fell to their embroidery, the men read their papers, and at one of the many stopping-places the girls and the boys of the buffet—*Qui veut des petits pains? Qui veut de la bière? Voilà les journaux!*—spread the news that one of our fellow-passengers was a military prisoner for St. Malo, heavily chained, besides being on this hot day, like his comrades in liberty, arrayed in the thick coat which seems indispensable to the French soldier under all circumstances in all climes. The beauties of the changing landscape attracted far less the attention than he or the scenes of recent *sabotage.*

At the Avranches station a man at work on the track started a discussion with my *vis-à-vis,* who had been so ill-advised as to put his head out of the window: Was it right, *nom de Dieu,* that the oppressed labourer should toil and moil, *nom de Dieu,* for a mere pittance, *nom de Dieu,* and the idle rich, *nom de Dieu,* snugly seated *en premières, nom de Dieu,* bent on pleasure, *nom de Dieu,* should seek amusement in watching those condemned, *nom de Dieu,* to slave in the dust and the heat, *nom de Dieu?—Qu'est ce que tu as à dire à ça, fichu aristocrat?* asked his mate. Well considered, replied the challenged monster of iniquity, it was a good deal hotter and dustier inside the *premières* than outside in the open, which remark called forth more volleys of *noms de Dieu* by way of wishing us *bon voyage* while making off to Pontambault, passing a long string of waggons full of apples to be converted into cider.

At Pontorson a problematic improvement presented itself in the shape of a railway, constructed, in 1901, along the dike skirting the Couesnon, and soon, switching from left to right and back again, the object of my pilgrimage rose from the *grève,* the *mons excelsus et singularis* with the abbey and the spire, topped by Frémiet's statue of the archangel who, on the seaside, marks the boundary between Normandy and Brittany. The arrival is sadly marred by the embankment which disfigures the old walls, speculation reclaiming the bay without much concern for archæological fitness. Speculation of a different kind spreads its net for the holiday trippers, impetuously flooding in and ebbing out like the tides, preyed upon by hotel-runners who pilot them over the miserable footbridge to hostelries, ranking from the Établissements Poulard Réunis down to inns offering accommodation more typical of *La Truie qui File*. Said the *fichu aristocrat*, who turned out to be a manufacturer of cloth: *Poulard, il n'y a que ça au Mont Saint-Michel*, evoking pleasant recollections of *la mère* Poulard and her *omelette renommée*. But alas! she and her husband, having prospered by treating the strangers within their gates kindly and well, retired from business, and their sons, Poulard *aîné* and Poulard *jeune*, fell out, while their daughter set up for herself as a *marchande de bibelots*. The family war, waged for supremacy in the trade between the elder and the younger branch, now extinct, raged hot, damaging the joint interests, and did not cease until their amalgamation in the Établissements Poulard Aîné et Poulard Jeune Réunis under the auspices of a Compagnie Hôtelière des Centres de Tourisme Automobile.

It sounds very imposing and the feeding of the hungry in the *salle à manger* of the Etablissements Réunis—more correctly speaking, the slaking of the diners' thirst after suffocation in the cars—was an exact copy of the "plate-chucking," to use a picturesque American expression, at any *omnium gatherum* of representatives of many nations by the underlings of any Compagnie Hôtelière in any Centre de Tourisme. A smoke in the café opposite brought no release from such civilities, and as I passed through the Porte du Roi, sauntering up the Grande Rue, every house seemed converted into a *boutique d'ymaiges* or into an *estaminet*. Was this the sanctuary of Mons Tumba, revered by the pagans of Armorica, dedicated to Christian worship by St. Aubert, specially favoured by Michael of celestial armies prince? Was it even the Mont Saint-Michel of my earlier recollection, staid as behoved a whilom city of books and bulwark of the oriflamme, recalling the bouts between aspiring Gallia and thund'ring Albion by means of Lombards and Michelettes, the Montgomery and the tank of the almonry, built *en roche visve pour retenir eaues et pour résister a l'encontre de nos anciens ennemis et adversaires d'Angleterre?* To believe it I wanted ocular demonstration of the facts in the ramparts, barbicans and bastions. Near the Tour Gabriel the moonlight betrayed an unsteady figure trying to scale the parapet. Probably, I thought, the faked ghost of Gaultier, engaged to add to the local attractions by performing that wretched prisoner's attempt to escape from his dungeon, making a show of leaping down and dashing his brains out on the cliffs below, but, slightly fuddled, unable to find the right spot for staging the fatal event. We have heard of such things, as we know of artificial glaciers and waterfalls, spurious *zigeuner* bands recruited on the Boulevard de Clichy, and bogus *ghawazi* from the Batignolles. It was, however, a bird of passage like myself, and it strove for fresh air because shot in the wing, imputing its plight to an unaccustomed potion of cider, the country's delectable beverage. While I implored it to desist from its suicidal gymnastics, we were surrounded by gay revellers, male and female, singing a song whose refrain, combined with the hiccups of the victim of *cidre mousseux*, neutralized my efforts at conjuring up the doughty deeds of Jean Gouault and Louis d'Estouteville: *Et dansons à la ronde, dansons à la ronde!* . . . I left them to their nocturnal gambols and repaired to my room in the Maison Verte, one of the *Dépendances avec Terraces et Installations Modernes* of the Établissements Poulard Réunis, the shadowy nooks of alleys and lanes appearing to thrill with life — no re-enactments of religious pageants and martial feats as once must have filled these thoroughfares with splendour and glory; rather idylls *à deux* common to all ages.

The following morning at ten, after watching the tide rushing in, I ascended the Grand Degré, and the less said of how I fared in the *ci-devant* Benedictine stronghold of spiritual and worldly power, the better. Every student of history and architecture is acquainted with its outstanding features and history as a monastery up to the time of the French Revolution; as a house of correction under Napoleon I.; as a prison under Louis XVIII. again dedicated to religious purposes in 1865 until definitely secularized in 1874. As a *monument historique* under State supervision it partakes now of the care which—*e.g.* in the abbey-church of St. Denis—tickets the Kings and Queens of France with their names, neatly framed and under glass, stuck against their heads, tucked between their hands, or wherever convenient, regardless of decency; allows half a minute or so to glance through a peep-hole in the door of the vault at the coffins containing the remains of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; enjoins to keep close to the *gardien*, to move on without stopping for minute examination of this or that—there are other parties of innocents to be rushed; *circulez, s.v.p.*, and do not waste the *gardien's* precious time; do not spoil the *gardien's* chances of tips from the next batch by exploring beauties of detail pleasantly relieved by all kinds of notices: *Prière de ne pas cracher sur terre*, etc. When hurried through the monastic buildings, whose entire wealth of design and construction is not disclosed under the existing rules—whoever wants a look at the Escalier de Dentelle, for instance, must go through the formalities of a special permission—when delivered to the picture-post-card dealers in the Salle des Gardes, and having done his duty to his correspondents at home, the regulation sight-seer will be reminded of the museum, next number on his programme. Why an interesting collection of antiquities, wood-carvings, etc., more or less connected with the abbey, should be made attractive to the coarse and unrefined of the genus *homo ambulans*, and repulsive to everyone else, by horrible waxworks, is the secret of its promoters—an open secret for the rest, intimately related with the irretrievable loss of the Mount's psychologic *punctum saliens*. "The rock, truly, is removed out of his place" in our pious remembrance of *le bon vieulx tems, le tems antique*. There was still Tombelaine beckoning in the distance, but the *voitures de genêts* and the boats were loudly requisitioned by noisy couples who declined missing a single item of the fun provided by the caterers to international amusement. The *omelette renommée*, too, that toothsome dish, which might have afforded some consolation, had lost its savour, no doubt because of *la mère* Poulard's deplored retirement from active service in its confection.

I took refuge in Caen and found there something remaining of the spirit of days gone by: ecclesiastics for all the world like l'Abbé de Kerkabon; miracle-working statues of saints with ribbons fluttering from shoulders and arms in token of prayers answered; next to *la flagellante* on one of the pillars of St. Pierre a piece of sculpture which offered a solution of the problem of a world turning topsy-turvy as it confronted, already centuries ago, the son of Adam astride on a sharp-edged sword, suspended over a wildly-moving sea, and pointing to a barren shore where Progress, in the vulgar sense of the word, awaits him in the semblance of an ape. So much for the future, and meanwhile we lose the past—*ah, que le temps qui passe efface des merveilles!*

Architectural Notes on Stavordale Priory, Somerset.

By Harry Clifford.

(*Concluded from p.* 54.)

OF the exterior features the following are the most noteworthy. Commencing at the north side of the north chapel, a string course with cavetto runs around this chapel level with the sills of the windows. There is one buttress against the north wall, another placed diagonally at the north-east angle, and a third at the juncture of the chapel and choir. The tops of these are adorned with animals having cloven hoofs and chains round their necks. What this animal with the cloven hoof represents is difficult to ascertain, but appearing as it does in several parts of this chapel, one is led to surmise that it is connected with the arms of the founder John, Lord Stourton; but the Stourton arms are a bend between six fountains. Can it be an antelope chained—the badge of Henry VI., in whose reign the chapel was erected?

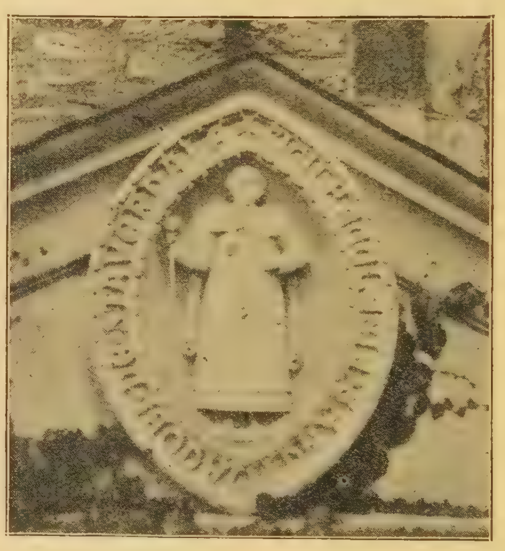
Between the buttress on the north and the one on the north-east angle is the window already alluded to. As on the interior, the former dimensions are plainly visible, and the original hood moulding remains, terminating in defaced grotesque animals. The east window of three lights has a hood moulding, terminating in angels holding scrolls, one of which is defaced, but the other is in very fair condition. The large east window of the presbytery is walled up and a small modern one introduced. The dimensions and part of the moulding of the former window remains, but no hood moulding.

STAVORDALE: GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST.

Against the choir are five buttresses, one at the south-east angle placed diagonally, and four against the south wall, the westernmost of which is at the juncture of choir and nave and is partly hidden by a modern porch. These buttresses are plain, of two stages, and with no carvings like those of the chapel. As already mentioned, the four windows are walled up and smaller lights introduced. As this wall is covered with ivy, only the dimensions of the original westernmost window can be seen. At the intersection of choir and nave is a sanctus bell turret in good condition.

A modern porch has been erected against the eastern end of the south wall of the nave, over the doorway of which is a modern representation of the seal of the Priory. It is oval in shape, and bears in the centre a figure of St. James the Greater attired as a pilgrim, and inscribed, "Sigill Ecclesia Sancti Jacobi De Stavordale." During the recent alterations a plain chamfered niche, possibly a piscina, was discovered, and has been preserved by being built into the interior wall of the modern entrance porch. The window above the porch is modern and lights the passage to the bedrooms.

About the centre of the nave on the south side is a fine moulded arch with pillars on each side, which was formerely the entrance into the church from the tower, which undoubtedly stood here. The entrance is now walled up and a window inserted. Of the tower not a fragment remains. On the west side of the arch is a fragment of a vaulting spring, and in the wall above are indications of a newel staircase. This, if nothing else, proves the existence of a tower here, which apparently had a vaulted roof to the lower part. According to documentary evidence, the tower possessed a peal of bells and an altar dedicated to St. James; at least an Inspeximus, dated March 18, 1374, directs that one of the canons shall celebrate daily a mass for the dead in the choir of the Priory, in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of St. Peter and St. Paul and "St. James under the campanille." Possibly the plain chamfered niche discoved recently was the piscina belonging to this altar.



STAVORDALE: SEAL OF PRIORY, FROM RECENT CARVING OVER SOUTH PORCH.

A little to the west of this entrance is a window with original arch but modern tracery.

At the south and west angles are two plain, heavy buttresses of two stages each, on one of which are sundial markings. At the north corner of the west wall are indications of some building having been placed partly against it — probably the guest-chamber. Along the north wall just under the windows are remains showing height of the cloisters, and under the westernmost window are remains of eaves of a building rather higher than the cloisters, probably part of the conjectural guest-chamber.

The site of the east wing of the cloisters is covered by new buildings and that of the west wing by a wall. The north wing has entirely disappeared. The cloister garth is now a plot of grass. The Prior's lodgings, which were at the north-east corner of the cloisters, are still standing, and are now converted into a dwelling-house for the gardener. Possibly to the west of this, and leading from the north wing of the cloisters, stood the dormitory and refectory, but of these not a trace remains.

There are several points of interest in the north wall of the Prior's lodgings. Towards the east end is a blocked buttery hatch, from which may have been distributed alms and food to the poor by the almoner. In the upper part of the wall are five slits also blocked; two are plainly visible, but only portions of the other three are visible under sixteenth-century windows. At the north corner of the east wall just above the ground the masonry is built in the form of an arch. The use of this is not quite clear; but it is often done at the present day to mark the site of a well. About the centre of the east wall, rather high up, is a heavy one-light window of rude workmanship, with a rude attempt at a trefoiled head.

Other buildings requisite to a religious house have all been demolished and their sites are unknown. The Chapter-house probably stood between the Prior's lodgings and the north chapel, and led from the east wing of the cloisters. Here also may have been the library. Traces of foundation have been met with in an orchard a little to the east of the Priory, which may possibly have belonged to the infirmary. Nothing is known of the general burial-ground for the monks, but this may have been in the cloister garth.

Traces of the Priory fish-ponds are plainly visible in the adjacent field to the north-east, and to the west are traces of the mill-pond. The mill has entirely disappeared, and the volume of water that now runs down the small brook that supplied the mill has greatly diminished since the days of its prosperity.

During the recent alterations many encaustic tiles were discovered, some of which are in good condition and many are in fragments. Some of the best were sent to the county museum at Taunton, and the best of the others have been cemented into the sills of the two modern windows inserted in the north wall of the nave. The designs are many and various, some being heraldic, and others of a conventional character. As regards their date they were of the fifteenth century, and are doubtless the tiles laid down according to the directions of the will of Sir John Stourton, who died in 1438. The designs were made by filling, with a clay that dries white, an indented pattern in a tile that has been partly sun-dried or only half burnt, and which, when finished, becomes red. They appear to have been highly glazed with a green glaze; but this has nearly all disappeared, and only small portions remain on some of the tiles.

Some of the heraldic devices are rather puzzling, and it is difficult to know why they were placed here; for instance, one tile contains the quartered shield of Castile and Leon, viz., quarterly first and fourth, a triple tower; second and third, a lion rampant. It will be observed that the figures on this tile, as on others, are reversed—a mistake not unfrequently made by tile-makers. What connection these arms have with either the Priory or the Stourtons is difficult to ascertain. Several tiles bear the arms of Stourton—a bend between six fountains. The following is a list of tiles bearing heraldic devices, still at Stavordale:

On a shield three lions passant guardant, the arms of England.

On a shield a bend between six fountains for Stourton.

The same arms differenced by a mullet on the bend.

The same arms again, impaling a chevron between three ducks or sheldrakes.

On another tile the arms of Stourton are within a bordure, but this may have been the fancy of the tile-maker.

On a shield within a bordure a chevron between three curious animals.

On a fragment of a tile part of a shield bearing vair.

Another broken tile bears three bars.

Another broken tile bears what appears to be piles.

A tile in good condition bears on a shield three chevrons within a border.

A tile partly broken bears the arms of Leon and Castile—quarterly first and fourth, a triple tower; second and third, a lion rampant.

On a broken tile a lion rampant, possibly for Lovel.

On one tile is a curious animal, with a long tail turned over its back, and having on its head what appears to be a crown, unless it is intended to represent horns.

Several tiles bear devices that require four to make a complete design. One of these sets bears on each tile a double-headed eagle.

One other tile bears an R.

The other tiles have devices of a conventional character, and are in most cases incomplete, and do not call for any special notice here.

At the Sign of the Owl.

The Bibliographical Society's books for 1912 will include Mr. Esdaile's *List of English Tales and Prose Romances*, to be issued immediately, and Part 4, completing the *Hand-lists of English Printers*, 1501-1557, with alphabetical and chronological tables of contents which will provide alternative directions for binding. Mr. McKerrow's illustrated monograph on English Printers' and Publishers' Devices in use before the close of 1640 is being printed, and will also be issued as for 1912. With it will be sent out an eight-page supplement to Mr. Bourdillon's monograph on the *Early Editions of the Roman de la Rose*, for which he has kindly provided the blocks. For 1913 there will be materials for an interesting volume of *Transactions* (vol. xii.); an Abstract of the Wills of Cambridge Printers and Stationers is in preparation by Mr. G. J. Gray; and these books will be accompanied by another monograph or its equivalent. The Society has sustained heavy loss during the past year by the deaths of Dr. Fortescue, Mr. Nicholson of the Bodleian, Sir William Allchin, and other members, but its numbers are fully maintained, while there is a good list of "Candidate-Members" waiting for admission to full membership.

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I have received the first number of *The Imprint*, dated January, 1913, a new magazine of the Printing and Allied Trades. The objects of *The Imprint*, as a trade journal, are to "raise the standard of the Printing Trade, and get it back to its former high position; to eliminate, as far as possible, all that is shoddy and purely pretentious, and to obtain for the printer due recognition and return for his labour and outlay"—an excellent programme. An apology is made for hasty production, but little apology is needed. *The Imprint* is admirably printed and illustrated. An instalment of "Printers' Marks" from Dibdin's *Decameron* is included, independently paged on a separate section, so that when complete this reprint can be detached and bound by itself—a decidedly good idea. Some of the many articles are of strictly trade and technical interest. Others make wider appeal. I note "Art and Workmanship," by Professor W. R. Lethaby, which contains much good sense; the first part of what promises to be a good "History of Lithography," by Mr. Ernest Jackson; "The Coming Illustration," by Mr. Joseph Pennell (which is largely about Mr. Pennell); and "Decoration and its Uses," by Mr. Edward Johnston. The illustrations throughout are numerous and good. *The Imprint*, which is published at 1s. net monthly (11, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden), makes an excellent start, and deserves every encouragement at the hands of lovers of books, and of printing as an art.

The report recently issued by the Royal Commission on Public Records suggested among other things that a permanent Board of specially qualified scholars should be formed to superintend the publications of the Record Office, and that in the meantime the Master of the Rolls might well himself choose an Advisory Committee of historical experts to assist him in the matter of publications. I am glad to hear that the latter part of the recommendation has been acted on without delay. The Master of the Rolls has appointed the following Advisory Committee, with himself as Chairman: Professor C. H. Firth, Professor A. F. Pollard, Dr. R. Lane Poole, Mr. H. W. V. Temperley, Professor T. F. Tout, Professor Vinogradoff, and Sir H. Maxwell Lyte (the Deputy Keeper), with Mr. C. G. Crump and Mr. C. Johnson, both of the Record Office. Mr. Johnson will act as Secretary.

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Miss Ethel Gerard, Sub-Librarian of the Public Library, Worthing, is engaged upon a *Bibliography of the County of Sussex*, for publication next year, and will be glad to receive any information regarding Sussex literature, especially relating to earlier books dealing with the county, or the existence of private collections of Sussex books.

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Part I. of *Book Prices Current* for 1913 has appeared with commendable punctuality. It records the sales from the opening of the season on October 3 and 4 last, when, among many other interesting items, Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold the three series of Frendeberg and Moreau engravings of Costume, etc., 1774-1783 (on which Mr. Slater, the editor, has a valuable note), for £900 (Quaritch), to a miscellaneous sale at Sotheby's on November 20. The libraries of Mr. S. R. Crockett, the novelist, Mr. W. H. Duignan, the late Dowager Lady Napier, and the late Canon Maddison, were among those the sales of which are here recorded.

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The report read at the yearly meeting of the Shropshire Parish Register Society, held at Shrewsbury on February 1, showed that during the Society's fifteen years' existence nearly 100 parochial registers had been published—a remarkably good record of work. The Society numbers 140 members.

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The *Athenæum*, February 8, announced that a sixteenth-century Welsh medical compendium containing some 600 recipes, charms, and incantations, believed to have been collected or transcribed by the Welsh lexicographer, Thomas Williams, of Trefriw, is being prepared for the press by Mr. Timothy Lewis, of Aberystwyth College, who will supply a full glossary of its obsolete words and a subject index. The work will also contain several facsimiles of early drawings from Welsh MSS., illustrating the doctor's craft in the Middle Ages.

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At the January meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society the Town Clerk of Lancaster, Mr. Cann Hughes, F.S.A., exhibited what was alleged to have been Martin Luther's Bible. It is said to have been acquired by Mr. Hughes's father, who had it from a Mr. Smith of Chester, who bought it direct from a descendant of a servant of Luther.

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A writer in the *Manchester Guardian* wonders if it can be the same volume as was sold for eighty-five guineas in 1815 from the library of James Edwards. They are the same edition—Wittenberg, 1541—but there were both volumes in James Edwards's case. Luther appears to have bequeathed the copy to Bugenhagen, who on May 19, 1556, wrote in it a pious distich and some religious sentiments in which he denies the necessity of profane learning. The illustrious Melancthon was its next possessor. He wrote in it a passage about the end of the world, dated 1557. In the same year George Major, another Reformer, wrote in it and signed a compendious exposition of his faith. If the Lancaster volume is half of this Bible that Edwards possessed, where is its fellow? Of course it is possible that Luther had more than one Bible of that date, and made notes in them all.

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The *Times* of February 13 reported that "the original charter granted by Edward I. to Aberystwyth has been discovered by

Dr. Lewis, of the University College of Wales. It is in Latin, and is being translated. It was supposed to have been lost many years ago, and other charters have been obtained. . . . The charter will be published by the town council." It is not stated where or how the document was found.

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I have received the sixth annual report (for 1912) of the Manorial Society. Part I. of the Society's valuable "Lists of Manor Court Rolls in Private Hands" being out of print and still in demand, a second edition is being printed, in which the editor has inserted the names of the Lords or Ladies of the Manors referred to (as far as can be ascertained), as was done in Part III. of these Lists. I understand that several fresh publications are now in hand, and will be issued "as and when the necessary financial support is received." I wonder, by the way, why the report does not contain a financial statement for the year, such as is usually included in the reports of other Societies.

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Among the spring announcements of the Oxford Press I notice *The King's Council in the Middle Ages*, by Mr. J. F. Baldwin; *English Historical Literature in the Fifteenth Century*, by Mr. C. L. Kingsford; and *Anglo-Roman Relations*, 1558 to 1565, by Mr. C. G. Bayne, C.S.I. The Messrs. Methuen promise two new volumes in the series of "The Antiquary's Books"—*The Ancient Painted Glass in England*, 1170-1500, by Dr. Philip Nelson, and *Old Churchwardens' Accounts*, by the Rev. Dr. Cox. Among the other promises of the same firm I may mention *Rambles in Kent*, also by Dr. Cox; *A Londoner's London*, by Mr. Wilfred Whitten; and a monograph on *Old Paste*—a subject with hardly any literature—by Mr. A. Beresford Ryley.

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The Board of Education announce that the city of Barcelona will award on April 23, 1917, under the terms of the will of D. Francisco Martorell y Pena, a prize of 20,000 pesetas (about £725) for the best work on Spanish archæology. Competitors must deposit their work (which may be written in Latin, Spanish, Catalan, French, Italian, or Portuguese) in the Department of the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation before noon on October 22, 1916. The work must be presented under a motto or other pseudonym, and accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name and address of the author. The winner must undertake to publish his work within two years, and to translate it into Spanish if it is not written in that language. Should he not do so, the Corporation of Barcelona reserve the right to translate and publish the work at their own expense, retaining all rights of property in it.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological Society for 1912, just issued, contain these papers: "Four Letters from Shropshire to Prince Rupert," by the Rev. J. E. Auden; "Plan of Tong College," by N. W. Howard-McLean; "The Churchwardens' Accounts of Worfield," by H. B. Walters, F.S.A.; "Institutions of Shropshire Incumbents, 1634-1759"; "The Ketlebys of Steple," by the Rev. R. C. Purton; "The Mayors of Shrewsbury, 1690-1709," from the manuscripts of the late Joseph Morris; "The Baldwyn Family of Doddlebury, etc.," by Evelyn H. Martin; "The Expulsion of Oxford Students in 1768," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; "The Sequestration Papers of Richard Oakeley, of Oakeley," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; "Shropshire Clergy who contributed to the Free and Voluntary Present to His Majesty in 1662," also by Mr. Fletcher; "The War Services of Some Shropshire Officers in the King's Army," "Sir Francis Ottley and the Royalist Attempt of 1648," "Certificate of Ordination by a Shropshire Presbyterian Classis," and "Shropshire Institutions, 1648-59," all by the Rev. J. E. Auden, F.R.Hist.S. There are also six minor papers, under the heading of "Miscellanea," and a well-arranged index to the volume.

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The new volume (vol. xxv.) of *Collections* of the Surrey Archæological Society is slimmer than its immediate predecessors, but it contains a good deal of interesting and valuable matter. Besides the usual reports of proceedings, list of members, rules, etc., it includes six papers and about a dozen miscellaneous notes. The most important contribution is the first part, filling nearly seventy pages, with many illustrations, of "A List of Monumental Brasses in Surrey," compiled by Mr. Mill Stephenson. Surrey antiquaries will be impatient for further instalments of this valuable study, which is a good deal more than a mere "list." Mr. Theodore Craib contributes an account of "Surrey Chantries" transcribed from the originals in the Public Record Office of the returns made by King Edward VI.'s Commissioners, 1548. Mr. A. R. Box writes on "Henry Needler, a Forgotten Poet and Philosopher of Surrey," who was born at Horley in 1690 and died in 1718. Some notes from the Register of the Rural Dean of the South-East District of Stoke, which dates from 1829, are supplied by Dr. Fairbank; Mr. Eric Gardner writes on "Some Prehistoric and Saxon Antiquities found in the Neighbourhood of Weybridge," with several plates; and there is a brief anonymous article on "The Battle of Ockley, A.D. 852."

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The *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society, vol. x., No. 1, is very readable. It opens with "Reminiscences of Some Old Edinburgh Friends," by Mr. W. F. Miller, treating mostly of folk who flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century. There are also some seventeenth-century "Documents relating to James Nayler"; Lincolnshire "Presentations in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-79"; an account of "Early Friends on the Eastern Shore of Virginia"; Mr. Penney's usual valuable notes on "Friends in Current Literature"; and a variety of other attractive and useful notes and short articles.

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In the new part of the Viking Society's *Old Lore Miscellany*, vol. vi., part 1, we note the continuations of Mr. Firth's "Orkney Township before the Division of the Commonty," which throws much valuable light on the domestic life and crafts in the Orkney of long ago, and of Mr. Stuart Bruce's "Glimpses of Shetland Life, 1718-53," which is also illuminating and entertaining. Among the other contents are "Foreign Coins in Shetland," by Mr. J. Shand; "Orkney News from the Letter-bag of Mr. Charles Steuart, 1725-97," by Mr. C. Francis Steuart; and an Orkney fairy-tale, by Mr. W. Smith. Notes, replies, etc., make up a good number, which is illustrated by several plates. With the *Miscellany* is issued vol. i., part 7, of *Caithness and Sutherland Records*, containing various fourteenth- and fifteenth-century documents in the original Latin, with translations.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on January 16 the Piltdown Common skull was exhibited, and Mr. Dawson gave an account of how he found it. The paper read at the meeting on January 23 was on "The Ancient Painted Glass in Lincoln Cathedral," by Dr. Philip Nelson. The glass is mosaic, and Dr. Nelson has been able to identify the subjects, his results being corroborated by independent examination by Dr. M. R. James.

Mr. Philip Johnston drew attention to some early fifteenth-century glass at Ticehurst, Sussex, representing the Doom; and Mr. Harold Sands exhibited two panels of seventeenth-century heraldic glass, with earlier fragments inserted.

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Society of Antiquaries.—*January* 30.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Hilary Jenkinson contributed "A Supplementary Note on Tallies." The paper dealt with seven points. First, the discovery of a tally earlier than those referred to on a previous occasion—probably of the reign of Richard I. or even Henry II. Second, the word *dica* and the *contra* tally. Third, a seventeenth-century treatise dealing with tallies. This, the ancestor of later official apologies for the Exchequer system, gives contemporary theories of little value as to the origin and antiquities of the Exchequer, together with more important and interesting details of the elaborate processes then employed in "levying" a tally; it apparently represents an official attempt at once to revive in strictness and to defend Exchequer methods. The fourth point related to the fourteenth-century use of tallies for the purpose of assignment; and the fifth to the important part played by private mediæval tallies in the complication and modification of the Pipe Roll system. In the sixth place reference was made to the nineteenth-century Exchequer tallies in the Science Museum at South Kensington, one of them a complete stock and foil. Finally, a modern baker's tally from Orléans was shown, with some reference to the characteristics derived by this and the English hop-picking tally from mediæval tallies.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited and described three frontals of English work of the beginning of the sixteenth century from Cotehele House, Cornwall. Two of the frontals are ornamented with figures of saints. The larger, which was clearly an upper frontal, has figures of our Lord and the Twelve Apostles, all under canopies, on a crimson velvet ground. Below the central figure is a shield with the arms of Edgecombe impaling Dernford. Piers Edgecombe, who married Katherine Dernford, died in 1539. The velvet was originally powdered with fleurs-de-lis, some of which remain.

The second frontal consists of a comparatively late black cloth, on which are mounted six—originally eight—figures of saints, obviously from the same shop as those on the red frontal. Possibly these figures may have been mounted on the frontal proper.

The third piece is of crimson velvet, powdered with fleurs-de-lis, with a border of plum-coloured velvet, on which are embroidered blue flowers—probably the gentian—monograms, and the motto "Null sauns diceset," which at present has baffled translation. The pattern repeats, and originally was the orphrey of a cope, and was afterwards cut up and used as a border to this altar-cloth.

Mr. P. M. Johnston exhibited an Italian cypress-wood chest, with carved front, and figures of a man and woman, drawn with a pen, inside the lid. Mr. Johnston ascribed the chest to the middle of the fifteenth century, but on this point some difference of opinion was manifested.—*Athenæum*, February 8.

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The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on February 12 was "An Account of a Flint Factory, with Some New Types of Flints, excavated at Peppard Common, Oxon," with lantern illustrations, by Mr. E. A. Peake. The President, Sir Henry Howorth, occupied the chair. There were displayed on tables some scores of specimens of prehistoric implements, such as hand axes, hammers, choppers, knives, and scrapers, all roughly hewn out of flint. Mr. Peake, in the course of his description, said that they belonged to two series from two different sites, close together. One of the sites, he surmised, was the mine, and the other the workshop floor. The latter he came upon at a depth of 11½ feet from the surface, and there he found flints, together with bones of animals, such as the pig, the ox, and the deer. He thought that these bones could not be regarded as necessarily helping to fix the date of the implements, as the soil was clay and chalk, and it might well be that they had been introduced there at a later period by some burrowing animal, as, for instance, the badger. He considered it was clear that there was a connection between the Peppard site and those of Cissbury and Grimes Graves, and that the implements belonged to the same period as those found at these two places. Those implements were very rough, but they would be serviceable to a savage race.

In a discussion which followed, Professor Boyd Dawkins said he agreed with the author of the lecture that these remains were on all fours with those of Cissbury and Grimes Graves. They were implements in a very finished condition, and they belonged probably to the late Neolithic period, and possibly as late as the early Bronze Age. Mr. Reginald A. Smith, of the British Museum, did not agree that the implements belonged to the Neolithic age. A great mistake had been made, he thought, in dating the specimens found at Cissbury. The orthodox idea was that Palæolithic man was not capable of making implements from flint dug out of chalk. This, he thought, was a mistake, because the man who made the cave-drawings that were so well known would be quite capable of mining. The Chairman warmly congratulated Mr. Peake on his discovery, and wound up the discussion by expressing the opinion that the specimens were not finished implements, but flints, the fashioning of which was never finished, either because they were found unsuitable in shape or for some other reason. That, he thought, was the only possible explanation of the discovery of such great heaps of them as Mr. Peake had come across.

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At the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 21, Archdeacon Barber spoke briefly on the work at present being done at the cathedral, with special reference to the cloisters, after which the members present were invited to speak on any subject connected with the exhibits and work of the society, and to exchange views thereon. The Mayor drew attention to the last report of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and the description therein of "The Gateway Tower formerly called Julius Cæsar's Tower, and now erroneously called the Keep"; and the hon. secretary, Mr. Frank Simpson, drew attention to the subject of the better description of the Society's exhibits. This was followed by the inspection of a small collection of old Chester silver and other interesting local objects by Messrs. Lowe, amongst which was a Chester Sheriff's pocket mace of 1766, now temporarily in their possession. Various members of the Society brought local objects—pictures, engravings, etc.—for exhibition. The hon. librarian, Mr. James Hall, spoke briefly on the contents of the Society's library, and referred to some of the rarer books.

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The second meeting of the session of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held on January 28, when several exhibits were made. Canon Fletcher read a paper on "St. Cuthburga, a Latin and English Account from the Lansdowne Manuscripts," previous to the Reformation, in Romsey Abbey, and now in the British Museum. This was followed by papers on "Dorset Weather Lore," by the Hon. J. S. Udal; and "New and Rare British Arachnids," by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge. Mr. W. de C. Prideaux then read a paper in continuation of his series on "The Brasses of Dorset," illustrated by exhibits of rubbings. The varied bill of fare ended with a paper on "Sherborne Brewers in 1383 (6 Richard II.)," by Mr. E. A. Fry.

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The PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA held a meeting on January 27, Mr. J. Reid Moir presiding. The chairman read a paper on "A Series of Flint Implements from the Middle Glacial Gravel and Chalky Boulder Clay of Suffolk." He first described the succession of geological strata exposed to the north of Ipswich, where most of the worked flints have been found, this succession being Surface Humus, Chalky Boulder Clay, Middle Glacial Gravel, Red Crag, London Clay, Woolwich, Reading, and Thanet Beds, and Chalk. It was pointed out that the implements from the Middle Glacial Gravel and Chalky Boulder Clay were all earlier and somewhat different in form to the later Palæolithic river-gravel specimens. He recognized at least four different types of implements in the Middle Glacial Gravel, which, by their varying forms, patination, and mineral condition, seemed to have been made at widely different periods before the formation of the gravel in which they are now found. As the patination of flints was believed only to be accomplished while they were exposed to atmospheric conditions, it was inferred that these specimens were at some time exposed on a land surface, and that therefore the Middle Glacial Gravel was in part formed from that land surface which by water action was broken up and deposited as gravel. Mr. Moir showed a series of worked flints, very similar to his in form and coloration, which had been given him by Dr. A. Rutot, of the Royal National History Museum of Brussels. These were found in certain very ancient deposits in Belgium, and it seemed highly probable were made by the same races of men who made the implements found in the Middle Glacial Gravel in Suffolk. Mr. Moir next described the worked flints found in the Chalky Boulder Clay. It was seen that these were quite different from the Middle Glacial specimens, the large majority of them being quite sharp and unpatinated. The fresh condition of the specimens led the essayist to think that the ice which deposited the Boulder Clay was advancing over a land surface upon which these flints were lying, and that they got incorporated in the Glacial debris underlying the ice as it moved along. The Boulder Clay implements in some cases rather resembled the well-known Moustier (Palæolithic) pieces, having a plain bulbar surface supplemented by fine edge-work. At the close of his paper Mr. Moir emphasized the fact that flint implements of a definite and peculiar type had now been found in the bone-bed below the Suffolk and Norwich Crags, at least four different types in the later Middle Glacial Gravel, and another series in the overlying Chalky Boulder Clay. Thus there was unassailable evidence that during the period between the laying down of the Sub-Crag bone-bed and the deposition of the Chalky Boulder Clay flints had been flaked in six different ways. It seemed to him quite impossible seriously to entertain the notion that the blind forces of Nature had fractured flints in six different ways during this period, and that the only reasonable view was that human beings had fashioned them to their own particular needs at various epochs.

Other papers read were on "The Early Inhabitants of Beechamwell," by the Rev. R. C. Nightingale; and "Roman Interments at Scole," by Mr. W. A. Dutt. Mr. W. G. Clarke stated that in July last he and Mr. W. H. Burrell found a considerable number of hut-circles, 10 to 12 feet in diameter, and averaging about 3 feet in depth, though a few were 4 feet, among the bracken on Wellingham Heath, Norfolk. There were others, though less numerous, on Litcham and Weasenham Heaths. These had hitherto been unrecorded.

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At the meeting of the BELFAST FIELD CLUB on January 15, Miss Elizabeth Andrews described a day spent at Maghera, Co. Londonderry, last August. She said she was fortunate in obtaining an excellent guide in Daniel M'Kenna, a coachbuilder, who took her to the Cromlech and the old Church of Killeleagh, where, it was said, the mortar used in building the walls had been cemented with the blood of bullocks. A similar tradition existed in regard to Roughan Castle—a stronghold of Phelim O'Neill, in Co. Tyrone—and probably pointed to an animal being sacrificed to secure the stability of the building. She afterwards visited the old Sweathouse, formerly used for the cure of rheumatism and other diseases; it was an underground structure, and is probably a souterrain, or part of a souterrain. She described the making of rush crosses and the supper on St. Brigit's Eve, January 31, and connected these with pre-Christian rites, reminding the audience that the cross, in its various forms, was a very ancient symbol, sometimes signifying the sun, sometimes the four winds of heaven. After describing the old custom of throwing the sickle at the last sheaf of corn, Miss Andrews dealt with the fine rath, Dunglady Fort, with its triple rampart, and the ruins of the Church of St. Lurach, built in the eleventh century, where there is a curious piece of sculpture over the doorway, representing the crucifixion.

Mr. E. J. M'Kean then gave a short address on "Irish Spectres." He referred briefly to the common and unnamed spectres in animal form, such as black dogs, and alluded to the famous spectre dog of Peel Castle, Isle of Man. He went on to treat of the Pooka, Petticoat Loose, the Grey Man of Fair Head, and Red Cap of Carrickfergus Castle. The Banshee and similar portents were also to be ranked as spectres, though sometimes tradition said that the messenger of death was the ghost of someone wronged by a member of the family.

At the meeting of the same Club on January 21, Major Berry read an interesting and comprehensive paper on "The Worship of the Magna Mater." We regret that we are unable to find space for an abstract of it.

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The one hundredth anniversary meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on January 29, the Duke of Northumberland presiding. The annual report which was read naturally took stock of the Society's history over so long a period. It recorded many distinguished names and a long array of valuable publications. The work of exploration at Corbridge and other activities of the Society were described. We quote the concluding paragraph: "It has more than once been objected to, during an earlier period of our Society, that to popularize archæology was a function outside of our province. Few will now maintain that opinion. We have, in fact, everything to gain by a yet wider appeal to the public. A centenarian society has need to be recruited from a continually enlarging area if its continuity is to be maintained. Besides, the existence of the historic buildings in our midst will only be conserved by a public opinion made conscious of the precious value attaching to them. It is therefore of the very essence of our association as antiquaries to attract others to the subjects of our regard as well as each for himself to cultivate his own department. We may at this time also recall the words of exhortation given in the introduction to our first volume—words as true to-day as they were in the early years of a past century—that 'If any real gratification is to arise to us as individuals, or respectability to attach to us as a body, they can only be effected by every member zealously contributing his portion of knowledge; and each of us certainly has it in his power, by adding something to the common stock of information, to further the designs of the institution' (*Archæologia Aeliana*, vol. i., 1822, p. xvii)."

The Duke of Northumberland, in moving the adoption of the report, suggested that the centenary should be observed by the production of an historical record of the Society's work. His Grace proposed the inclusion of biographies of persons who were the most prominent in the work, of the chief discoveries, and of records of the various epochs during which parts of the Roman Wall had been assailed. A committee was appointed to consider the suggestion.

Sir Arthur Evans presided at a meeting of the HELLENIC SOCIETY on January 21, when Mr. W. H. Buckler read a paper on the American Excavations at Sardis, which were carried on in the years 1910-12, and are not yet completed. Mr. Buckler pointed out that Sardis owed her greatness to the natural wealth of Lydia, still more to the fact that the citadel commanded the great trade-routes. Sardis was built on the main Hittite road—the "Royal road" of Herodotus—at a point where one branch went to Ephesus, a second to Cyzicus, a third to Smyrna, and a fourth to Phocæa. The period of her greatness was the Second Millennium B.C., but she remained an important provincial city after conquests by Persians, Macedonians, and Romans. Sardis was independently rich, owing to mineral wealth, became a centre of all the arts savouring of delicate living, had her own gold and silver coinage and perfumes, and was known to Pliny as being distinguished in music and literature. The burning by the Ionians and Athenians in 499 B.C. of the Temple of Artemis led to the Persian invasion of Greece and the Battles of Marathon and Salamis. The present temple was, when built in 400-350 B.C., second in size only to that of Ephesus. The preservation of the ground-plan and main (east) front, with colonnades, made it the finest example extant of a Greek temple on such a huge scale. Excavations made in the necropolis on the hills west of the Pactolus River had yielded fine gold, silver, and bronze ornaments, many engraved seals, and some pottery dating back to the period of Crœsus. The most important finds were about a dozen inscriptions in Lydian script, among them a Lydian-Aramaic bilingual (fourth century B.C.), the first clue to the Lydian language. The lecture was illustrated by many fine lantern-slides.

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In continuation of a series of lectures given recently in St. Albans Abbey Church, by Mr. C. H. Ashdown, under the auspices of the ST. ALBANS AND HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. Ashdown lectured at St. Michael's Church, St. Albans, on January 28, on the architectural history of that church, and similarly on February 13 at St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.

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The annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on January 31, Sir G. J. Armytage presiding. The annual report read stated that the Society had paid a great deal of attention to the subject of the protection of ancient monuments, and some steps had been taken towards the preservation of ancient monuments in the county. The owner of West Ayton Castle had carried out certain repairs. Steps were being taken to prevent acts of vandalism to the Rey Cross on Stainmoor, and a section of the Roman Road on Wheeldale Moor, near Goathland, had, through the instrumentality of the Society, been placed under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts. The inspector, in his report for the year ending March 31, 1912, also mentioned that the Round Tower at York Castle, which had been repaired, had been placed by the War Office in the charge of the Commissioners of Works, so that, with Richmond Castle, to which the repairs, commenced in 1908, are still being continued, and the Bail Welts at Skipsea, there are now four monuments in Yorkshire under the Acts. A list is being prepared of all monuments in the county which are worthy of preservation. In response to a memorial presented by the Council to the President of the Probate Division, the testamentary documents belonging to the old archdeaconry of Richmond (eastern deaneries) and the peculiars of Hunsingore, Knaresborough, Masham, and Middleham, which had been lodged at Somerset House for many years, have been returned to the county, and are now deposited at the York District Probate Registry. This is a result upon which the Society is to be congratulated.

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The annual general meetings of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND were held on January 28. The report submitted mentioned the fact that a Royal Charter of Incorporation had been granted by His Majesty King George, and that this placed the Society on an equal footing with the leading scientific societies in the United Kingdom. Referring to the vandalism at Tara Hill, which resulted in the destruction of the contours of the mounds known as "King's Chair" and the "Rath of the Synods," the report stated that since the matter was taken up by the Society the portion of the hill on which the mounds are situate had been vested under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1892. This, it was hoped, would prevent a repetition of the vandalism, but it was to be regretted that nothing had been done to restore the mounds to their original surface. The Board of Works had caused an elaborate contour survey of the hill to be undertaken, from which a model or relief map could be made, and this, with the measurements and data which had been preserved, would enable the original contour of the defaced mounds to be restored. It was to be hoped that the Board of Works would undertake the reparation of the damage done in 1912, now that the mounds were vested in them. Referring to the protection of ancient monuments, the report stated that efforts were made by the Council to obtain for Ireland the same advantages that would arise from the preparation of an inventory of the ancient monuments in the country similar to that in progress in Great Britain. They considered that the reasons offered by the Government for the unfair treatment of Ireland in this respect were entirely inadequate, and in further pressing for equality of treatment they hoped to have the support of the public and the Irish members of Parliament. Reference was also made to the insufficiency of the Parliamentary vote for ancient monuments, which last year was only £500 odd, and to the fact that the Board of Works had not seen fit to avail itself of the services of the Advisory Committee formed from the Royal Irish Academy and Royal Society of Antiquaries, although in England the corresponding authority has promoted a Bill in Parliament for the purpose of establishing a similar Advisory Board for that country.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on February 10, Mr. James Curle presiding. In the first paper Mr. F. C. Eeles described ecclesiastical remains in three parishes in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire. At St. Fergus, formerly in Banffshire, there are the remnants of an old church near the sea, four miles north of Peterhead, with an old gable-cross, part of a font, a curious lych-gate, and a watch-house. At Cruden, a beautiful thirteenth-century font, with nailhead ornament, has recently been found, and the bell bears the date 1519, and a black letter inscription in Netherlandish dialect. At Old Deer there are remains of a mediæval church of great interest, including a thirteenth-century chancel arch, in which the sockets for the rood screen are visible. Piscinas indicate the positions of side-altars north and south of the chancel arch. There is a good sacrament house in the north side, and there are several interesting monuments to the Earls Marischall. Mr. Eeles showed slides of thirteenth-century fragments at the Cistercian Abbey at a little distance. The parish church, and not the abbey, occupies the site of the Celtic foundation famous as the home of the Book of Deer.

In the second paper, Mr. Harry R. G. Inglis discussed the roads and bridges of early times as they appear in the history of Scotland. It is curious that the word "road" never seems to be used in connection with any incident, nor are the numerous military expeditions prior to the sixteenth century ever described as using a highway. It was only when the bridges were built in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries that the lines of traffic were made definite and afterwards developed into roads. In the Lord High Treasurer's accounts about 1545, the entries for the services of guides for such simple routes as from Edinburgh to Linlithgow or Perth to Dundee, and the like, make it evident that such tracks as then existed were mere surface marks, and that the land was open to all wayfarers. In regard to bridges, the early chroniclers hardly ever refer to them. Blind Harry's *Wallace* only mentions two—Glasgow Bridge and Stirling Bridge—and they are both described as being of wood. Barbour's *The Bruce* refers to one in the Pass of Brander. Of the early travellers Hardyng, in James I.'s time, only mentions those at Stirling and Perth, although he visited Aberdeen, Ayr, and Glasgow. The Exchequer Rolls, Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, and other contemporary documents tell us that bridges existed at Perth and Stirling before A.D. 1400, but these are the only ones of which we have a reliable and continous history. The others begin to appear in increasing numbers after that date, and by 1550 practically all the chief bridges in Scotland are on record. From references in contemporary literature and charters it may be possible to form a fair idea of when each was built, and where this is not possible the size of the span of the arch is a useful criterion.

In the third paper Mr. Thomas Reid, M.A., Lanark, described the fords, ferries, floats, and bridges in that district, and the historical incidents associated with them.

In the fourth paper, entitled "Further Notes on Artificial Islands," the Rev. F. Odo Blundell supplemented his former communications on the investigation of this interesting subject, chiefly as regards the Highlands. A large amount of additional information had been received in answer to a circular issued by a Committee of the British Association, and the hope was expressed that a map would shortly be prepared showing their distribution throughout the country. Before this could be done, however, several districts required to be more fully surveyed, especially West Argyllshire, Orkney, and Shetland, and it was hoped that members of the Society and others interested would assist in making the survey as complete as possible by making inquiries in their several districts, and sending the results to the author. The paper was illustrated by upwards of thirty lantern views.

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Other meetings have been those of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 3, when Mr. J. E. Pritchard gave a paper on "Bristol Archæological Notes for 1912"; the VIKING SOCIETY on January 24, when Dr. Edvard Bull read a paper on "The Cultus of the Norwegian Saints in England and Scotland"; the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on February 12, when Mr. O. H. Leeney gave a lantern lecture on "The Afternoon of Gothic Architecture"; the HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 13, when Mrs. C. C. Stopes gave an address on "The Burbages: Founders of the Theatre, the Globe and the Blackfriars Theatres"; the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 20, when Dr. W. H. Bansall lectured on "Ely Cathedral"; the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on February 19, when papers were read by Mr. L. W. King on "A Neo-Babylonian Astronomical Treatise in the British Museum," and by Mr. H. R. Hall on "Yuia the Syrian"; the BRADFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY on February 5, when Mr. J. H. Heap lectured on "Local Roads a Century Ago"; and the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY on February 6, when Mr. R. S. Brown read a paper on "The Church and Parish Records of Childwall."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

CELTIC BRITAIN AND THE PILGRIM MOVEMENT. By G. Hartwell Jones, M.A., D.D. Thirty illustrations. London: *The Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. viii + 581. Price £1 1s.

This substantial volume of some six hundred pages is a scholarly and interesting work, which cannot fail to be of fascinating interest to literary Welshmen.

It should also be accepted as a valuable compendium of facts for ecclesiologists and students of early Christianity at large, as it supplies no small amount of information on the little understood question of pilgrimage. One or two more or less flimsy books on this subject have been issued from time to time, but for the most part they only repeat, in varying phraseology, a number of well-known legends, and the gossipy narratives of a few diarists shortly before the Reformation period; but this work is of a totally different calibre, and obviously represents no small amount of original research.

A large portion of the book is taken up by the reproduction of Welsh poems from mediæval manuscripts. Dr. Hartwell Jones is well known as an expert in his own language, and is a member of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouth; but he himself has to admit that when he came to the interpretation of these poems, rehandled and often mishandled by egotistical emendators, "some lines proved as dark as Erebus, and called for a second Œdipus to solve the enigmas which they presented."

The main object of a short review ought to be to give the reader a fair idea of the contents of the work under treatment. This can be best accomplished by citing the writer's own words in the following extract from the preface:

"To avoid any misapprehension with regard to the scope of this work, two features should be explained. First, the terms 'pilgrim' and 'pilgrimage' are used, as were the Latin *peregrinus* and *peregrinatia* in the Middle Ages, to denote an ecclesiastical or semi-ecclesiastical errand; in fact, practically any mission or journey accomplished under the sanction of Holy Church. Viewed from another standpoint, the following pages deal with the foreign influences operating in the mediæval churches of Britain. Secondly, the work treats of the Celtic inhabitants of the British Isles, inextricably interwoven, as they were originally, by ties of blood, and subsequently by constant intercourse, but displaying in the course of time marked idiosyncrasies. More particularly I have endeavoured to throw into relief the special parts played in the pilgrim movement by the Cornish, the Welsh, the Irish, and the Scotch, and the typical events and the salient characteristics exhibited by these branches of the Celtic race in the history of the Church as it toiled up the slope of progress."

The opening chapters on the various motives of pilgrimages, especially from the penance standpoint, and the discussions of routes and communications, are excellent. The same may be said of the concluding chapters, which deal with the effects of the pilgrim movement from its social and economical aspect, as well as on theology, science, and literature.

The weakest section is that which treats of Pilgrim Resorts in England. It is passing strange that we can find no reference to what is by far the oldest and most authentic record of the pilgrim shrines of England. This is a tractate on the burial-places of English saints, which was obviously intended to serve as a pilgrim's guide or handbook by giving a brief survey of the chief sanctuaries of England. The earliest copy of this tractate is bound up with the *Liber Vitæ*, a register and martyrology of the New Minster and Hyde Abbey, Winchester (Stow MSS., Brit. Mus., 944); it is in Anglo-Saxon, *circa* 1015, and is considered by experts to be a transcript of a much earlier document. The British Museum also possesses a twelfth-century version in Latin of this saint-list; it has been at least twice printed.

In another respect, also, Dr. Jones surprises us. In the several pages given to Glastonbury, he dismisses, in far too contemptuous a style, the legends as to St. Joseph of Arimathea. We feel confident that he would not have done so had he read Professor Taylor's chapter on this subject in that most fascinating of books, *The Coming of the Saints*, first published in 1906. He is right in saying that we first read of Joseph of Arimathea as the founder of Glastonbury Christianity in William of Malmesbury's history of the abbey, which was written about 1175. But instead of Malmesbury's statement being taken from vague reports, as here suggested, the old chronicler, both in his short treatise on the abbey, and also in his main work, states, with much emphasis, that his story of Glastonbury is taken from "substantial truths," from "documents of no small credit," from "an ancient chartulary," and from "the writings of the ancients."

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HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN SOMERSET. By Edward Hutton. With 99 illustrations, by Nelly Erichsen, and a map. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. xx + 419. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Hutton has written this book with an affectionate enthusiasm which the reader will find very pleasant and may find infectious. It is difficult to resist an author who writes with such *brio* and with such evident love, not only for the acknowledged beauty spots of a beautiful county, but for those miles of level marshland, the attraction of which at the first blush are not so obvious. Apparently Mr. Hutton thinks that archæology has no interest for the "ordinary traveller," and so the Lake Villages of Meare and Glastonbury are dismissed in a couple of lines, while throughout the book there are very few references to matters archæological. Ecclesiastical history and ecclesiology generally, with the hills and valleys and marshes and scenic beauties of the county, are the things which interest the author, and of which accordingly he writes with gusto and appreciation. He does not seem aware of various things of interest to be found in some of the churches he describes; but on the whole he does justice to the buildings, both sacred and secular, of the county, and makes the reader revel in the beauty in which it is so rich. We are sorry to find him perpetuating the foolish "leper-window" theory (p. 210); and the curious clock at Wells Cathedral is in the north transept, not the south, as stated on p. 140. As a whole, however, the book is well worthy of its place in a charming series of books. It is one which every wanderer in Somerset will read before he starts, and carry with him as he goes. But we have one serious quarrel with Mr. Hutton. We much dislike the objectionable way in which he obtrudes his personal religious views. This book is presumably not intended for Roman Catholic readers only, yet Mr. Hutton frequently writes in terms which other readers can only regard as open to grave objection. Let us give a few examples. Bishop Barlow "first *disgraced the See* by heresy" (p. 145) [the italics are ours]; the great church of Wells is everywhere pervaded by "the stale odour of Anglicanism" (p. 142)—a most offensive phrase; its chapels, for nearly 400 years, "have been empty of meaning and useless" (*ibid.*); the "Moloch of Industrialism which has risen to enslave us upon the ruins of the Protestant heresy" (p. 121); the little church at Witham is "in the hands of an alien religion" (p. 210); the acquisition of the Glastonbury ruins by the Bishop of Bath and Wells was an "ironical and amusing purchase" (p. 165); the sixteenth century saw "the death of all true religion (p. 386). We might give other examples, but these will suffice. All this sort of thing is really quite out of place in a topographical book intended for general circulation.

Miss Nelly Erichsen's drawings are delightful. She excels in architectural subjects, but, with few exceptions, the drawings in this volume are among the very best that have adorned the Highways and Byways Series.

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HISTORY OF BANSTEAD IN SURREY. By H. C. M. Lambert, C.B. Twelve illustrations and large folding map. Oxford: *University Press*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 380. Price 21s. net.

"This book," says Mr. Lambert, "is an attempt to write the history of an English parish on somewhat new lines. Instead of giving the usual accounts of descents of manors and pedigrees, the author has attempted to let the history speak for itself by contemporary documents, only intervening to make the series intelligible by means of a general historical introduction and full illustrative notes." This method has some drawbacks, for there is more than one aspect of local history which finds little illustration in the documents, and the reader will feel, as sometimes in this case, that footnotes hardly afford sufficient scope (occasionally no scope at all) for the discussion of questions and points suggested by and arising in the records printed. On the other hand, there is great value to the student in a series of historical documents carefully chosen and competently annotated. They provide basic material, and from other sources he can himself often elucidate the difficulties and problems which they may present. There is nothing very special or outstanding in the history of Banstead, so, on the whole, we think Mr. Lambert has been well advised in following the method he has chosen. His Historical Introduction fills some twenty pages, and the documents that follow begin with the Domesday survey of the parish, and comprise manorial accounts and surveys, and building accounts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; court rolls and petition of tenants of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a subsidy list of 1525, and the ecclesiastical valuation of 1535; manorial accounts of 1540; inventory of the church goods and ornaments, 1549; manorial rent roll in 1598; subsidy roll of 1622; the presentation of a vicar by Richard Cromwell in 1658; hearth tax return of 1663; survey of the manor, 1680; Aubrey's description of Banstead, taken from his *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*, published in 1719; churchwardens' accounts and parish records of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; various descriptions of the parish at the beginning of the nineteenth century; a very full account of a map of 1841; and a few other minor documents and records. An appendix contains sundry documents in the original mediæval Latin—a Compotus of 1275-76, another of 1276-77, and so on. There is a particularly well-arranged subject-index, and another of names. All the documents are preceded by explanatory descriptions, and are annotated. Mr. Lambert has brought together a mass of valuable material, which will greatly facilitate the work of future local historians; but the book is a collection of *mémoires pour servir* rather than a history.

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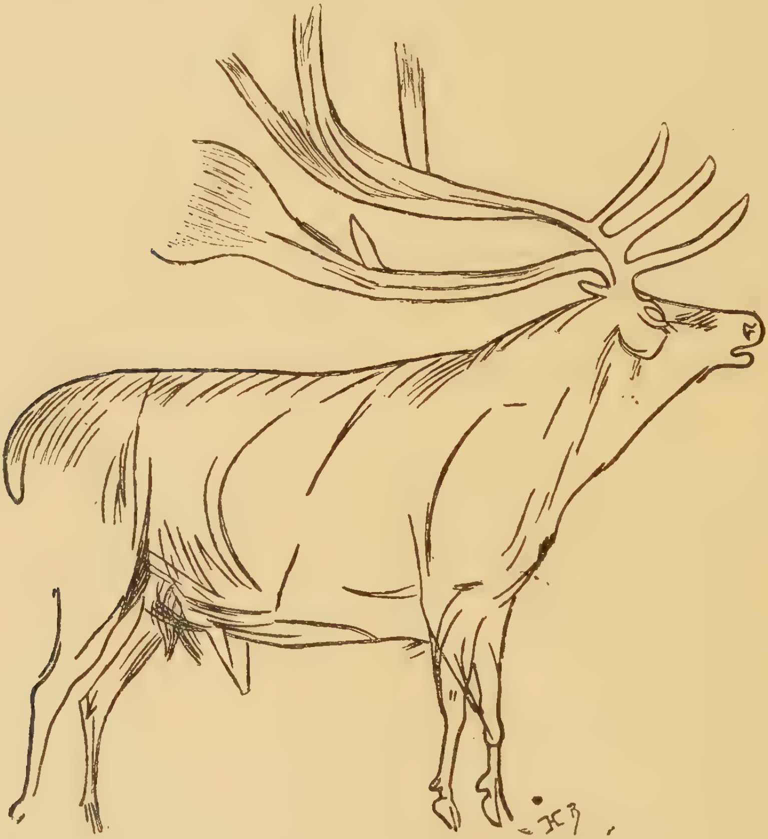
THE CHILDHOOD OF ART. By H. G. Spearing, M.A. With 16 plates in colour, and 482 illustrations in black and white. London: *Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.*, 1912. Royal 8vo., pp. xxx + 548. Price 21s. net.

This remarkable and comprehensive book bears as its subtitle "The Ascent of Man: A Sketch of the Vicissitudes of his Upward Struggle, based chiefly on the Relics of his Artistic Work in Prehistoric Times." Its first chapter deals with the palæolithic cave paintings, and must surely contain references to all the instances which modern zeal and exploration have discovered (except, perhaps, the doubtful streaks recently found in Gower, on the South Welsh coast). The last chapter closes with the triumph of Greek art, and alludes to an antithesis between "decorative" and "substantive" art, which probably did not trouble the mind of the early engraver of the rudimentary horse in the cave at Pair-non-Pair, or the mud incisor of the primitive ox drawn on the clay side of a Spanish cave near Santander. We are enabled, by the courtesy of the publishers, to reproduce a very typical example of the famous crowd of animals incised on the roof of the Altamira cave in Spain—a stag of about 2 feet in length; and Mr. Spearing's pages, in which he describes the lucky discovery of this pictorial "Zoo" by the little daughter of Señor M. Santuola, have a peculiar and fascinating interest. He reproduces the remarkable palimpsest process by which the comparative ages of different styles can be determined, and the contemplation of these vigorous beasts of mankind's earliest observations in the chase compels him to dispute Whistler's famous dictum that the first artist was an effeminate man who preferred to stay at home and draw pictures with a burnt stick upon a gourd, "a dreamer apart." The point must always remain one of disputation, because no literary evidence is available. It does not seem inevitable that these primitive draughtsmen should have been mighty hunters; only recently the present reviewer asked young children to draw from memory the deer in Richmond Park, and the results were as good as the illustration we have cited. Before passing to the separate consideration of the arts of different national groups, Mr. Spearing writes a very interesting and novel chapter on "Schematism and Stylisation," the chief illustration to which consists of a coloured plate from a strange composition in a rock shelter at Cogul, in Spain, published by Professor Breuil in 1908. The Egyptian and Pharaonic chapters are extremely well composed for so catholic a survey, and the figures include many recent discoveries, such as the fresco of the young daughters of Akhenaten sitting at their father's feet at Tel-el-Amarna. The chapter on Chaldean Statues and Reliefs, with some peculiarly striking photographs, serves well to prove the author's surmise that careful exploration has still a fine field before it in Western Asia, as well as in China and Central Africa, of which at present so little is known as regards the more primitive times. Into the more familiar field of Greek art we need not here follow the author, beyond noting that his examples included the striking bronze statue dredged up off Anti-Kythera in 1900, and reminding students that the full significance of what the Greeks so gloriously achieved in the zenith of their career lay in the language which they spelt out of the broken alphabets and letters of the earlier days which Mr. Spearing here so adequately describes. This is his justification for adding these later chapters to *The Childhood of Art*, and shows the fatuity of any suggestion that modern post-impressionism is more than freak art, where it is not the expression of honest and curious mania.—W. H. D.



DRAWING OF STAG: ROOF OF THE ALTAMIRA CAVE, SPAIN.

THE ART AND CRAFT OF GARDEN-MAKING. By Thomas H. Mawson. Fourth edition. Illustrated by 435 plans, sketches, and photographs, with 7 plates in colour. London: *B. T. Batsford* [1912]. Crown folio (15 inches by 10 inches), pp. x+404. Price £2 10s. net.

Mr. Mawson's book, the first edition of which was published in 1900, has long been the standard work on its subject, and it is not at all surprising that a fourth edition has been called for. Advantage has been taken of the continued demand for the work to issue this new edition with the matter rearranged, and with considerable additions both to text and illustrations. The book was always thorough and comprehensive, and it would be difficult now to indicate any aspect of the subject which does not here receive adequate treatment. Specialists devoted to this or that particular kind of garden may possibly wish that their own fancy had been treated with greater elaboration; but Mr. Mawson has a due sense of proportion, and has fallen into no such error. Of course, garden-making is here treated and illustrated as the art and craft of the making of pleasances on a large and liberal scale. It is only where there is sufficient elbow-room that any art of design can find scope for full and complete expression, and the importance of design in garden-making is the main inspiration of the book; but, on the other hand, there are many principles here discussed and illustrated, and many suggestions made, which the owners of small gardens will find it to their advantage to study with care. There is little of the historical element in the book; its objects are practical, and for their enforcement historical considerations are little needed. From the point of view of design, of adaptation of means to ends, the book is exhaustive. Every kind of garden, and arrangement of ground and accessories, is duly considered, and, needless to say, architectural features and relationships are by no means neglected. The necessarily close and intimate relationship between the gardens and the buildings to which they are attached, or with which they are associated, is apt sometimes to be overlooked, with unfortunate results. Mr. Mawson always keeps this relationship in view, so that design may be consistent and the results harmonious. Entrances, courts, fences, terraces, pergolas, verandas, summer-houses, statuary, treillage—in short, every accessory and every detail is thoughtfully discussed. Kitchen, flower, rock, wall, bog, and other forms of garden, with their appropriate plants; conservatories, vineries, and other houses; drives and avenues; glades and lawns —all, with various other aspects of the subject which it is unnecessary to catalogue, find adequate treatment and illustration, both by written description and pictured example. The hundreds of illustrations provide a feast of delight to the eye of the garden lover. The owner of the smallest of town gardens, for whom the art and craft of garden-making has the least possible scope—for whom, indeed, it has practically no existence—can here rejoice in the representations of what to him can be but ideals. Apart from its value, which is great, as a treatise and guide, Mr. Mawson's beautiful folio, in its handsome art canvas binding, is a delightful picture-book. In the darkest days of winter the garden lover can take it down and revel in a fairyland of beauty—beauty of design, beauty of detail, of decoration and of colour. There are excellent indexes to illustrations and text. The end papers are charming views of gardens.

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MONUMENTAL JAVA. By J. F. Scheltema, M.A. Illustrations. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii + 302. Price 12s. 6d. net.

A good many books and memoirs have been written about Java and its antiquities, but a scientific and comprehensive study (in English) of its ancient monuments in connection with its early and mediæval history is still to seek. Mr. Scheltema does not profess to supply the need, but he has given us instead a valuable contribution thereto. He confesses that he has written this book mainly for his own pleasure—"reliving, as fancy dictated in long northern winter evenings, the sunny spells between 1874 and 1903 when I might call Java my home"—and it will certainly be the cause of pleasure to the reader, though to the archæologist pleasure will be mingled with pain. The neglect of the wondrous ancient monuments of the island by the Dutch, to whom it belongs, and the terrible and wanton destruction permitted or connived at, and often shared in, by the Government authorities, make a heart-breaking record. Mr. Scheltema gives many examples of the terribly Philistine attitude of Java's Dutch rulers. There is no money in archæological study or in the preservation of antiquities; hence the official neglect, or worse. But this is only a revelation by the way in Mr. Scheltema's otherwise pleasant pages. Some of his historical sections, with their extraordinary names and record of involved internecine strife, are not too easy to follow; but from the welter of warring races and confusion of creeds, the main oulines stand out fairly clearly. Some knowledge of the history of Java is, of course, absolutely essential to the understanding, to any extent, of her extraordinary and imposing monuments in stone. The island presents the quite unusual spectacle of the results of three great religious invasions—the coming respectively of Hinduism, or chiefly Siva worship, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism. These three have influenced and interpenetrated one another to a curious extent, more especially Hinduism and Buddhism; while below all, and shooting up here and there, are traces of the aboriginal paganism. The results of all this, and often the expression of them in the ancient temples and mausolea with their wonderful carvings, form one of the strangest medleys in the world. Mr. Scheltema takes his readers to each of the three great divisions of the island—to West Java, to East Java, and to Central Java. In the last named is the great Diëng plateau, where wonderful landscape effects are to be seen, and which still contains the oldest and some of the finest temples of the island, though enormous destruction has been wrought, in the first place by the great volcanic outburst that overwhelmed the plateau long ago, and later by neglect and wanton spoliation. Everywhere the author gives clear-cut impressions of his experiences and of the loveliness of the country, and graphic descriptions both of natural scenes and of the remains of architectural magnificence. Some of these island temples, showing, among other things, the curious mingling of religious ideas and influences, may take rank among the greatest architectural marvels of the world. The two last chapters are devoted to the most wonderful, the most magnificent, relic of all—the great Boro Budoor—"the most consummate achievement of Buddhist architecture in the island or in the whole world"—of which a splendid series of photographs is given. Comparatively few of us can visit Java; but Mr. Scheltema, in this attractive book, adorned with a large number of finely-produced photographic plates, makes his readers free of the island, and brings before them with vivid clearness the stone monuments of its former greatness, and the mingled sources of their inspiration. Glossary, brief but useful bibliography (chiefly of Dutch works), and index, complete a handsome and welcome volume. The charming little head and tail pieces to the chapters are from drawings of Javanese *chandi* ornament by the author.

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CHURCH BELLS OF ENGLAND. By H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. Illustrated by 170 photographs and drawings. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xx + 400. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This new manual of campanology runs to a certain extent on lines similar to those adopted by the late Dr. Raven in a like manual issued in 1906; but it is of a more elaborate character than its predecessor, and treats of a variety of fresh subjects, such as the various technical processes used in founding. The long and carefully compiled bibliography of bell literature is of much value; a would-be bibliography, issued a few years ago in connection with a small book on some Northants bells, was too scanty to be of any real service. Another good feature is a catalogue of English bell founders, with their localities, dates, and source of information, which will prove specially serviceable to students of bells.

The book might have been made still more perfect and attractive had greater attention been given to Churchwarden Accounts. In the very brief reference as to ringing at the visits of royalty, Mr. Walters remarks that "we also hear of fines being exacted for not ringing on such occasions." A highly interesting custom is thus briefly treated, whereas old parish books illustrate it with a fair amount of frequency. The accounts of Saffron Walden show that the parish was fined in the middle of the fifteenth century for not ringing to welcome the Queen. Such fines were frequent during the sixteenth century, especially under Queen Elizabeth. The royal almoners claimed the fine, and had the right to board up the church doors until it was paid. However frequently royalty came to Westminster Palace, or departed thence, the bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and of St. Martin-in-the-Fields were expected to be rung. The princely Bishops of the Palatinate of Durham expected like homage, and there are instances of their fines for neglect of ringing.

Mr. Walters remarks that "for marking time *now* clocks are fairly general." Apparently he falls into the general mistake of regarding mediæval church clocks as great rarities. But this was not the case; there is not a single old set of churchwarden accounts of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries in which clocks are not mentioned, either in country or town. The majority had no outside dials, and the hours were struck by jacks, or automaton figures, on small bells within the fabric. Two of the best-known survivors of these jacks are in the adjacent Suffolk parishes of Southwold and Blythburgh. They are here figured and described, but no mention is made of an interesting jack which now stands on the rood-screen of Minehead, or of several other examples.

Various quaint examples of old-time bell-ringers' rhymes for regulating behaviour and imposing fines still hang in certain belfries. Mr. Walters cites several good examples, but he fails to draw attention to the panel painting in connection with such stanzas in the church of St. Endellion, Cornwall, where six bells are painted above the rhymes, and six ringers below attired in alternate red and black small-clothes. There is a like painting of five bells and five ringers at the Cornish church of St. Merryn.

Broadly speaking, this is an admirable book, although we wish certain subjects had been treated more carefully and thoroughly. It forms a most desirable supplement to the older manual of Dr. Raven's.

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OLD HOUSES AND VILLAGE BUILDINGS IN EAST ANGLIA. By Basil Oliver, A.R.I.B.A. Illustrated by collotype plates from photographs specially taken by Horace Dan, Sidney A. Driver, and others; with many illustrations in the text. London: *B. T. Batsford* [1912]. Small 4to., pp. xxii + 100 + 88 plates. Price 21s. net.

The four previous volumes in this Old Cottage Series dealt with Kent and Sussex, Shropshire and its neighbours, the Cotswold District, and Surrey. In East Anglia—Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex—there is not the uniformity of material such as is found in the Cotswold District, for example, but a very pleasant diversity. The stone, which is a universal building material in the Cotswolds, is hard to come by in the Eastern Counties, and so we get in this handsome volume a very agreeable medley of materials and combinations and styles. Timber, brick, plaster and flint chiefly find illustration here. Suffolk and Essex in particular are amply supplied with timber-framed buildings, and in these counties also pargework—the ornamental treatment of exterior plaster—is to be found abundantly, and is well worth study. Mr. Oliver remarks with considerable force that there can be no doubt that the modern craze for stripping so many timber-framed buildings "of this valuable covering in order to show the earlier timber-framing will prove to be detrimental and very ill-advised. There is also the additional disadvantage of the likelihood of their being less comfortable to inhabit." The text, after a short introductory chapter, deals in order with Timber-framed Buildings—(*a*) with studding exposed, (*b*) partially and entirely plastered externally — Brickwork; Stone and Flintwork; Weather-boarded and Tile-hung Buildings (including River- and Wind-mills); Woodwork, etc.; and Wrought Ironwork. This list is eloquent of the feast of good things to be found in the illustrations. The 88 beautiful collotype plates contain 126 examples, while there are more than a hundred illustrations in the text from drawings and photographs. Sections and details are abundantly interspersed. A new feature is the reproduction of a few old prints and drawings. Plate VI. is a pleasant view of the main street of Chelmsford in 1762, from an old print; and this is followed by a view of Norwich in 1799, and another of Yarmouth Market-Place in 1799—both from drawings by Rowlandson. The pictures are delightful. Where all are so good, it is impossible to particularize. They form a quite representative selection of great variety. Apart from the illustrations, the text is well worth the attention of architects. The details and explanations given concerning pargetting, for example, and the careful drawings of plans and sections, may give them not a few useful hints. A volume such as this once more emphasizes the wonderful wealth of beauty and antiquity to be found in the English countryside. Those responsible for such books as this are really performing a national service in forming records which, valuable and attractive as they are at the present moment, must become still more valuable with the lapse of time, as one ancient building after another falls before the all-devouring tooth.

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LEOPARDS OF ENGLAND: AND OTHER PAPERS ON HERALDRY. By E. E. Dorling, M.A., F.S.A. With 23 plates (9 of them in colour) and 27 illustrations in the text. London: *Constable and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. viii + 136. Price 7s. 6d. net.

All who take a genuine interest in heraldry—and their number has materially increased during recent years—will be glad that the Rev. E. E. Dorling has brought together, in an attractive and beautifully illustrated book, these seven papers, most of which originally appeared in the pages of the defunct *Ancestor*. They tell us, in apt and nervous English, of the Leopards of England; the King's Beasts in Hampton Court; Armorial Glass in Salisbury Cathedral; a Montagu Shield at Hazelbury Bryan; Two Nevill Shields at Salisbury; the Heraldry of the Font at Holt, Denbighshire; and the Canting Arms in the Zurich Roll.

The first article is of a distinctly popular character, and well adapted for the instruction of ordinary folk who may be desirous of learning something of the history of England's royal arms, and of the reasons of the changes which were made in them from time to time. The singularly clear coloured drawings which accompany this article are by the author. Mr. Dorling's fame as an heraldic draughtsman is well known to all who possess or consult the various noble topographical volumes of the Victoria County Histories.

There are but few outside the circle of definite heraldic students who recollect that the English armorial lions of which we proudly talk were known in the Middle Ages as the "leopards of England," both by Englishmen and foreigners. The old designers of the heraldic art had two ways, and only two, of depicting the king of beasts. The one showed him side-faced, erect and rampant, mouth open, claws extended, and tail lashing, in all his fierceness. The other depicted him in the deathly, crouching, gliding gait of the beast advancing to the attack. In the latter case, before the invention of the terms "passant" or "guardant," they called him "a leopard." A leopard of England, then, is, in Mr. Dorling's language, a golden lion, walking and full-faced, on a red field; and for more than seven centuries three such beasts, one above the other, have been the recognized bearings of the English Kings, though associated with other devices from time to time. Tradition has it that the Conqueror and his two crowned sons bore two of these leopards as the shield of the Norman Duchy, and that Henry II. added the third when he ascended the throne in 1154, which was borne for the Duchy of Aquitaine by his Queen Eleanor. At any rate, the three leopards were in use towards the end of the reign of Richard I.

The first change came in 1340, when Edward III., with a certain amount of genealogical justness, claimed to be King of France as well as of England, and adopted the quartered arms of England's leopards, and the azure field powdered with the golden lilies of Old France, placing France in the first and fourth quarters.

Charles V. altered the powdered lilies of France to the more stately form of three, and this change, some thirty years later, was seized upon by Henry IV. in 1405. For close upon two centuries this form of the French arms, quartered with our three leopards, remained the arms of England for all the successive Sovereigns of the Houses of Lancaster, York and Tudor. In 1603, these three historic houses were all extinct, and when James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, he took the title of King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

When James II. fled to France in 1688 and William of Orange was elected King by Parliament in his place, the change was marked in the royal arms by adding to the Stuart arms a small shield in the centre bearing the arms of Nassau, a gold lion rampant on an azure field, powdered with billets of gold. On the death of William III. Queen Anne at first reverted to the arms of her great-grandfather; but in 1706 a curious change came about as the result of the Act declaring the two kingdoms of England and Scotland to be Great Britain. Thereupon the awkward arrangement was made of uniting the arms of England and Scotland by impalement, and placing them in the first and fourth quarters. France was deposed to the third quarter, whilst Ireland remained in the fourth quarter.

When Anne died in 1714, George, the Elector of Hanover, reigned in her place. Thereupon the fourth quarter was assigned for the elaborate coat of the new King, which was a muddled amalgamation of the arms of Brunswick impaling Luneburg, with a point in the foot of the shield of the Westphalian white horse, and over all a scutcheon of the ugly device of the gold crown of Charlemagne. These arms were used by the Georges until 1801, when a fresh constitutional change brought about a further alteration. At that date the Union with Ireland, involving the abolition of her Parliament, became law, the mockery of using the arms and title of King of France was abandoned, the threefold leopards reappeared in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland and Ireland in the second and third quarters, whilst the arms of the electorate of Hanover were placed on a scutcheon in the centre. Fourteen years later, Hanover was made a kingdom, and the Elector's hat was changed into a royal crown. The arms thus altered were borne by George III. to the end of his long reign, and by his two sons George IV. and William IV. When Victoria ascended the throne in 1837, the arms of Brunswick were happily removed, and the arms of the three kingdoms, as at present borne, appeared without any continental alloy. Each of these numerous changes and their genealogical sequence are clearly set forth in Mr. Dorling's text and vivid illustrations.

In other papers the somewhat startling assumption that the arms of great lords, as displayed by the feudal nobility, were territorial rather than personal, is argued with much ability.

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Among the various booklets and pamphlets on our table is *Some Aspects of Gipsy Music*, by D. C. Parker (London: *William Reeves*; price 1s. 6d. net), a prettily produced booklet, which, in its sixty pages, indicates briefly and suggestively some of the characteristics of gipsy music, and some of its points of contrast with that of the more regular composer; but so large a subject needs a wider canvas. We have also received *A Survey of Old Burrow Camp, Exmoor*, by H. St. George Gray, reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association, a short but characteristically thorough account of a camp which lies between the village of Countisbury and Lynton, and of certain excavations made there in 1911 with somewhat disappointing results; and Nos. 90 and 91 of the "Hull Museum Publications" (price 1d. each), No. 90 being the usual *Quarterly Record of Additions*, No. xlii., containing a variety of illustrated notes, and No. 91 containing notes by Mr. F. H. Woods, on *The Marine Mollusca of the Yorkshire Coast*, as represented in the Hull Museum.

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Part IV. of Mr. G. A. Fothergill's useful and valuable *Stones and Curiosities of Edinburgh and Neighbourhood* (Edinburgh: John Orr, 94, George Street), to be completed in six parts, contains capital drawings of various hitherto neglected relics of bygone days, at Comiston House and elsewhere, with discursive descriptions. The part makes a wider appeal than usual, as it contains some pages on R. L. Stevenson at Swanston, with several drawings of the cottage, so intimately associated with his novel of *St. Ives*. Mr. Fothergill has some interesting remarks, abundantly illustrated, on "The Scotch Thistle in Design." The new quarterly part of *History* begins a second volume, which looks as if this well-edited magazine had come to stay. As "a quarterly magazine and review for the teacher, the student, and the expert," it certainly gives excellent value. Among the papers in this issue are "The Wars of the Roses," by the Rev. R. D. Budworth; "Unpublished Correspondence of General Sir Eyre Coote," by Mr. A. M. Broadley; "Nero in Modern Literature," by Professor M. A. Gerothwohl; and "The Early History of the Compass and the First Scientific Maps," by Professor Raymond Beazley. This excellent shillingsworth is published at 89, Farringdon Street, E.C. The February issue of the *Architectural Review*, the second number of the new series, is as sumptuous a production as its predecessor. Besides sixteen large photographic plates, there are numerous illustrations in the text. Leycester Hospital, Warwick; Iford Manor and its Garden; and Mediæval Sculpture at South Kensington, are a few of the subjects discussed and illustrated. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal* completes its eighteenth volume with the January issue. This contains, *inter alia*, an article by Mr. C. E. Keyser on Hagbourne Church, illustrated by twenty photographic plates. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, January, and vol. i., part i., of the *Journal* of the Alchemical Society, founded last year "for the study of the works and theories of the alchemists in all their aspects, philosophical, historical, and scientific, and of all matters relating thereto."

Correspondence.

THE THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM seeking information respecting the Thatched House Tavern Club, which is said to have been the most exclusive club in London at the latter end of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries. It met at the Thatched House Tavern in St. James's Street, which occupied a site next to that occupied by the present Thatched House Club. If any of your readers can give me any information respecting this club, and whether its roll of members still exists, I shall be greatly obliged.

J. M. HARVARD.

4, Queen's Leaze,
Forest Hill, S.E.,
Jannary 21, 1913.

ERRATA.—February *Antiquary*, p. 42, col. 1, line 25, for "Evanthropus" read "Eoanthropos"; and p. 46, col. 2, lines 10 and 11, for "Professors Breuil and Sallas, two French savants," read "Professor Breuil, of Paris, and Professor Sollas, of Oxford."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

APRIL, 1913.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday, March 6, the following were elected Fellows: the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Woollett, Mr. A. Addams-Williams, Mr. E. M. Sympson, Mr. H. S. Wellcome, and Mr. A. R. Wright.

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The National Art-Collections Fund has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum two Chinese marble statues of unusual importance. These are life-sized figures of Corean mandarins in ceremonial dress carrying a casket and a scroll (perhaps for insignia and a patent of nobility), on elaborately carved bases; they appear to have formed part of a series of memorial statues on each side of the road to a tomb in North China, and are probably by a sculptor of the Ming period. They are exhibited in the West Hall, to the left of the main entrance to the Museum.

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It is reported from Khartum that satisfactory progress is being made with the excavations at Meroë, in the Sudan, under the superintendence of Professor Garstang. Several palaces, streets, baths and official buildings, have been uncovered this year.

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The Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund, desiring to make known the results of the most recent investigations, have arranged a short series of lectures. The first took place on March 11, when Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Keeper of the Ashmolean, lectured on "The Asiatic Empire of Egypt," Lord Cromer presiding. The second will be given on April 22, when Mr. H. R. Hall, of the British Museum, will speak on "The Relations of Egyptian and Ægean Art," Lord Grenfell in the chair. The third and last will be on May 20, when Captain H. G. Lyons, F.R.S., will lecture on "The Island and Temples of Philæ," Lord Cromer presiding. The meetings, which are illustrated by lantern slides, are held at 5 p.m. at the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House.

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The *Architect* of February 21 contained an abstract of an interesting paper on the "Heating and Ventilating Arrangements at the Ancient Roman Villa, Chedworth, Gloucestershire," which Mr. John Jeffreys read before the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers on February 6. Mr. Jeffreys said that the villa, which appeared to have been an extensive and ornate residence, "was originally a building of one storey built of limestone from an adjacent quarry, with a concrete floor supported on pilæ about 2 feet apart and 3 feet high, forming a shallow basement, at one end of which still exists the hypocaustum, or heating furnace, approached by outside steps, the floor of the chamber being about 5 feet below that of the basement. The furnace, constructed for burning logs, consists of a long flat table, breast high, with enclosed sides and open ends, on which, probably, iron or pottery supports were placed to carry the fuel. Nothing of the kind, however, remains at the present time, although the skill of their artificers in working in metal is shown by the number of iron utensils for domestic use, articles of cutlery, etc., found on the site and now on view in the adjoining museum, also by the discovery of a smithy and anvil, with an ingot of iron lying alongside, just as left by the last craftsman.

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"The back of the furnace is level with the basement, and when the fire was alight, heat and smoke pervaded the whole space under the floor, warming it and the supporting pilæ. There is nothing suggestive of a smoke shaft anywhere, nor of hollow spaces in the external walls for the passage of heated gases, common in similar buildings in Rome; but on the four sides are holes in the outside walls near the ground which presumably afforded egress for the smoke. It may be surmised that means existed of baffling or closing these openings in unfavourable winds to prevent the smoke escaping without warming the floor; nevertheless it is difficult to understand how the heat could have been evenly transmitted over such an extensive area, and this gives rise to the suspicion that the system was at times more or less inefficient. In the internal walls of the principal rooms are vertical flues made of pottery communicating with the smoke chamber in the basement and having inlets to the rooms, the use of which is conjectural, theories hitherto advanced concerning the use of these inlets being unsatisfactory, for the reason that if they had been left open when the fire was alight smoke would have found its way into the rooms, to the discomfort of the occupants.

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"The writer has given considerable attention to this subject, and from personal inspection of the site is of the opinion, which he believes has not been previously advanced, that the flues were used only at night, the inlets to the rooms being closed while the furnace was alight during the day, when the family would be frequently engaged in out-of-door avocations. With the approach of evening the fire would be allowed to die out, by which time the floor and pilæ would be sufficiently heated to retain enough warmth to last through the night, when the openings in the external walls, previously described, would automatically act as inlets for fresh air, which, warmed by contact with the heated pilæ and floor, would enter the rooms through the flues in the internal walls, so affording ventilation as well as warmth."

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A few months ago the old Town Hall at Hull was demolished, and from the foundation-stone was obtained an interesting collection of coins, etc., which were transferred to Hull's historical museum at Wilberforce House. On Monday, February 24, the same stone was used as a foundation-stone for Hull's new Guildhall, which, when completed, will cost over £200,000. It was laid by Mr. T. Sheppard, the Museum's Curator, who placed in the cavity the current coins of the realm, postage stamps, local guide-books, photographs, etc.

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Professor R. M. Burrows, Principal of King's College, London, delivered a lecture at Queen's College, Harley Street, on the afternoon of February 27, on the excavations which he has been making, in conjunction with Professor P. N. Ure, in Bœotia. These excavations took place between 1907 and 1909 on the site of the ancient township of Mycalessus, on the main road between Thebes and Chalcis, which was destroyed by a band of Thracians in 413 B.C. He described the figurines and vases which were discovered in graves—having been buried with the dead, originally with the idea that the dead required food and drink—and a number of vessels, termed by archæologists "kolhons," under the impression that they were drinking-vessels. But Professor Burrows pointed out that the rim is so fashioned as to make the vessel unspillable, and after examining about 400—that is to say, practically every one known—he had come to the conclusion that the kolhon was not a drinking-vessel, but a lamp with a floating wick. If that theory were correct—and he believed it was going to be accepted—it meant that the Bœotian lamp differed from the so-called Attic lamp, from which the so-called Roman lamp was developed, which had a leaning wick.

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An interesting relic of monastic times has come to light in a garden near Winchester, in the shape of a mortar, made of bell-metal, which had been used for generations as a flower-pot without any knowledge of its interest or value. It was purchased by a dealer, who submitted it to Mr. F. J. Baigent, a well-known antiquary, and he pronounces it a mortar, such as was used in monastic infirmaries, while, having regard to the fact that it weighs about 170 pounds, he is of opinion that it was cast at and belonged to

Hyde Abbey. The mortar is bell-shaped, and has an ornamental band beneath the rim, and another halfway down. Its tone is beautifully mellow. Such relics are extremely rare; the best known and most notable example is that which belonged to St. Mary's Abbey at York, and is now preserved in York Museum. Unlike the Winchester mortar, this is provided with two handles, but is much lighter in weight. It is hoped at Winchester that the authorities will secure the relic for preservation in the City Museum.

⁂

We take the following paragraph from the *Morning Post*, March 8: "St. Mary's, an old-time residence, well known to antiquaries, in the little south-country village of Bramber, has come into the market. It is a notable example of Early English domestic architecture, the older portion of the building, with its black and white work, its stone mullions, lead lights, and Horsham slab roof, being, perhaps, as fine a specimen of the type as can now be found. This portion is reputed to date from the reign of King John, and probably formed part of the priory established at Bramber by William de Brasse, the builder also of the castle, whose ruins even now keep ward over the western gap in the South Downs. It is referred to as 'The Chapel House' in an old lease now in the archives of Magdalen College. One of the rooms is still called 'The King's Room.' It is the bedroom used by Charles II., whose flight from the field of Worcester led him finally through Bramber to Brighthelmstone, as it then was known. It may be noted, too, that Nicholas Tattersall, who accompanied that monarch in the last stages of his wanderings, was buried in the neighbourhood. St. Mary's is to be offered for sale, at the Mart, by Messrs. Harrods (Limited) early in April."

⁂

The ruins situated on the highest point of the Hunstanton Cliffs, known as St. Edmund's Point, are to be preserved and the site excavated. The ruins are part of a twelfth-century chapel traditionally supposed to stand on the site of the original chapel erected to mark the landing-place of St. Edmund, the East Anglian King and martyr. The excavation work is under the direction of Mr. Bellerby Lowerison. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Hamon le Strange, the ground landlord.

⁂

A writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, February 19, says: "Mr. Hubert Cescinsky's revelations at the Delphian Coterie [which met at the Cannon Street Hotel on February 17] of the shocking amount of mock antique that is sold to the public as genuine have roused some indignation in Victoria Street and Wardour Street, and it has been said that the public are themselves to blame for expecting any old-looking piece to be really old. They suppose the piece to be an antique, say so, and who is the dealer that he should be so impolite as to contradict and explain that it is a replica and so lose a customer? There is something in it, and a warm confirmation of one's flattering estimate of a piece is certainly common experience. I had a good instance of this recently in a little Chiswick old-furniture shop. I was looking at a dingy table of a particular type, and said it was of the style of a Cromwellian table. 'Yes, sir,' the dealer said, giving it an affectionate rub, 'many and many a meal 'as Cromwell 'ad off this same table.'"

⁂

Antiquaries will have noted with satisfaction that the application of the parishioners and churchwardens of Tong (the Vicar consenting) for a faculty authorizing the sale of the famous Tong Cup, which was heard on February 25 in the Consistory Court, Lichfield Cathedral, was refused by the Chancellor of the Diocese, Mr. J. J. Talbot, K.C. The Chancellor said he was afraid he must refuse the application. If the applicants could bring forward an offer for purchase from an institution like the British Museum, or from someone who would undertake in binding form to present it to the British Museum, or so secure it that it must legally come to that or some similar institution, the matter would be different. The cup had been used in the service of God and the Church, and anyone must feel that it was repulsive to their feelings that an article of that kind should be alienated to a chance purchaser. The cup was a beautiful thing of antiquity. If the faculty was granted in the form asked for, there was no security that it would be taken care of, so that anyone would be allowed to see and study it, or that it would not go out of the country. The question of the preservation of antiquities had recently been considered by a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, and their report expressed the opinion that such articles as plate and other property of historic and artistic interest belonging either to a municipal corporation or to the Established Church should be protected. He must decline to issue the citation in the form asked for, but if any proposal could be brought forward whereby the cup could be secured to some institution which could be relied on as a permanent preserver, with liberty for the public to see it, he would be willing to reconsider the matter in Chambers. As to the disposal of the proceeds if the cup were sold, it was obvious there was considerable objection to unconditional addition to the income of a living in private patronage, which might have the effect of adding to the selling value.

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The Board of Education announce that, in addition to the interesting loan collection of Indian paintings recently received from the Baroda State Museum, H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., has now generously lent to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, one of the four magnificent panels which together constitute the celebrated "Pearl Carpet of Baroda." These panels, with other intended gifts, including a canopy (the "Pearl Veil") and a set of gold carpet-weights encrusted with diamonds, were prepared in the reign of Khande Rao Gaekwar (1856-1870), probably at the instigation of his Muhammadan wife, as an offering to the tomb of Muhammad at Madina. The most skilful embroiderers, as well as the master-jewellers, of Baroda were engaged for over three years (1866-1869) in completing this work.

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The rectangular panel of jewelled beadwork, at present exhibited in the Jewel Room (Room 6) of the Indian Section, displays in a lesser compass all the wonders of the whole carpet. It consists of an arabesque design, embroidered in pearls and coloured glass beads, with applied gold bosses and studs set with lasque diamonds and cabochon rubies, emeralds, and sapphires. In the centre a conventional full-blown flower encloses a large boss of soft gold, mounted with a rosette of diamonds, the field filled in with jewelled palmettes and flowers, proceeding from leafy stems scrolling, encircling, and interlacing on a close ground of iridescent seed-pearls. The deep border, executed in similar materials, exhibits, spaced at regular intervals, twenty-four diamond rosettes. The remaining panels of the "Pearl Carpet" are preserved, together with the "Pearl Veil," in the Regalia Room of the palace in Baroda City.

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The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on February 18, said in the issue of that journal for February 21: "A beautiful helmet of fine workmanship, surmounted by iron tubes, in which the plumes were originally inserted, has been found in the Gallic necropolis of Filottrano, near Ancona. Professor Dall' Osso considers it to have been brought thither by the Senonians, whose name is still preserved in the neighbouring town of Sinigaglia, the ancient Sena Gallica.

"The newly-appointed ephor of the antiquities at Elassôna, the 'white Oloossôn' of Homer, has reported to the Greek Government the discovery of five *stelai*, a large marble *exedra*, two bases of bronze statues, and an inscription."

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The *Illustrated London News*, February 22, gave two pages of photographs of some remarkable figurines of bisons, modelled in clay, recently discovered by Count Begouen in a cave in France, in the Department of Ariège. These figures are believed to be the first known instance of prehistoric sculpture, and have been estimated to be as much as twenty thousand years old. On the ground of the cave were found some rough outlines of a bison. This, says Count Begouen, leads to the supposition that the prehistoric artist first designed his subject on the ground, and then raised the clay all round and modelled it into shape. The unfinished side of the figures, which varies in thickness, has the appearance of a plaque of clay torn away from the ground. Moreover, the Count adds, several rounded hollows were observed, the edges of which still bore the prints of fingers.

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The Piltdown skull was formally presented to the Trustees of the British Museum at their meeting on February 22, when Mr. C. Dawson gave a short description of it and of the associated specimens and restorations. The skull will shortly be placed on view in the large hall of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

* * *

Some interesting notes on "Dovecotes and Feudalism," by the Rev. J. W. Hayes, Vicar of West Thurrock, Grays, Essex, appeared in the *Grays and Tilbury Gazette*, February 22. Mr. Hayes mentioned that a number of large pigeon-houses are still to be found in Essex, as elsewhere in England, and explained that the large scale of these dovecotes was caused by the need for a supply of fresh meat of some kind in the winter months in feudal times, when cattle could not be fatted. "This breeding of pigeons on a large scale," he continued, "was evidently introduced into England by the Normans, for we have no record of the building of large dovecotes or of special privileges connected with them in the time of Edward the Confessor. At a later date the birds came under the tithing laws, just as corn, hay, live stock, and milk. History records that the same evils attended the claiming of legal rights of dovecote in England as had attended the rights in France. For instance, the birds in hosts destroyed the corn of the small farmers and raised intense dissatisfaction. Chancellor Ferguson, in his article on 'Pigeon-houses in Cumberland,' says: 'The corn destroyed in England by the birds in 26,000 pigeon-houses was computed at 13 million bushels annually.'

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"Watkins informs us that 'the thickness of the wall (of a dovecote) is a rough criterion of the age.' They varied from 2 feet 2 inches to 3 feet 10 inches in thickness, and within the outer and inner surface the brick cells or nests were situated. As several of the tiers of cells or nests were 12 or more feet from the ground, a sort of revolving staircase or frame called a 'potence' was used by the attendant to obtain access to the nests for cleaning purposes. The birds were fed every morning and the nests thoroughly scraped and lime-washed at least four times a year. To protect the birds when nesting from the attacks of rats and cats occasioned constant vigilance, but there were other enemies also. For instance, those who desired pigeon-pie, but were not overscrupulous as to who owned the birds, were accustomed to make up a mixture of cummin-seed, bay-salt, and fine lime mortar, spread it on their own yards, and so lure the manorial pigeons to their destruction. Lawsuits were frequently occasioned by this cunning practice.

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"Dovecotes were erected up to the year 1813, but the extensive breeding of sheep, cattle, pigs, and poultry, as well as the introduction of imported meat, did away with all necessity for the trade of dove-raising. In the parish of West Thurrock one may see still two of these ancient pigeon-cotes—*i.e.*, a hexagonal or octagonal one at High House, Purfleet (the residence of Mr. C. Joslin), and a large square one at Hunt's Farm (the residence of Mr. William Montgomery). The existence of these affords the most positive proof that there were two distinct manors within the boundaries of the parish in feudal times, and the structure of the buildings proves that the one on Hunt's Farm is much the older of the two, probably from the thirteenth century. It is about 80 feet from the roadway, and stands 19 feet square, with the lower part of the walls about 3 feet thick. The interior walls are at least 14 or 15 feet high, and each wall has brick cells for 120 birds, a total of 480. The outer walls are made of Kentish rag and flints, while several chalk blocks, about a foot square, and roughly hewn with a spade, are used in the interior facings where they have stood, as in the neighbouring church walls, for over 600 years."

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The excavations at the Meare Lake Village will be continued this season for three and a half weeks, beginning May 15. The investigations will be carried out under the general auspices of the British Association and the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. The antiquities discovered so far are exhibited in the museum at Taunton Castle. Contributions towards the excavation fund would be gladly received by Mr. H. St. George Gray at the museum. The direction of the work will, as previously, be in the hands of Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. Gray.

* * *

The *Architect,* March 14, contained a fresh and suggestive article by Mr. Alfredo Melani on "Mediæval Architecture in Piedmont," with some good illustrations.

* * *

A correspondent in Egypt writes to the *Westminster Gazette* as follows: "Great interest is being taken in the recent discoveries at the Sphinx. Professor Reisner has succeeded in removing the accumulated sand of some sixty centuries from the interior of the head, and has gained entrance through the neck to a temple that runs the whole length of the gigantic body, measuring 120 feet in length. In this temple is a pyramid which forms the tomb of Menes, the first King of Egypt, and is supposed to contain his mummified body. Sloping passages from the temple lead to other chambers, as yet unexplored, and, it is thought, to a subterranean city. The importance of these wonderful discoveries can hardly be exaggerated, and may prove to be the most valuable yet made."

* * *

During the restoration of the Church of Santi Giovanni e Paolo, at Venice, the famous mausoleum of the Doges, three valuable frescoes have come to light. One of these frescoes represents an angel, and the second a figure of Justice, both adjoining the monument of the Doge Andrea Vendramin, who died in 1478, at the period of the cession of Scutari, then a Venetian colony, to the Turks. The third fresco, which is purely decorative, is on the wall near the monument of the Doge Marco Corner, who died in 1368. A similar discovery of frescoes, attributed to Fra Angelico, has been made during the alterations in the Chapel of Pope Nicholas V., in the Vatican, a chapel decorated by that artist.

At the monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held on March 10, a noteworthy tribute was paid to that well-known antiquary Dr. Joseph Anderson, the assistant secretary of the society and the keeper of the Antiquarian Museum, who is about to retire. Lord Guthrie, who occupied the chair, said that Dr. Anderson had had a somewhat unusual, but not unappropriate, training for his life work. At the age of twenty he became a teacher in Arbroath, with its great Abbey and historic memories. Later, he taught for several years in Constantinople, where he was brought into contact with history on a more Imperial scale, and with monuments more ancient and more imposing. Then he edited the *John o' Groat Journal* in Wick, and had the opportunity of studying those prehistoric structures in connection with which his subsequent writings might be said, without exaggeration, to have revolutionized the science of prehistoric archæology in Scotland. They in that Society had known Dr. Anderson in four capacities—first, as their assistant secretary and editor of their proceedings, the permanent official on whose efficiency the efficiency of the Society chiefly depended; second, as the keeper of the Museum of Antiquities, the property of the Crown, which they administered; third, as their Rhind Lecturer on Pagan and Early Christian Scotland, and on the Monuments of Early Christian Scotland; and fourth, as their guide, philosopher, and friend at the meetings of the Society. To the world at large he had been, for many years, the foremost figure in all matters relating to Scottish archæology.

* * *

He remembered, when visiting the James Miln Museum, at Carnac, in Brittany, how the face of M. Russic, the Breton Curator, brightened when he mentioned his name. Any polemic who could claim Dr. Anderson on his side deemed the battle already won, partly from the commanding position which Dr. Anderson's own merits had secured, and partly because of his well-known reluctance to express any opinion except from exhaustive premises and for compelling reasons. Dr. Anderson had written two books dealing with feudal times, *The Oliphants in Scotland*, and *Drummond's Ancient Scottish Weapons;* but in his Rhind Lectures on Pagan Scotland and Early Christian Scotland and its Monuments he devoted himself to themes which he had, in an especial sense, made his own. These lectures had been, and would be, supplemented and corrected in details, but they could never be superseded. In them he laid the foundations on which all subsequent investigators and writers had built. Dr. Anderson retired from active service among them with the heartiest good wishes for himself and his wife and family, and the hope that he might be spared, in an honoured retirement, to continue his interest in the science which owed so much to his toil, his influence, and his inspiration.

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Flint Implement Forgeries, particularly the Work of George Glover.

By R. H. Chandler.

DURING the last few years several thousand forged flint implements have been sold in the London area, and have found their way into collectors' cabinets, so that it seems a good end may be served by calling attention to a few of their easily recognizable characteristics; for, with a little careful study, it is possible, in the generality of cases, to detect the difference between a forged flint implement and the genuinely ancient one from the gravels and brick-earths. In this article I propose to draw attention to some of the peculiarities noticeable in the implements manufactured by George Glover.

It need hardly be said that there is no infallible test for forgeries, but before examining them in detail it is necessary to enumerate briefly the chief tests that are usually applied. They are as follows: (*a*) Patination; (*b*) abrasion; (*c*) polish; (*d*) glaze; (*e*) spots of dendritic manganese oxide and iron oxide; (*f*) type and locality from which the find is reported.

(*a*) Patination may be taken as a reliable guide, but implements and flakes are frequently found in the brick-earths, which are, except for a slight gloss, as fresh in appearance and as sharp at the edges as if they had been made yesterday.* It should be borne in mind that it is a comparatively simple operation to whiten implements (all stages, from a fine bluish-white film, spots and marbling, to complete bleaching being possible). Yellow staining can also be done artificially. As the majority of forgers do not know how to do this "weathering," I am not disposed to give away the secret here.

Occasionally implements may be made from porcellaneous flint, and then it is difficult to tell the genuine from a forged article. I made one myself from a white porcellaneous flint, leaving a small part of the original smoothed and polished outside showing dendritic manganese; and after polishing the new and dull, china-white flaked surface with the finest silt that settles in puddles in brickyards, it was accepted by Glover himself as genuine. In this case there was nothing but the presence of manganese to show the difference between the original and the recent flaking, although a good washing would have left my flakes dull and the original ones glossy.

(*b*) Abrasion is usually considered a safe guide, and, taken in conjunction with patination and the succeeding tests, might be considered conclusive, but for the fact that abrasion may take place in a modern pug-mill. I believe it would be practically impossible to detect a forgery after it had been patinated and abraded, and there are usually pug-mills handy for the forger; but as he would stand the risk of losing many of his implements it is probably not often done.

(*c*) Polish may be imparted to freshly-made implements, as any forger knows. It is of very little value as a test, because it may occur naturally in a few years.

Hot water will take off modern mud polish, and hydrochloric acid† will remove the permanganate of potash darkening and polish with which Glover "ages" his implements.

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* R. H. Chandler and A. L. Leach, "On Dartford Heath Gravel, and on a Palæolithic Implement Factory," *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, vol. xxiii., p. 108.

† Hydrochloric acid will usually cause a forgery to effervesce if dropped on some part of the original cortex.

(*d*) Glaze differs from polish (partly) in that it occurs in minute specks and streaks, or large patches over the flaked surfaces, and also over the original cortex of the flint.

What its age is or how it is formed is unknown, but *some* siliceous glaze can be detected in most genuine palæoliths (also neoliths), usually in the form of small specks and splashes (frequently requiring a hand-lens for recognition), but occasionally covering the whole flint (as in some implements from Savernake, which appear as if varnished).

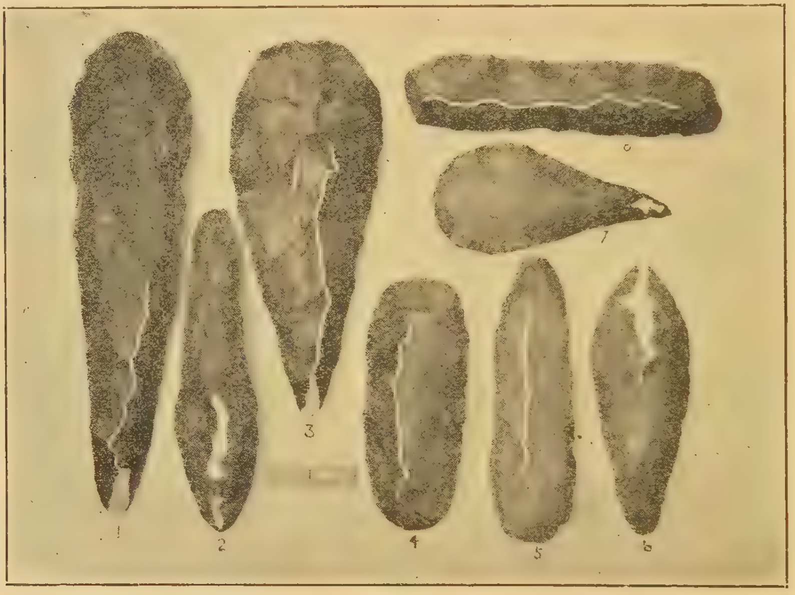

FIG. I.

The white patches on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 show the flat area near the point which is a characteristic of these forgeries.
The white lines in Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8 show the position of the "ridge" produced by unequal flaking.
The scale is in inches.

I have never seen the least particle of this high glaze on any of Glover's forgeries.

(*e*) The peculiar dendritic manganese oxide sometimes found on the flaked surfaces of implements is some proof of age, but, as in the case of glaze, what that age may be is impossible to say. Black specks can be produced on a forgery to look superficially like manganese oxide, but a hand-lens will at once distinguish these from dendritic manganese. These dendritic markings are usually considered some guarantee of genuineness. Ferruginous sand may be artificially cemented in crevices of the implement, and thus give the appearance of iron oxides that are frequently found on genuine implements.

(*f*) There may often be observed a kind of likeness between many of the implements from a particular locality, and this may be considered the "type." Any wide variation from that type would require more authentication than the normal.

Type is a test that should be applied very sparingly until the implementiferous beds have been worked out carefully on the spot and examined in detail, and the type, or types, founded upon a large series of implements. Implements of one terrace (or age, or culture) may be washed down into lower and younger deposits, but in this case the older implements are frequently found to be abraded and of a different patination. The reliability of this test has been greatly increased by careful work during the last few years.*

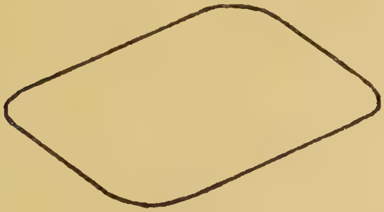

FIG. 2.—DIAGRAMMATIC CROSS-SECTION OF A "CELT" TO SHOW THE ECCENTRIC POSITION OF THE RIDGE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE IMPLEMENT.

Some peculiarities to be detected in George Glover's implements (besides the absence of the foregoing signs of age) are as follows:

1. His "celts" are frequently unequally worked—that is, the ridge running down both faces of the implement is not in the centre (Fig. 1, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8).

On reversing the implement it is found that the wider side on the reverse is opposite the narrower side on the obverse (see diagrammatic section, Fig. 2).

This feature is due to his fault of working off too much flint before turning the implement round, and the same mistake is made on both faces.

2. The pointed implements show on one face of the point a flat area (indicated by a lighter shade in Fig. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7); the other side of the point possessing the medial ridge as usual.

This feature is due to his habit of taking off a large flake (at what will be the point of the implement) early in the process of manufacture, in order to make sure of getting one good face to the point. As the point is the most intricate part of the tool, it is necessary to obtain this before proceeding very far with the work. Having obtained one good side to the point by means of a long flat flake, the back may then be flaked off by striking from the flat area (this accounts for the medial ridge on the back of the point), and then some part of the flat area is flaked off by striking from the back; but usually sufficient remains to be noticeable.

3. Some of his longer implements show a curve (Fig. 3, Nos. 1, 2, and 3), due to too much flaking on one side before being reversed. It is also to be observed that the before-mentioned flat area (or early flake) is on the convex face of the "bent" implements. This is quite a characteristic feature of Glover's work.

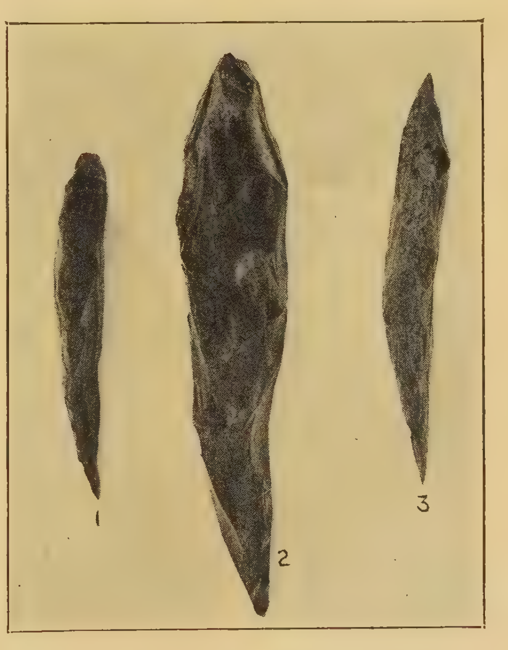

FIG. 3.—NO. 1, PROFILE OF NO. 7, FIG. 1; NO. 2, PROFILE OF NO. 3, FIG. 1; NO. 3, PROFILE OF NO. 6, FIG. 1, SHOWING THE CURVE OF THE FORGERIES.

The flat area shown in Fig. 1 is in each case on the convex side.

4. His light-coloured implements and the lighter patches of the dark implements some-

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* The value and the determination of types and the presence of older derived implements is shown in the paper on "Dartford Heath Implements" referred to above; these points have also been excellently described and illustrated by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., in *Archæologia*, vol. lxii., p. 575 *et seq.*, where he deals with implements from Baker's Hole, Northfleet. An extremely interesting paper (and one of the earliest in England on this branch of study) is "The Relative Ages of the Stone Implements of the Lower Thames Valley," by M. A. C. Hinton and A. S. Kennard, in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, vol xix., p. 76 *et seq.*

times contain a dark shining film in the *hollows*, whereas the prominent parts are less glossy. This is a great mistake, for the polish ought to be where most rubbing had taken place—*i.e.*, on the ridges, and not in the hollows.

This dark material can usually be seen where the flint has been splintered but not flaked off.* It is due to the fluid he uses for polishing and staining having got behind the splinter, and not being rubbed off there or in the hollows.

It is not contended that any of these peculiarities (except 4) in George Glover's work serve to distinguish it from the genuine article, for they are merely individual characteristics that *some* palæolithic men *might* have had just as easily as Glover, and they all seem to be peculiarities he could overcome if he tried. Nevertheless, when one sees offered for sale an unpatinated, unabraded, unglazed, but glossy implement, having a dark polish in the hollows and splinters, and possessing the above structural (1, 2, and 3) peculiarities, one may pretty safely consider such an implement to be a "Gloverite."

Moreover, many of the implements here figured are either unknown or very rare in palæolithic deposits. Nos. 2 and 4, Fig. 1, are favourite shapes with Glover, and may almost be called "impossible" palæoliths.

Cave-Man Out-of-Doors.

By Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A.

RECENT activity, both in the field and in the study, has added considerable interest and precision to the Palæolithic period, especially to that part of it which is best represented in the caverns of Europe. In a single article one could only skim the surface of the whole subject, but there are certain general principles that might be obscured by a more detailed treatment, and may very properly be insisted upon at the present juncture.

It is ninety years since Dean Buckland published his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, and work began in Kent's Cavern in the following year, to be completed by the British Association, 1868-1880. Lartet and Christy's excavations in France were published under the title of *Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*, 1865-1875, the volume being completed just after the appearance of Professor Boyd Dawkins's *Cave-Hunting*. Since that date certain caves have been excavated in this country, and proved by their contents to have been occupied at various dates, but there has been no such outburst of enthusiasm until the last few years, when France has taken the lead and put the study on a satisfactory footing. In Britain there is less material, and in the south-east an absence of limestone caves that suggests a break in continuity. Away from the limestone region can any remains of Cave-man be recognized?

For most collectors the answer to such a question would be in the negative, for tradition is strong and there is high authority for the prevailing view. When prehistory was in its infancy, it was laid down as an axiom that palæolithic implements are found in the river-gravels and neolithic on the surface of the ground. Thus Sir John Evans regarded "surface" and "neolithic" as synonymous in this connection, though he admits as palæolithic "some finds in geological deposits at considerable distances from any stream of water, and occasionally not thus embedded, but lying on the surface of the ground."

The spoil from British caves, excavated in the last generation with all the skill and knowledge then available, is lamentably meagre so far as human industry is concerned, and can no longer be considered a correct though imperfect picture of that ancient civilization. Not only have methods of excavation and classification been changed in recent years, but Cave-man himself has changed, and now appears in a truer light. He has long been known as an artist, but one was scarcely prepared for such revelations of his genius as are now constantly being made in France and Spain; nor could anyone have foretold that we should know more about Cave-man, his surroundings, and his physical structure, than about his successors of the newer Stone Age. Such, however, is the case, and the following considerations may lead to the recovery of further evidence in our own country.

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* Genuine implements do not, as a rule, show these splintered pieces of flint, for in course of time such splinters have become detached and the surface smoothed.

It is generally supposed that later palæolithic man lived in caves to secure himself against wild beasts and the climate; but it is now evident that he did not always live in caves, even during one of the European Ice Ages. He often lived at the foot of a cliff in what are called "rock-shelters," and even had "stations" in the open, as the well-known site of Solutré. The earliest Cave period, called after Le Moustier, is generally held to coincide in part with one of the major glaciations, and yet open-air settlements of that date have been found in Dépt. Ardèche, France, also at High Lodge (near Mildenhall, Suffolk), and at Northfleet, Kent.

In the chalk area of south-east England and north-east France primitive man would have to dispense with caves if he lived there at all; yet it is difficult to suppose that such an open and well-drained region was deserted throughout the cave period, when caves in Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Wales were occupied by people evidently connected with the Cave-dwellers of the Dordogne. That the high ground was not too exposed for palæolithic man is further proved by the repeated discovery of typical hand-axes (*coups-de-poing*), as on the plateau of the Dordogne; and though similar finds on the Downs used to be explained away as strays from a bed of gravel, many collectors now have undoubted palæolithic implements picked up on the surface of the chalk uplands. If hand-axes of St. Acheul type are found in that position, often unrolled, there is nothing to prevent later palæolithic forms and all kinds of neolithic tools being found there also. If so much is granted, the evidence of occupation is all the stronger when Cave-forms are found in geological deposits; and instances are multiplying month by month.

As remains of the earlier and later periods are found to correspond on either side of the Channel, it would be remarkable if the Cave period were not represented in south-east England by remains that have their analogues in the caves. The best-explored caves in France have yielded important results in the hands of archæologists who have bestowed on their task more systematic care than was possible in the early days of cave-hunting. Stratigraphy has been recognized as all-important, and in the last few years classification has been carried to such a pitch that it is now thought possible to subdivide the stages of the palæolithic Cave period as follows: Le Moustier (two stages), Aurignac (three stages), Solutré (two stages), and La Madeleine (three stages), followed, after a transition stage, by the Neolithic period, of which much less is known, or at least agreed upon. These minute subdivisions have given pause to many who have not followed recent investigations in France and Germany, and may indeed be readjusted in the future; but the recognition of gradual changes in the flint industry implies an intimate knowledge of the various horizons, while it challenges criticism and comparison with other regions.

Every collector will admit that surface flints are found in amazing quantity on the chalk downs; and as in large areas the solid chalk lies only a few inches below the turf, it is clear that worked flints of all ages stand a good chance of being mixed, especially when the thin deposit of soil has been ploughed. This may account for the occurrence of hand-axes, of the so-called Drift period, on the fields; but why should every other type be classed as neolithic, seeing that the whole Cave period is probably represented in the same few inches? It is no longer necessary to suppose that all palæoliths have the brown or yellow patina of the river-gravel series.

The characteristic flints of Le Moustier, Solutré, and La Madeleine, are fairly well known in this country; but the Aurignac stage only received official recognition at the Monaco Congress of 1906, and has since been proved to have an enormous range. In fact, it is now held by some of the most experienced excavators that it had a new lease of life in the last stage of La Madeleine, when the lumpy forms reappear in some cave deposits without the former delicacy of flaking. In any case there is every excuse for regarding Aurignac forms as palæolithic, in spite of the dictum that form is no criterion of age. Unless the French classification, which is being confirmed in other parts of Europe, is quite erroneous, form must be allowed considerable weight in the final decision, and it is remarkable that in the caves the same industry is often associated with the same fauna, stratification coming in to confirm the verdict. On the surface there are no such extraneous aids to classification, but patination will go some way to control the evidence of form. A large proportion of worked flints from the Downs are pure white, the patination often penetrating deep into the black flint, and the whole substance being sometimes reduced to a biscuit condition. Dr. Sturge has recently argued that this alteration is not due to contact with the chalk; but whatever the cause, it is safe to assume a vast antiquity for flint-work in this condition. Comparison with flints from the caves is not admissible, as those have not been exposed to the elements; but many surface flints are as heavily patinated as river-drift implements, and only lack the characteristic staining.

It has often been urged that, until the introduction of metal, human needs were few, and therefore the same type of implement would recur again and again to serve the same purpose. The argument is specious, but, with perhaps one or two exceptions, distinct changes of fashion can be traced all through the Stone Age, one type after another having its vogue and passing into oblivion. Such at least is the verdict of the caves, and there is no reason to suppose the case was different with the surface-finds. It is quite conceivable that the men who lived in the open, away from caves, made and used certain flint tools that differed from contemporary work of the cave-dwellers. More especially might this be the case with implements made from large nodules of flint taken direct from the chalk, for raw material in such a form would be practically inaccessible to inhabitants of the cave districts, both here and in France. That the local supply of flint had an important bearing on the types produced is well shown by the Pressigny industry; and it is clear that palæolithic man was sometimes fortunate or enterprising enough to get an abundant supply of flint straight from the chalk, in the best condition for flaking. This was the case, for instance, at Northfleet, where thousands of worked flints of one and the same character have been found in association with the mammoth.

In view of recent developments it is open to inquire whether the flint mines of Cissbury, in Sussex, which are generally attributed to early neolithic times, ever furnished palæolithic man with raw material. Those who first dug these pits knew what they wanted and where to find it, as they cut through one layer of flint to reach a better layer below; and the implements found in the filling of the pits, apparently contemporary with each other if not dating from the opening of the pits, are often of first-rate workmanship. With excellent material, the flint-worker made tools which have appeared to many to be too good for palæoliths, and to be in reality nothing but roughed-out celts for polishing. The latter notion has now been largely abandoned, at least in connection with certain French sites, and the celts of Cissbury may with confidence be regarded as finished tools, especially as polished fragments are exceedingly rare and close to the surface. The more oval examples recall some of the best work of the palæolithic horizon known as St. Acheul II.; and it would not be difficult to arrange a series showing the development of the celt from the latest river-gravel type. There are many roughly chipped hand-axes from the site, and it is laid down by French authorities that the *coup-de-poing* does not occur in cave deposits later than the Aurignac stage. Without going into details, which would be useless without a large number of illustrations, it may be mentioned that many of the lesser known forms from Cissbury are practically identical with recognized Cave-types, though as a rule on a larger scale owing to the abundant local supply of large flint nodules.

One of the chief arguments in favour of a neolithic date for the Cissbury series is based on the fauna. The pits produced no remains of mammoth or rhinoceros, but the pleistocene fauna is by no means unrepresented, and it is misleading to say that only domestic species were found. The red deer still exists locally in Britain, but is known to date from palæolithic times, and is still not domesticated. *Bos primigenius* is another pleistocene species found at Cissbury, and goat, ox, sheep, pig, dog, horse, and Celtic Shorthorn certainly existed, but may or may not have been domesticated at that time. In any case, they were not confined to the Neolithic period, and must have developed from the wild species somewhere or other. It is now becoming clear that fauna is not by any means a true criterion of date; and were it not for the flint industry, one could be led far astray by the animal remains from La Micoque, Solutré, and the Mentone caves, to mention only a few well-known sites in France. It is quite possible that species were localized in the Cave period much in the same way as in modern Europe monkeys are confined to the Rock of Gibraltar, and red deer in Britain to one or two districts remote from civilization.

Other problems must be faced but do not appear so formidable now that stratification is being more closely studied and new horizons searched. The same difficulty with regard to surface-finds is being vigorously discussed in Lower Austria, and two of the leading authorities on Cave matters are in favour of a palæolithic date for a large and well-defined group. The definition of neolithic culture has always been a little uncertain, but this at least may be said: some surface-finds are certainly palæolithic, and a large proportion may be; nor, if neolithic culture implies a preponderance of polished tools, can Cissbury be classed as neolithic. Much discrimination will be required to reduce the mass of surface-finds to order, but enough has been said to caution collectors against the twin superstition that palæoliths are always stained and patinated, while worked flints on the surface and every unstained implement below it are by definition neolithic.

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Old Irish Plenishings: Castle Shane, Ardglass, Co. Down.

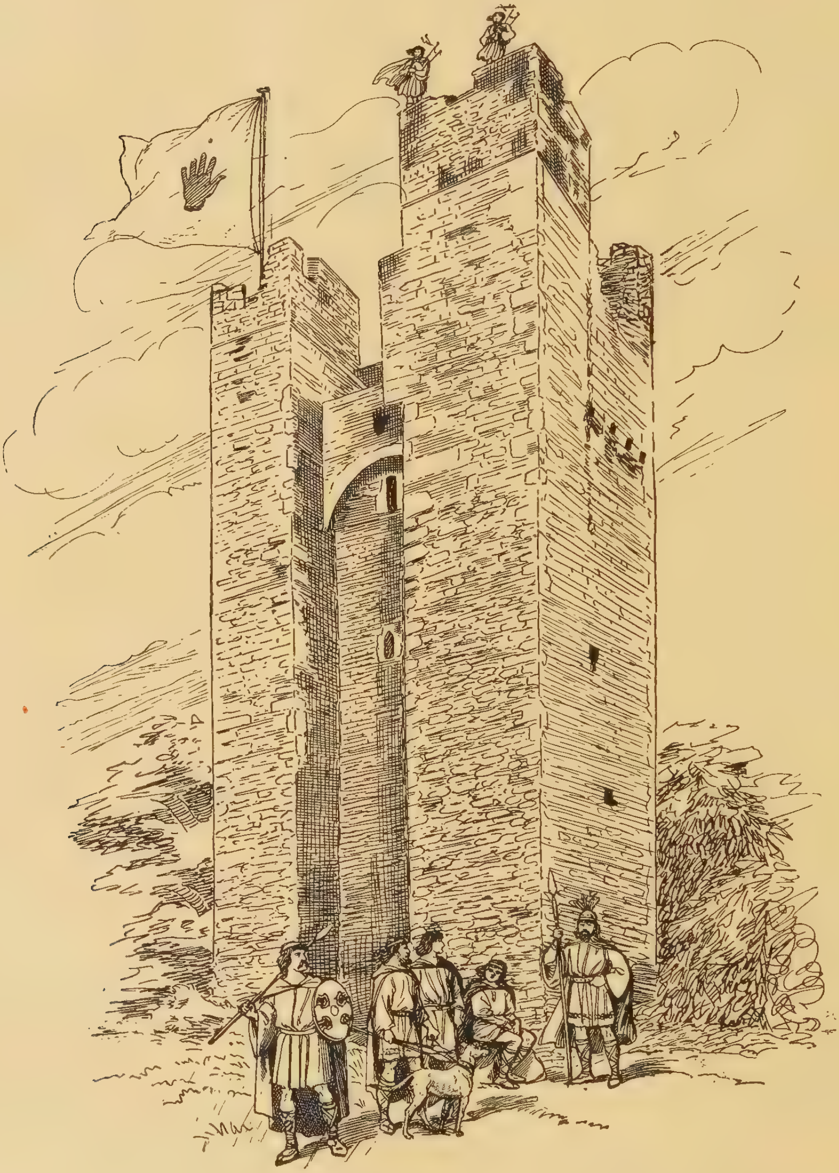
By Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A.

IN many respects Ulster is still the most Irish part of Ireland. That her old life was intensely Gaelic can be easily proven by language, customs, beliefs, and antiquarian remains. She is still not far removed from the old world of personal effort and individual art, so that it is comparatively easy to link the past with the present.

In almost every parish there is still a considerable fusion and overlapping. An Ulster boy can wield a flail as skilfully as he can ride a bicycle. Women at the spinning wheel can discuss aeroplanes. Hearth fires are common with crooks and chains; hinged toasters encircle them for crisping oat-cake. Evidences of this older life are still in constant use amongst us, and have not as yet been gathered into the Museum case. Reaping-hooks and scythes are as usual as harvest; the "churn" (the last bunch of corn cut) is preserved everywhere, suspended from the kitchen beam until the succeeding year's "churn" takes its place. Our older farmers' wives still have the linen woven in the end room of the house, from the flax grown on the farm and spun at the kitchen turf-fire.

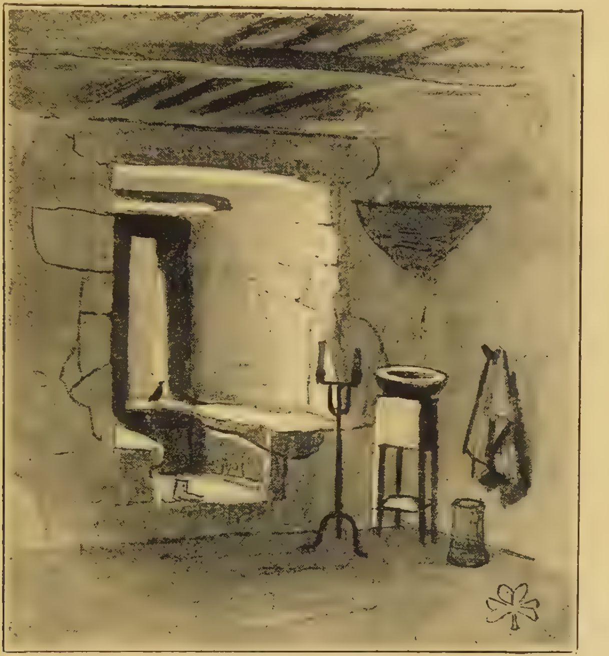
The smiths are still skilled at the anvil, capable of making any household or useful implement, from a pair of tongs to a fish-hook, though their craft is now rapidly being curtailed. To further show the general skill of the smith, and to what degree of perfection it was brought, I need only illustrate the doll's bed, 14 inches long, with springs and collapsible sides and ends, so that it would lie flat. Its graceful lines and chaste circles prove it to have been a work of love and relaxation after ordinary labour was over. This was made by a curly, black-locked, sinewy Gael for his little daughter Maurin, and calls up many happy memories. It dates from early in the eighteenth century.

Wooden and horn utensils are quite usual, but now rapidly being swept aside by

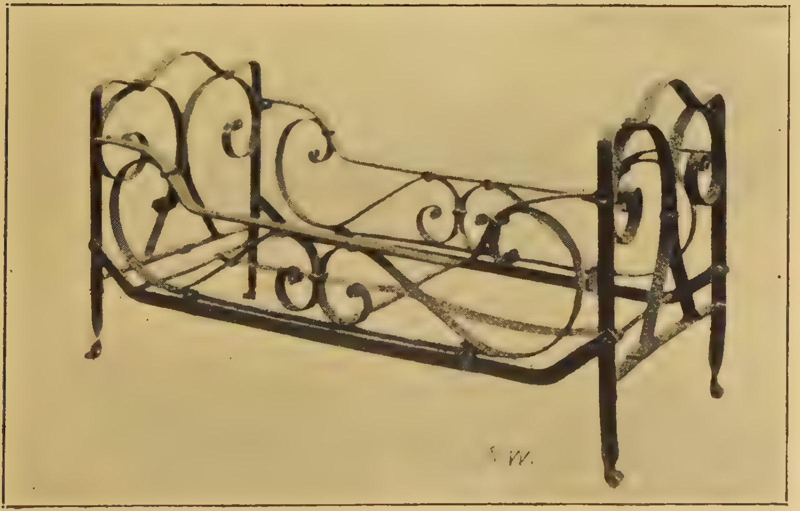


CASTLE SHANE, ARDGLASS.

japanned ware. It is not likely that the health and comeliness of the open fire will ever be superseded with us, as peat is a common fuel, and it disdains any contrivance resembling a stove. The wide, cheerful turf-fire cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience in a country-house. Around its almost perfect construction, what a crowd



CASTLE SHANE: WINDOW.

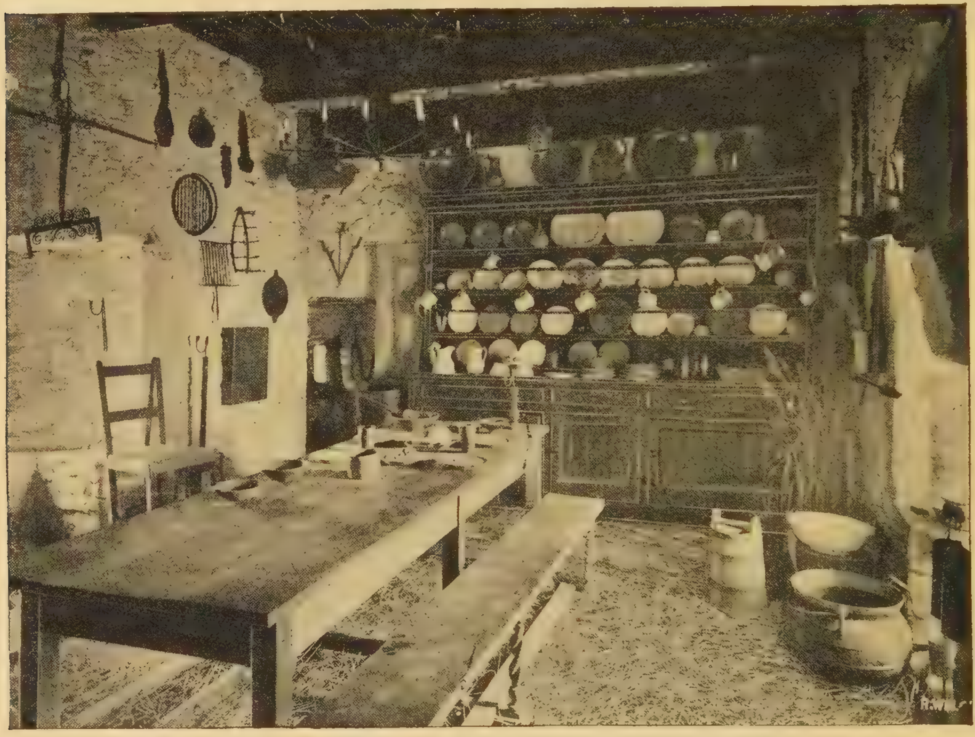


DOLL'S BED.

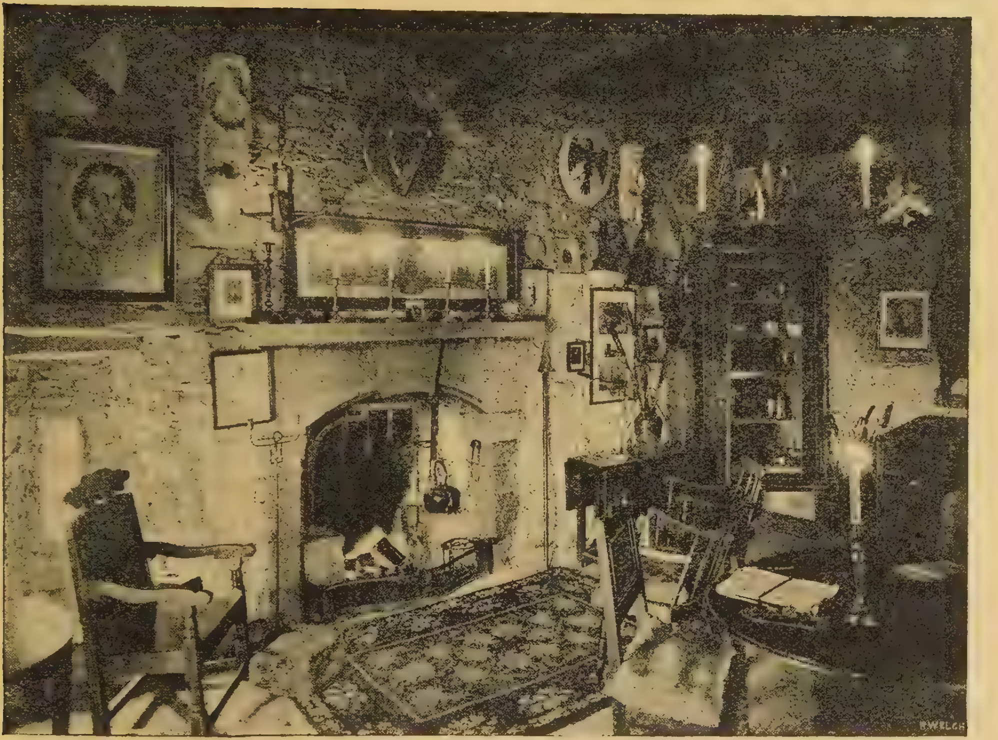
of iron and other contrivances necessary for the use of a family have gathered! With these this paper will largely deal.

In the guard-room and banqueting-hall of Castle Shane a large number of appliances made in Ulster on old Irish lines are preserved, many of them in constant use.

Castle Shane is a substantial and well-conserved stronghold, dating from the twelfth century, standing about 90 feet high above the ancient harbour of Ardglass (the green height), on the coast of County Down. It has four floors about 20 feet long by 15 feet wide, with several smaller chambers and the usual accessories of such a castle. The guard-room is a lofty chamber with a great, wide, open fireplace in constant use and around it are many smith-wrought iron utensils. In almost every case these articles exhibit some ornament or device of a pleasing nature, whilst a few are almost elaborately decorated. Spirals and whirls with heart-shaped devices are quite usual. Legs are flattened and then twisted, making quite a feature. In some, so lovely are the circles and spirals that one is driven to the conclusion that the ancient skill of the Gael, so redolent in the Bronze Age of our history, has even descended to our own time and never been totally lost. A tiny iron anvil, set in a small water-worn boulder that would fit between the legs of the smith, is also preserved. On it the smaller articles could be best wrought.


GUARD ROOM, CASTLE SHANE.

The making of this iron-ware dates from the sixteenth century until the present time. Of course there are a few of older date, as well as many bronze and stone implements from the earliest ages. There is quite a varied collection of wrought-iron, stone and wood, candle, rushlight, and wick-holders. They range from the simplest little cup

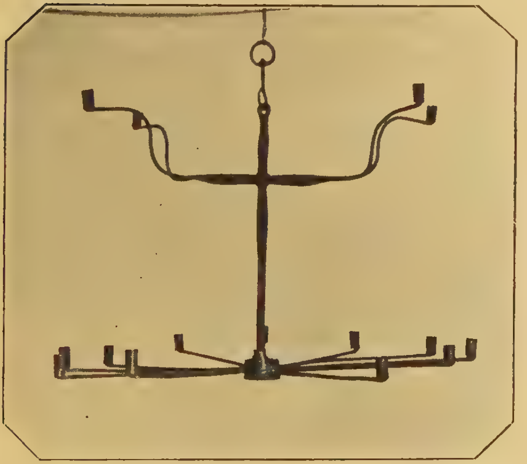


BANQUET HALL, CASTLE SHANE.

vessel of stone with lip to a sixteen-light altar candelabra. This latter is especially graceful, made by an Irish smith in the hard penal times when the Catholic worship was proscribed. It dates from about 1720, and is here shown. It swung in front of a simple altar in a "bohogue," or thatched shelter, that only covered the altar and the priest, the worshippers being out in the open. These were used within living memory, and from one of them this example came to Castle Shane. The cross shaft will be observed, with the arms waving up to hold two additional lights, whilst the whole swings around on its swivel chain for facility in lighting.

The two ancient, square, stone altar candleholders, still in use in the tiny chapel of the castle, date from Celtic times, probably the ninth or tenth century.

(*To be concluded.*)



SIXTEEN-LIGHT ALTAR CANDELABRA.

Chicksand Priory, Bedfordshire, before the Dissolution.

By R. A. H. Unthank.

ONE of the several hundred religious houses appropriated by the philogamous King Hal to provide money for his frequent loves and feasts was Chicksand Priory. Not that there was any good reason for its suppression, for the King's Commissioner had only the insubstantial suspicions of "one old beldame" on which to condemn the house. With its doom pre-determined in the national suppression, what need was there of further witnesses? The house was sold, with its demesne lands, to Richard Snow, the late convent's principal tenant, for the small sum of £810 11s. 8d.

The priory stands in a wide green park dotted with clumps of trees, beneath which cattle browse or chew the cud with all their wonted dreaminess of life. The foreground of the park is flat, but behind the priory, in the distance, the ground slopes gently upward, clothed with groves of pine, and oak, and hazel undergrowth. Past the front of the house a small stream flows, its cascade overhung with thick bushes of rhododendron where once stood the prior's mill. Gone, too, is the canons' half of the priory—it was a double one, for obedients of both sexes—also the church, notwithstanding it was the only place of worship for the parish and had existed before the priory was founded. Kitchens now breathe out their culinary odours where once the aroma of incense used to accompany the earnest voice of prayer.

In the year 1150 Payn de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, and Rohaise, his wife, relict of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, invited Gilbert of Sempringham to plant a daughter-house of canons and nuns of his new Order upon their pleasant, fertile fee in Chicksand, towards which they offered a rich endowment, sufficient to support, upon estimate, thirty canons and twice that number of nuns. The deed of conveyance, witnessed by the Archbishop of York and the Archdeacon [? of Bedford] Nicholas, amongst a host of others, made over to "the religious serving God under vows in the Church of Saint Mary of Chicksand" certain lands in Chicksand comprising mills, waters, meadow and pasture, wood and plain, beside the church; in Haynes a grange with 400 acres, Appelee wood (part excepted), the demesne coppice next the church, half a virgate [? 12½ acres] which Leofstan the wood-warden held, with his cottage; and Godric the carpenter for repairing the buildings of the monks, with his cottage, and the fourth part of a virgate; and the church also with its appurtenances: the mill at Willington with half a virgate of land adjacent and a dwelling-house; in Cople 20 acres of land, in Campton 3 virgates and whatever belongs to the same in wood, plain, meadows and pastures, to wit the full half of the demesne excepting its manor-house.* The Beauchamps' heir William, and his son Simon, confirmed the gift and added the churches of Cople, Keysoe (with temporalities also in both places) Stotfold, with its supplementary chapel of Astwick, and Linslade; the last just over the Buckinghamshire border.

Subsequently the Lady Rohaise resided with the nuns, and endeavoured the while to divert, both by fair means and foul, the interest of the Mandevilles from their own abbey foundation of Walden to her own favourite house of Chicksand. Nothing came, however, either of her solicitations or of her deep, frustrated scheme to intercept the corpse of her son, Geoffrey de Mandeville, on its way from Chester to Walden for interment, except the temporary deposit of the ashes of the wife of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, the heiress of the Mandevilles, at Chicksand, whilst Shouldham Priory was a-building. An allusion to the Countess Rohaise's presence at a General Chapter of the Order gives good ground to infer that she was one of the convent's first prioresses, which would be nothing more than we should expect, seeing that for founders and patrons the reward in those times was usual. Whether so or not, at least she was buried in the conventual chapter-house.

Limited space forbids us to dwell at length on the daily life of the Order. At Chicksand, as in the other houses of the Gilbertines, a prior and subprior ruled the canons; three prioresses of equal rank, but with a slight difference of executive authority, ruled the canonesses: the life was more ascetic than under Benedictine rules.

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* For full details of the conveyance *cf.* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vii. 950.

The women were of superior account in the convent; they kept the treasury as well as anything of price; theirs was the library. The canons acted more as their chaplains, servants, and stewards. Worship and study formed the occupation of the canons; farming, and in particular the rearing of sheep for the sake of the wool, made the daily round of the lay-brothers from sunrise to sunset. In the silent cloister of the men bearded figures sat intent at their books, clad in white cassock and cloak and hood, the last two lined with lambs' wool; high, knitted gaiters wrapped their legs, and red leather shoes, made at the grange, completed their outer attire. For both canons and lay-brothers, when engaged in manual labour, the scapular—a sort of big apron—displaced the cloak and hood.

Very little history is recoverable for the first hundred years of the priory's being. The founder of the Order, who was naturally its first master, came and went on his visitations twice or thrice in a year. Very eagerly his advent must have been awaited by a house young and zealous to get fresh inspiration and encouragement from the example of Gilbert's humble and saintly life. For the prior, cellarer, and scrutators who went, as well as the prioresses, annually at Rogation-tide to the General Chapter at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, there was little excitement to be had on the way; the rules of the Order were too severe: the sexes might not even travel together, nor could they put up for the night anywhere but at a hostel of their own Order.

On one occasion the house had the honour of entertaining Archbishop Thomas à Becket when he was a fugitive. Becket had just refused to yield his clergy to the judgment of civil courts; consequently, to vent his chagrin on his own familiar counsellor, Henry II. preferred an unwarranted charge against the Archbishop through the agency of John the Marshal. The issue was a foregone conclusion, and Becket refused to acknowledge the prejudiced verdict. With Gilbertine brother only attending him, he fled in fear of his life, passing from priory to priory of the Gilbertines until he could quit English soil. Chicksand lay in his path from Lincoln to the Kentish coast, and the house received the Church's champion gladly. Stealing silently in, disguised in the short, grey cloak of a lay-brother, betwixt the hours of Lauds and Prime, he was led into the unsuspected retirement of the farmery till night should again fall. He got safely out of the country, but in the end, as everyone knows, his inflexible resolution earned his martyrdom. In the ensuing interdict the canons and nuns who had sheltered "the clergy's love" when he was a fugitive were still allowed to recite their services, only in penitential plainness, if and when all seculars were excluded. Thus was their duty and devotion rewarded.

In 1188 the Order was bereft of its founder, the centenarian master passing away shortly after giving his farewell benediction to all his kneeling and weeping assembled priors. Thirteen years later, the abbots of Bury and Warden (the latter of a large Cistercian monastery scarce five miles distant from Chicksand Priory, and connected therewith by a subterranean passage, as has not long since been discovered) were despatched to Rome, with letters from the King and Archbishop expressing the universal request for Gilbert's canonization. An inquisition was ordered, preceded by a three days' fast. Doubtless the Chicksand community had testimony to present as to Gilbert's good deeds or miracles. The evidence was forwarded to Rome, and the canonization decreed on January 11, 1202. But February 4 was the day appointed to be observed as his feast, being the anniversary of his death. The translation and elevation of St. Gilbert's ashes were duly performed later, in the presence on each occasion of a numerous and noble company, and annually on the anniversaries solemn processions perambulated every Gilbertine cloister; none of the brethren or sisters were too aged or infirm to be excused doing honour to the saint.

The foundation, or ordination, of vicarages in the thirteenth century affected four out of the six rectories in the advowson of the priory. Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, was the pioneer in that diocese to promote reform. The Church of Haynes was the first of Chicksand's rectories to fall under the new régime, its new vicar being entitled to all altarage, except flax, on condition of paying to the prior a composition of 15s. He was to be allowed, also, the small tithes both from the lord's demesne and from the entire parish, as well as tenths of pannage and of the lord's park. The prior, however, was bound to provide a parsonage for the vicar, and to sustain all the charges of the church. This he could well afford to do and yet retain a fair margin of profit; for "the whole church was worth twelve marks," while he only had to pay the vicar a stipend of four. The scheme was soon extended to Stotfold, Cople, and Keysoe, each on similar terms proportionate to their total value. The convent, however, retained the right to present to the livings, and from time to time we find the vicars have names corresponding with the villages in which the convent had property or were the evident descendants of benefactors, showing that in Shakespeare's days "preferment by letter and affection" was no novelty.

The Gilbertines being a purely English Order, and therefore paying no "apports" out of the country to foreign centres, brought them high favour with the Crown, and made the King's protection more easily obtainable. "Protection" was first granted to them by Henry II., by which their wood and field were safe, their meadows and pastures, waters, fishponds, roads, and ways; the King's justiciars, sheriffs, and all others of his servants were to protect the Gilbertines' property as though it were the King's own. Wherever the canons went they were secure from molestation, and their habit franked them from all tolls whether on land or sea. The same charter allowed them to establish their own manor courts, receive the fines therefrom, and set up gallows for the hanging of thieves and malefactors; nor had they to do castle-guard, or "works at castles, bridges, parks, ramparts, and dykes," or to find timber for the same from their coppices. "They were exempt from attendance at the sheriffs' courts of shire and hundred, and could only be summoned to plead before the King's chief justices." This protection was ratified by succeeding sovereigns, and a similar charter protecting life and property, safe-conduct on travel, and their spiritual privileges against civil encroachment, was granted by the Popes; but in either case, if these protections were not paid for in ready cash, refusal to supply the customary or any extraordinary tributes when they were called for would have endangered their continuance.

In the middle of the thirteenth century a local shortage of crops year after year, and the consequent inability of tenants to pay their rents, brought considerable anxiety and distress upon the house; but the exemplary readiness of Gilbertine sister convents to share the unfortunate one's burdens soon helped Chicksand out of her difficulty: fifty-two of the nuns and ten lay-brothers were welcomed to other houses until such time as God might be pleased to send better harvests. Recovery was slow, very slow, and in 1279 the Statute of Mortmain further tended to diminish their means of return to a condition of prosperity. Nevertheless, events proved that the measure was not so great a check as had been intended.

In the great wool-growing industry of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Gilbertine communities played a very considerable part. Earlier than this Richard I., on the occasion of his falling into the hands of the Duke of Austria, seized the wool of the whole Order to help to raise his ransom. But the pastures of the Fens and of East Anglia, in which the Gilbertine houses were situated, were not so favourable to the production of a good fleece as the hills and downs of the South and West. In a survey of the wool trade made by a Florentine merchant about the year 1280, we are told that Chicksand was able to grow twelve sacks a year—that is to say, 4,368 pounds;* but the sister houses of Malton, Watton, and St. Catherine's, Lincoln, each trebled this quantity, besides making better prices. The best quality of fleece at Chicksand fetched 16 marks a sack; the middle quality, 9 marks. The inferior is not quoted, but the prices held about the mean for the Order, though, as has just been said, they did not rule so high as in the south and west country.

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* Meaning the yield of 1,248 sheep.

The principles of the Order being opposed to the holding of fairs at their manors, the canons attended the neighbouring markets to meet the buyers from Florence and Flanders; otherwise, to export their wool, they would have had to pay a duty of 6s. 8d. on every sack. The Order was, however, relieved from the impost by Parliament in 1371. As early as 1208, and quite probably before, Flemish merchants trafficked with the convent, for one Andrew Newelen gave "three Flemish cloaks to have the King's request [*i.e.*, mediation or interposal] for performance of an agreement" made between himself and the prior. Since the Sovereign can violate no law, not even a Corrupt Practices Act could have deterred unprincipled John from accepting a bribe.

In 1285 the grant of free warren "in all their demesne lands in Chicksand, Hawnes, Hoghton, and Meperdeshal," was extended to the priory. It probably proved of greater service to the convent's visitors than to the canons themselves, for violent or exciting recreations were proscribed by the rule, and the spoils of the chase were a luxury scarce known even in the infirmary.

In 1290 Richard le Rus left to the prior and convent one and a half acres of land, and two and a half acres of wood in Cople.

The following year the Pope granted a "relaxation of one year and forty days of penance to all penitents" visiting their votive chapel of S. Thomas the Martyr in Mepershall.

Hitherto no regular taxation had been particularly levied on the clergy by the Crown; but the Popes in the thirteenth century began to demand, in imitation of feudal lordship, from every church benefice, a fine of the first year's income from every new incumbent, and an annual tax of one-tenth of the income of the benefice. The accumulation of lands by the religious detracted from the dues which would otherwise have been payable to the Crown, hence the Popes, to reconcile the Kings, occasionally offered them the tenths. A fresh assessment of all ecclesiastical property was made in 1291, the King having it in his mind to collect the tenths into his own treasury annually instead of at the Pope's pleasure. The income of the priory at that time stood at £124 15s. 5¾d. Not a tenth but one-half of their yearly income was wrung from the clergy in 1297, when Edward I. was in desperate straits for money to carry on his wars. In 1294 he had gathered the tenth expressly for an expedition to the Holy Land; in 1297 he was engaged first with the Welsh, then with the Scots, and then again with the French, until his exchequer was completely drained: no wonder, then, that he resorted to violent measures at the risk of his popularity—"taxed the towns, seized the wool of the merchants, and ordered his servants to levy supplies by force."

Nicholas de Hoo became the priory's next benefactor (1301), twelve acres of land in Mepershall being alienated into mortmain, while his heir, three years later, added three acres more. "Divers parcels of land," at the same time, fell to the prior and convent in Stotfold and its hamlet of Astwick,* while twenty-one acres of land were bequeathed to the convent, distributed over the parishes of Houghton, Cople (Beds), and Tadlow (Bucks). Short of two years later came another little windfall, through Robert Doket of Wilshamstede, of forty acres of land in Haugnes, which were "of the fee of the prior." Despite all this good-fortune the exactions of the State and the Pope had so crippled the finances of the house that the prior was forced to begin to borrow. The prior of the Austin canons' house at Newnham, Bedford, lent him a hundred marks.

Whether any canon of Chicksand ever rose to be Master of the Order is not known, but John de Camelton who was Prior of Sempringham at the beginning of the fourteenth century, by his surname seems to leave no room for doubt that he served

* 1306. Licence for alienation in mortmain . . . of divers parcels of land in Stotfold, by Robert Godefroy of Stotfold, Walter le Clerk of Stotfold, William de Bedeford, Alan, son of Catherine, Peter Ode, Richard Freysel, Richard Auncel, William Poy, Simon Ode of Stotfold, John Baynel, Robert, son of John le Frere, Geoffrey Setun, John Leman; and by William Fraunceys, of 2s. 6d. rent there and in Estwyk, by Henry Elys of a messuage, a toft, and 3s. rent in Estwyk, Walter Cusyn of a messuage and 6 acres of land in Hoghton by Bedeford, Geoffry Hodyna of 2 acres of land in Coupol, Walter del Hoo of 3 acres of land in Meperdeshale, Geoffrey le Moyne of Tadelawe [co. Bucks] of 13 acres of land in Tadelawe (Pat. Roll., 25 Ed. I.).

his noviciate and some after years in the Chicksand Convent. It is noteworthy that he not only began the building of the new church at Sempringham, but was also present at the General Council at Vienna, which, under Clement V., dissolved the Orders of Templars.

The obligation of providing corrodies—*i.e.*, board, lodging, and comforts to superannuated servants of the King's household, or of patrons, was actively resented by some religious houses. In 1310 Agnes Capon, who had "served the King and the King's late father with the necessaries of life," was sent down to be kept for the rest of her days; presumably the nuns received her without demonstrating any vexation. The same year there was a call upon the house to take its share in providing victuals and transport for the Scottish War. Three years later a "loan" amounting to one-third of its annual income was demanded for the same purpose, while only two years later again double that amount was expected.

A debt of 600 marks was acknowledged to the prior by John de Merynge in 1314, who in default of settlement had lands in the counties of Bedford and Nottingham which might be distrained upon; doubtless he was a merchant doing business with the priory, but nothing more is known about him. Three years later a second manor in Chicksand was given to the priory by John Blundel; the augmentation of the tenth thereupon proclaims it to have been a very acceptable acquisition.

In 1318 the priory compounded with the Crown for a licence to acquire lands and rents in mortmain to the value of 25 marks a year. The first property to fall into them under the new bargain consisted of a messuage in Cambridge held of the prior of Tremhale, worth 5s. a year; this came to them through John Blundel, parson of the neighbouring church of Clifton, and, doubtless, the son of the benefactor of that name just alluded to.

(*To be concluded.*)

Ilchester.

By E. H. Binney, M.A.

(*Concluded from p.* 68.)

HITHERTO we have been concerned chiefly with the history of Ilchester and the persons connected with it, but no less interest attaches to the attempt to trace the sites of quarters and buildings that have long disappeared. The streets that are mentioned in ancient documents are there to-day: two, "Shire Path Lane" and "Yard Lane," that are marked in Stukeley's Plan, have gone, and we do not know what others there may have been. Stukeley's Plan represents Ilchester as it was in 1723; he and all subsequent writers have taken it to be correct for Ilchester, as it was several centuries earlier, but this is probably a mistake. Leland, Camden, and Gerard, all long before Stukeley's time, agree in saying that it was formerly a large place—*i.e.*, much larger than it was in their time, and so probably much larger than the enclosure of Stukeley's wall, which is hardly double the present diminutive size of the town. There must have been more of the town somewhere. Leland evidently saw abundant ruins, looking as if the outlying parts had been violently destroyed; these ruins were hardly out of sight a century later, when Gerard definitely places them to the south and east. Stukeley himself confirms this when he says he was told that "the suburbs extended southward, especially on Yeovil Road." Buckler gives the measurements of spaces of ground to the south of the town, raised some 3 feet above the level of the fields surrounding, which he took to be military works, and thought too level and symmetrical to be the site of Stukeley's suburbs. I think he was mistaken. Enough time has probably elapsed to allow the older irregularities to be worn down, and the general elevation is just what one might expect on the site of an old inhabited area. They certainly do not appear to be the remains of fortifications.

Another quarter in which there were probably buildings is the large field west of the town called Great Yard, where there are many irregularities of the surface; some so well marked as to be entered on the 25-inch Ordnance Map as "Remains of Intrenchments," which they probably are, others less definite, and here and there isolated depressions. To the east of the field is a shallow ditch, running for some 50 yards nearly north and south, which I take to be part of what appears in Stukeley's Plan, and is assigned by him to the Civil War. The other "intrenchments" are probably what Phelps supposed to be a Roman camp, but on such a low-lying site it is out of the question. The ditches, when perfect, must have been, and intended to be, filled with water at ordinary times. They must therefore have been mediæval, and as their shape suggests a moated enclosure, I would suggest that this may be the site of the Manor-House of "Yard." This manor is several times referred to in documents, and there would be a manor-house which would probably be a moated building at the dates supposed (fourteenth century). We may be fairly certain that the house stood somewhere in Great Yard or the adjacent field to the south, called Long Yard. I have also come across a local belief that the area within the circular trench is the site of the old gaol, but I do not think it can be reconciled with the definite evidence for its position provided by one of the Almshouse Deeds.

Other depressions in the surface of the field suggest the sites of old buildings. The river-bed for about 400 yards below the bridge is littered with pieces of loose stone like the débris of buildings, and on the left (south) bank of the river, nearly opposite the end of the garden wall on the Northover side, I found that for 10 yards or more the upper layer of earth in the section of the river bank for a depth of 4 feet is much darker than elsewhere, and full of pieces of the local building stone embedded at random, as well as pieces of pottery of rough make, both red and black ware. There are other plain indications of buildings elsewhere, and I believe that mediæval Ilchester extended over the greater part, if not the whole, of the field. Stukeley's wall, therefore, cannot represent the wall that enclosed Ilchester at the time of its greatest extent. It is quite possible that what he saw was the Royalist wall and ditch, the Roman finds in it being, if genuine, accidental. Ilchester was already "in marvellous decay" a century before the Civil War, and the Royalist town would already be as small as in 1723. This would allow some eighty odd years for the earthworks to lose their freshness before Stukeley saw them. It may be said that he speaks of Royalist earthworks in Great Yard, but it is just on this side that his wall, on his own showing, was most shadowy. "The ditch on the north-west side is become a road, called Yard Lane," he says, which means that he found no ditch there at all, but assumed that there had once been one. On the other sides of the town there are *faint* traces still to be seen of the line of Stukeley's ditch, and I have confirmed Buckler's statement that the ground within this line is perceptibly higher than that outside it.

Of particular buildings the churches of Ilchester claim our first attention. Their number has been much exaggerated, but there is good authority for the existence of six.

1. *St. Andrew* is mentioned in Domesday, and nowhere else, as an Ilchester church. I have no doubt it is the present St. Andrew's at Northover, or its predecessor. Northover is not mentioned at all in Domesday, and was evidently reckoned as part of Ilchester, as other documents suggest.

2. *St. Mary Major* is the present church. It has been fully described by Buckler and elsewhere.

3. *St. Mary Minor* was wrongly identified by Stukeley with the chapel on the bridge. Its real position was just above the bridge, on the south bank of the river, where it is marked in the Ordnance Map.*

4. *St. Michael* is described by Leland as a "Chapelle or Church," over a "stone gate archid and voltid," and as an ancient building. He does not say where it stood, but it was evidently over one of the town gates. Dr. Hayman suggests that it was over the North Gate, on the analogy of St. Michael's at Oxford. The patrons were the abbott and convent of Athelney.†

5. *St. John* was annexed to St. Mary Major, with St. Mary Minor, for lack of

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* Buckler, Almshouse Deeds, No. 30.

† Collinson.

revenue, in 1502. The last rector was John Chaundeler. Its site is unknown, unless it was the Friary Church in the south-west corner of the town, which seems to me probable. Collinson describes the remains of the latter as having been imposing in his time; Gerard speaks of its fine bell-tower; it must have been rather a large church for the use of friars—preaching friars, not monks—alone. As a parish church St. John's was extinct more than thirty years before the dissolution of the religious houses, but no name is recorded of the dedication saint of the Friary Church, as would probably be the case if it was not St. John's. Leland saw "four paroche churches," of which one was in use, two still standing, or rather the "tokens" of them, and the fourth "clean in ruin." He mentions the Friary as existing "a late"—*i.e.*, it had become extinct probably before the dissolution by force had begun—and he would not be likely to overlook its church. It must have been one of those whereof the "tokens" were still standing, St. Mary Minor being the other. These two had been out of use for less than forty years when he visited Ilchester, and were probably still fairly complete. In fact, considerable "tokens" of the Friary Church were still standing in Collinson's time, and so *a fortiori* 250 years earlier.

6. *St. Peter* was a chapel to St. John.* Its site is not known with certainty, but was probably near the cross of St. Peter, and that was near the south gate.† The church was probably somewhere near the present Rectory. I imagine it to be the fourth of Leland's churches, described as "clean in ruin."

Besides these churches there were certainly two, and perhaps three, chapels. The "Free Chapel," formerly the chapel of the nunnery, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was at the river side, just below the bridge.‡ The last incumbent was George Carew, who was receiving a pension in 1555, seven years after its extinction.§

The unnamed chapel on the bridge, which Stukeley wrongly calls Little St. Mary's, is first mentioned by Leland. It could not have been St. Michael's, which he mentions separately, and as remarkable for another reason. He says plainly that it was a "little house of stone," at one side of the middle of the bridge, not over the roadway. Gerard's words are no less clear and to the same effect. He says it was built for use as a prison chapel, having but the width of the road between it and the prison opposite.

The evidence for a third chapel is very doubtful. Collinson speaks of there having been "a house of lepers with a chapel adjoining to it"; but he is quoting from Tanner, whose authority refers to a house of lepers, but says nothing about a chapel.

On the northern side, near the traditional site of the Castle, stone coffins have been found, some before Stukeley's visit, others in the nineteenth century. I have seen one of these there. It looks as if there had been a place of burial there, and for persons of some importance. Perhaps there was a church or chapel attached to the Castle, as otherwise the burials would surely have taken place elsewhere; but if so there appears to be no record of it whatever. All the recorded churches and chapels have been accounted for.

Some rather conflicting statements have been made about Ilchester bridge. The present one has seven rounded arches, with a solid block of masonry in the middle, of greater width than the rest of the bridge, three arches on the south side, four on the north. It is first mentioned in 1369,* after which the following definite statements are made about it:

1. Leland (say 1540) says it was a stone bridge of seven arches, with two little houses of stone upon it.

2. Gerard (1633) says it was "fairly built," and confirms the "houses" mentioned by Leland.

3. Stukeley (1723) says nothing about its structure, but mentions "an old chapel" upon it. He does not mention the other building, which had presumably disappeared; yet there is some indication of it on his plan.

4. Collinson (1791) says it is "a stone bridge of two large arches. The old bridge was constructed of seven arches," and refers to Leland as his authority.

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* Collinson. † Buckler, Almshouse Deeds, No. 94. ‡ Leland. § Tanner.

* Buckler, Almshouse Deeds, No. 61.

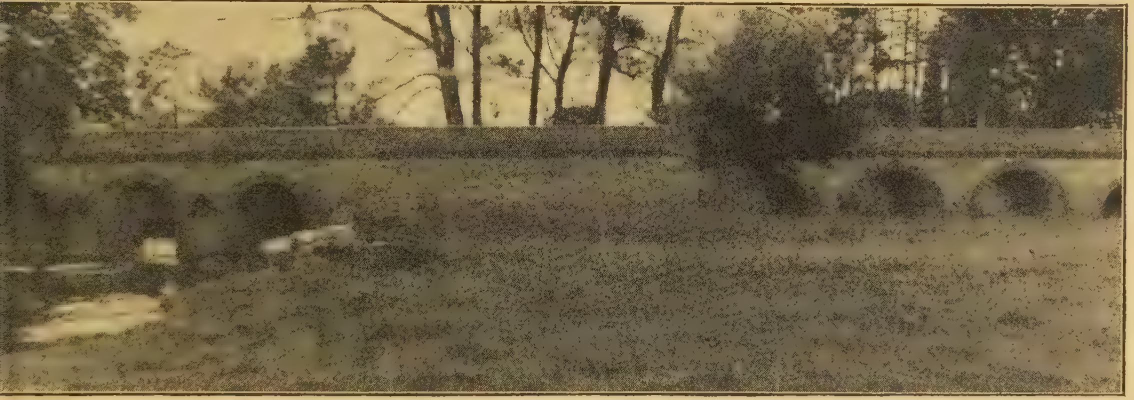
5. Phelps (1836) speaks of the bridge having six arches, and "exhibiting traces of Roman work."

6. Hugo (1865) says it was built "about forty years ago."

7. Buckler (1866) (p. 176) says it was built in 1809 to replace "one narrow and inconvenient."

8. Barrett (1894), who is probably following Buckler, says it was built "in the early years of the present century."

There was therefore a bridge at least as early as 1369. The one that Gerard saw was no doubt the same as Leland's. In the ninety years between Gerard and Stukeley the Civil War intervened, when the bridge may have been broken down to defend the place. If so, perhaps the "gaol" upon it disappeared in the rebuilding, though the chapel remained, and it was probably rebuilt on the same plan. By Collinson's time, sixty-eight years later, another alteration must have been made, or he would have mentioned the chapel as still standing. Still, it seems odd that they should have rebuilt it with only two arches, requiring a rather wide span on each side of the island, and then in the nineteenth century gone back to the old seven-arch plan. I wonder whether Collinson was mistaken. Did he judge only from the top of the bridge? There are few spots from which a fair side view can be obtained, and only one from which all seven arches can be seen at once, in the field above it. Nothing would be easier than to make such a mistake; I had myself been over the bridge dozens of times without noticing the number of arches. Phelps no doubt missed one of the arches in this way; the bridge he saw *must* have been the modern one. Hugo, Buckler, and Barrett are probably correct enough in substance, but the present bridge was probably rebuilt in 1809, not really new. The site of the old "houses of stone" is still marked by the blank piece in the middle of greater width. Why should it have been kept there if they were building an entirely new bridge? As to the "traces of Roman work" alleged by Phelps, I have been over the bridge, above it, below it, and underneath it, and have looked for them in vain. I believe the present bridge to be substantially that of Leland, though several times rebuilt.



ILCHESTER: THE BRIDGE.

There appear at one time to have been as many as three mills at Ilchester: two belonged to William Dacus (1220), as has been mentioned, of which one was probably the same as Richard Toclive's. In 1349 we find mention of "the New Mill."* Stukeley marked upon his plan "the New Mill" in 1723, which is most likely the same, or another on the same site, for such names have a way of persisting even when things are no longer new,† so that it may have been centuries old, and even in 1349 may have been pretty old. I think it was probably one of the two mills belonging to William Dacus, the other being on the site of the present "Northover" Mill. No mill is mentioned at Ilchester in Domesday, though mills at Limington and Draycot, a little higher up, are entered. The New Mill of Stukeley, and the millstream to feed it, are both gone, the mill early in the nineteenth century,* the millstream filled up later by the drainage authority. Faint traces remain of their sites, including a stone-flagged path to the mill. The third mill was one mentioned in 1486 as "lately built" "on the east side of the Almshouse,"† which, from its position, could not have been a water-mill; it must have been a windmill, but nothing further is recorded about it.

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* Buckler, Almshouse Deeds, No. 37.

† *E.g.*, New College, Oxford, the New River, etc.

There have been at Ilchester certainly three different gaols; the earliest somewhere west of the market-place,‡ a later one on the bridge, the third and last, pulled down in 1843,§ on the Northover side of the river, below the bridge. The earliest is mentioned as far back as the Pipe Roll for 1166-7,‖ where the Sheriff claims 100 shillings for work done upon it—a large sum, and perhaps for its first building: there is a later claim of 3 shillings for repairs to it. The Deeds of 1429 suggest that it had gone out of use before 1400, and the "common gaol" of Leland and Gerard would presumably date from about that time. Their words leave no doubt whatever that it was on the bridge itself, not on the Northover bank, as Collinson seems to have thought. It had gone out of use by Gerard's time, and he does not say where the new one was, but it was no doubt on the Northover side, where Stukeley and Collinson speak of it as on the site of a traditional Castle, for which I can find no other authority. Collinson speaks of the ancient gaol as standing "near the old town wall eastward from the church," which appears to be based on tradition, and is contradicted by the Deeds; and he says nothing about the gaol on the bridge, which he must have misunderstood.

The site of the Friary is fixed with certainty by Stukeley's plan, and confirmed by Gerard's description, though its buildings extended further northwards than he shows, since its east gate was opposite the original Almshouse.* Again, "Venella, called Abbey Lane" (now Almshouse Lane) is "nearly opposite the house of the Preaching Friars," in a deed of 1424. In Stukeley's plan the lane runs straight from West Street to the Yeovil Road, and its original course is still marked by the continuation of its high southern wall towards the Rectory; but its eastern end was diverted northwards so as to meet the Limington Road about fifty years before Buckler's time, when the buildings near the Borough Green were removed.† In the Almshouse Deeds Chepestrete is the present Church Street; West Street (the Fosse Way) is also called High Street; the end of the Limington Road is "the King's highway (*regia via*) opposite the Church of the Blessed Mary." "La Lane" of one of the earliest deeds‡ is perhaps the same as "the road which leads towards the New Mill" of No. 37, probably what is now Back Lane, or Free Street. "Shire Path Lane," of Stukeley's map, is said by Buckler to have disappeared "some 50 years ago," *i.e.*, about 1816.

Torrell's Court appears to have been a house of some importance, standing in Gerard's time opposite one end of the Friary, the Almshouse being opposite the other. This would place it on the grounds of the present manor-house, possibly on the same site, as is suggested by the Almshouse Deed No. 81 (1396), conveying to Robert Veel a messuage "opposite the Mansion called Torellys Court"; for it seems likely that these were the premises afterwards rebuilt by him to serve as the Almshouses. According to Barrett the present manor-house is on the site of an older one, which might well have been Torrell's Court. He does not give his authority, but dates the present house from the early seventeenth century, when Torrell's Court was seen by Gerard. The manor-house is "Mr. Lockyer's house" mentioned by Stukeley, and in the cellars I have seen the "subterranean arches" upon which he says it is built. It contains some fine oak-panelling, and according to Buckler was formerly much larger, having had two eastern gables pulled down "many years ago."

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* Buckler.

† Buckler, Almshouse Deeds, Nos. 141, 142.

‡ Buckler, Almshouse Deeds, Nos. 129, 130 (1429), in which it is said to have been there "of old."

§ Buckler, p. 191.

‖ Quoted in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, iii. 183.

* Buckler, Almshouse Deeds, No. 120 and others.

† Buckler.

‡ No. 3.

Lastly, both Gerard and Collinson speak of an underground passage leading from the friary; according to the latter it went to the nunnery. Mr. Bates-Harbin, the editor of Gerard's account, is sceptical about it; and certainly stories of underground passages grow freely about such places: but perhaps this one is not baseless. The two accounts are quite independent. Collinson writes as if he had seen it or heard of it at first hand: Gerard had evidently not seen it, but was told about it by his "good friend Mr. Dawe," who took up the stones from it when building his new house. He gives no romantic theory about it, but the details are precise. Perhaps it was, as Barrett suggested, a sewer, but it seems fairly certain that it really existed.

At the Sign of the Owl.

GIVING evidence before the Royal Commission on Public Records, on February 20, Dr. R. R. Sharpe, the Records Clerk to the City Corporation, said there was always a large quantity of records at the Guildhall which had never been examined. He wished he could think there was an intention to have them examined. Professor Wallace had been worrying him about searching for possible Shakespeare records. There was a considerable quantity of sixteenth-century records. The Mayor's Court records, which Professor Wallace was going to consult, went back to the thirteenth century, but nobody could read them.

In reply to questions by the Chairman, Sir Frederick Pollock, Dr. Sharpe spoke plainly as to the City's neglect of these records. He said that he had wanted to train a man to read them, but could get no help, though he had called the attention of the City authorities to the need for assistance "almost *ad nauseam*." He had gone through and had indexed about 40,000 deeds. That index, he said, was extremely valuable, "but nobody outside the Guildhall knew anything about it, and the authorities would not print it." Finally, Dr. Sharpe said that he was leaving the position, and he wanted to see the new man "well into the saddle" before he left. Five or six hundred pounds a year spent continuously would be sufficient to do the work properly. Every German provincial town spent more on looking after its public records than London did.

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Dr. Sharpe has held the office of Records Clerk to the Corporation of London since 1876, and is shortly retiring on a pension. His invaluable Calendars of the Letter-Books of the City of London are well known to antiquaries.

⁂

The *Standard* of February 24 had a long and interesting account of an interview with a responsible official of the City Records department. That journal's representative was told that it was only last year that a new charter closet had been finished for the holding of the ancient charters, many of which bore the signatures of historical personages, but were in an extremely dilapidated condition. "Even after the new chambers were built," he said, "it was found that the temperature of the strong room in the Town Clerk's department was often too high, and damage was caused to the bindings of the volumes. We have also been collecting parish records from all the churches and old public buildings where such existed. They were brought here in cartloads, and were in such a state that disinfectants had to be used before they could be handled. Many of these records related to the Great Plague of London, and were written about that time in beautiful handwriting. These have not been indexed or catalogued yet, and it will take many years before the work is accomplished."

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It is not surprising to learn that many documents have been irretrievably lost, for it is only now that the Record Office at the Guildhall is beginning to see a way out of the unutterable chaos which threatened to overwhelm it half a century ago. So late as the year 1869 the Library Committee sent a resolution to the Court of Common Council pointing out the danger which overshadowed the valuable papers buried in the vaults. The appeal emphasized the fact that "there are among the records of the Corporation in the custody of the Town Clerk manuscripts of great historical interest and importance which it is desirable should be rescued from the oblivion to which they are at present consigned."

* * *

An inventory of the treasures was determined on, and the result showed that even where charters had been translated the interpretations were in many instances wrong, and in other cases no trace of the original documents was to be found. The record-room was a vaulted chamber beneath the Council apartment, and when an examination was made the results somewhat appalled the investigators. Vast quantities of original papers and documents relating to the Mayor's Court, Proceedings under Writs of Dower, etc., were lying rotting in damp corners. Papers bearing royal signatures were full of vermin, and lay huddled among others, mildewed and decaying. There were several hundred rolls of inventories of orphans' effects, Old Bailey Sessions, London Sessions, Southwark Sessions, presentations from the Borough of Southwark, documents relating to the poll-tax, papers dealing with ward assessments of 1660, a large quantity of original documents submitted to the Courts of Aldermen, and a great number of Corporation books, including nine draft minute-books of committees and Courts of the Corporation. In a large iron chest were found, in a state of disorder, bundles of deeds, copies of wills and marriage settlements, many of the former being apparently the title-deeds of property purchased by the Corporation. These were not listed in any of the preserved records, and the report of the investigators stated emphatically that "the foregoing evinces so much laxity in the preservation of these valuable documents that we feel it our duty to call attention to the state of affairs." Other receptacles of records were found in still worse condition. Things have no doubt greatly improved since the investigation was made; but it is also certain that comparatively little has been done to overhaul and sort and index, and so make known, the contents of these masses of documents. The City Corporation would be well advised to enlarge their expenditure in this direction for at least a few years so that some systematic and well-directed effort may be made to supplement Dr. Sharpe's splendid work on the Letter-Books, and to ascertain and index the contents of their valuable records.

* * *

I note with much regret the death, on March 2, at the age of eighty-one, of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, the well-known Northumberland historian and antiquary. His massive work on *Italy and her Invaders*, in eight volumes, the first of which appeared in 1880, and his *Letters of Cassiodorus*, 1886; *Dynasty of Theodosius*, 1889, and other books, have established his reputation as a scholarly and laborious historian. He was of Quaker family, and continued all his life an active member of the Society of Friends.

* * *

The late Earl of Crawford has left his Philatelic Library to the British Museum. It is rumoured that the other famous collections of Haigh Hall are about to be disposed of. If so, the disposal, if by auction, will form one of the most interesting sales of modern times. The grandfather of the present Earl of Crawford, the author of *Lives of the Lindsays*, first began the building up of the great library at his seat, Haigh, near Wigan. In fifty years his stores grew so vast that the famous sales in 1887 and 1889, a few years after his death, did not deplete them. At these dispersals 3,254 lots realized £26,397 14s. The son of this great collector, the Earl of Crawford, who died in January last, inherited his father's tastes and resumed his work, and the library he left, which is reported as about to be sold, still surpasses in value and extent any of the private libraries in this country. This is true even although the valuable manuscript section of it was sold some years ago to Mrs. Rylands, of Manchester, and is now in the Rylands Library there.

We have reason to believe, says the *Morning Post*, March 3, that in the event of the collection being sent to the auction-room, the trustees of that library, as well as of the British Museum and of the various University libraries, will be given an opportunity of acquiring by purchase such of the treasures of the collection as they may want. Briefly, its strength lies in its examples of the early English printers and of the early Italian presses, the section of rare works, especially those printed in Mexico and Lima, on the languages of North and South America, Reformation and Civil War tracts, some 20,000 broadsides of all nations, Early English newspapers and those published in France during the Revolution, Chinese books, and historical French and German caricatures.

* * *

Mr. Henry Frowde, the publisher to the University of Oxford, at his own wish retired on March 31, after thirty-nine years' active work as manager of the London business of the Oxford University Press. Mr. Humphrey Milford, who has for some years been associated with Mr. Frowde, has been appointed as his successor. Though Mr. Frowde is retiring from the active supervision of business at Amen Corner, he will, it is understood, be available for consultation, so that his knowledge and experience will not be lost to the Press.

* * *

Messrs. Talbot and Co., of 13, Paternoster Row, are publishing a monograph on *The Church Chests of Essex*, by Mr. H. W. Lewer and Mr. J. Charles Wall, with 200 illustrations. Church chests form a somewhat neglected subject, and the prospectus of this volume promises some general information as to their history and antiquity and uses, as well as detailed treatment of those still extant in Essex, with illustrations of all but a few of the most modern.

* * *

Another interesting announcement is that of a volume on *Early Wars of Wessex*, by Mr. Albany F. Major, edited by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, with maps, plans and diagrams. The work will be published by the Cambridge University Press, but subscribers who send their names to Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, The Wessex Press, Taunton, before April 30, can obtain it at a reduced price. The meagre details of the early chronicles have been studied, very largely on the spot, in the light of an intimate knowledge of the archæology and topography of the localities and the period concerned, and with an appreciation of military necessities which the works of historians do not always show. The illustrations will include a reproduction, with additions and corrections, of General Pitt-Rivers's Archæological Map of Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and adjoining districts, from vol. iii. of *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, and four original plans of earthworks, by Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., with many other plans, maps, and diagrams.

* * *

The celebration of its one-hundredth anniversary by a colonial newspaper must be a rare event. The *Acadian Recorder*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, issued its centennial number on Thursday, January 16, 1913, and a copy lies before me. It abounds with pictures of the Halifax of long ago, with extracts from the earliest issues of the paper and much other interesting matter. A remarkable feature of the celebration is that the journal's hundredth anniversary is also the fiftieth anniversary of the connection of the present editor and proprietor, Mr. C. C. Blackadar, with the paper. Mr. Blackadar is a member of the family which has shaped the policy of the *Acadian Recorder* almost since its inception—from 1836 to the present time—a remarkable circumstance, only paralleled, perhaps, in the history of our own English *Times*. The centennial number of the *Recorder* is a most creditable production of twelve large pages. May the journal live to see many more centennial issues.

* * *

A first folio Shakespeare was sold at Sotheby's on Friday afternoon, March 7, Mr. Quaritch being the purchaser at £970. It is described as a fairly large copy—$12\frac{11}{12}$ inches by $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches—with some imperfections, but generally in a good, sound state. The title and verses are in facsimile. It was acquired in the seventeenth century by the family of Vaughan, of Trebarriad, one of whom, Gwyn Vaughan, married a daughter of William Lucy, Bishop of St. Davids, a grandson of the famous Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecot.

In Sir Sidney Lee's census it is No. lxxviii., Lord Glanusk's copy, and in the additional notes to the census, published after the late owner's death, the compiler remarks that it still remained in his family.

⁂

At the same sale a copy of the second edition, 1490 (rarer than the first of 1480), of Caxton's *Mirror of the World*, the first book printed in England with woodcuts, went for £145, but eighteen leaves were wanting. On the same day, in the sale of another property by Messrs. Sotheby, thirty-five choice lots realized £5,726 5s. Some richly illuminated manuscripts fetched high prices. A finely written and decorated Codex of the Vulgate, thirteenth century, by an English scribe, with six finely painted and illuminated strap initials containing small circular historiated miniatures and 146 small initial miniatures, went to Mr. Quaritch for £1,000.

⁂

I have received the prospectus of a new monthly magazine to be devoted to genealogy, and to be entitled *The British Archivist*. It will be edited by Mr. Richard Holworthy and published by Mr. C. A. Bernau, 20, Charleville Road, W. The chief object of the new magazine will be to supply the compilers of pedigrees with calendared and well-arranged material systematically collected by experts from the public records and other sources. In order to facilitate use and reference a new method of arrangement has been chosen. Each monthly part will consist of a minimum of twenty-four pages (12½ inches by over 8 inches), which will be arranged in sections of four pages, thread-stabbed through the front and back covers. The result of this arrangement, it is explained, "is that one snip of a pair of scissors through the thread which binds a monthly part will convert that part into six units, each of four pages. The first two of those units will be editorial, and will include 'Notes and Queries' with 'Replies,' also 'Reviews,' and short contributions complete in themselves. The other four units, of four pages each, will be supplemental to the magazine, and each unit will have an independent pagination and be a part of an independent work of reference, which, when complete, can be handed with its own separate index to the binders, or discarded, as desired." I wish this interesting and promising scheme every success.

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Mr. Henry Harrison, the author of the valuable *Dictionary of Surnames*, at present in course of publication, which has been mentioned more than once in the *Antiquary*, has reprinted in leaflet form, from the *Academy* of February 15 last, a note on the origin of the word "Yankee." His conclusion, which follows quite reasonably from the evidence adduced, is that "'Yank(e)y,' or the later 'Yankee,' represents the old Dutch (especially Frisian) and Flemish personal name *Janke* or *Jancke* = Johnnie, *-ke* being a well-authenticated diminutive suffix, which, for some reason, has received very little attention in this country and America, although we apparently have it in 'monkey' and 'donkey.' Like the better known but distinct *-kin*, it was originally a double diminutive.

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"*Janke* is not much used now in Holland, except, perhaps, Friesland, as a Christian name, as it has been replaced by the modern weakened form, *Jantje;* but it survives as a surname, often in slightly altered form—*Jancke*, *Janicke*, *Jaenicke*, and *Jahnke*. Outzen, in his *Glossary of North Frisian* (1837), mentions (pp. 155, 436) several personal names with the diminutive suffix *-ke*, including *Janke* and *Paulke*, as also does Winkler in his elaborate name-list, embodied in Dykstra's *Frisian Word-Book* (1900-1911). Koolman, in his *East Frisian Dictionary* (1877-1884, p. 195), says that the dim. *-ke* is the most frequent used in that dialect; and Richthofen, author of an Old Frisian lexicon, notes that it occurs in the old West-Lauwers laws. Curiously, the chief Dutch lexicographers proper—*e.g.*, Oudemans, in his *Middle and Old Netherlandish Dictionary* (1869-1880), and Franck, in his *Etymological Dictionary* (1884-1892), gives it no prominence. It is, however, mentioned, with examples of personal names containing it, in Heiderscheidt's *Flemish Grammar*, published in French in 1842; and the suffix is even found occasionally in modern High German, borrowed from Low German, as in the case of *nelke*, a carnation; but High German has replaced the Low German *Reineke Vos* by *Reinhard Fuchs*, Reynard the Fox.

* * *

"What evidently happened in America, then, was that the early Dutch colonists were in the habit of more or less contemptuously calling an English settler a *Janke* (pronounced nearly *Yanky*)—that is, a 'Johnnie,' and the name has ever since stuck to the residents of New England. We know that 'Johnnie' is used to this day as a derogatory epithet, just as the French *Jean* is."

* * *

The Committee of the London Library announce that the printing of the new Author Catalogue has begun. It will be in two volumes, bound in buckram, and will include all the books possessed by the Library at the end of 1912. It will run to about 3,000 pages. The last Author Catalogue was issued in 1903 in one volume of 1626 pages. The Committee do not propose to issue another complete Catalogue for many years. Subscribers to the new issue who send in their names with remittance before December 31 next will obtain the volumes at a considerable reduction on the price to be fixed after that date.

* * *

The British Museum and the Bodleian Library have purchased what is probably the last collection of the letters of Erasmus which will come into the market. It consists of forty-one letters, of which thirty-two are holograph letters of Erasmus.

All are in Latin, and are written in a clear, elegant, and flowing hand, without erasures or corrections, on paper of quarto or foolscap size. The letters were addressed to E. Schets, the banker of Erasmus, who lived at Antwerp. They were written from various places, and, although they deal mainly with business matters, they refer in some cases to England, as Schets collected for Erasmus the pensions which he drew from this country and other debts.

This collection of letters formerly belonged to Pierre François Xavier de Ram (1804-65), Rector of Louvain; and more recently to Louis Nève, of Louvain, from whom (says the *Times*) it was purchased by the British Museum and the Bodleian Library jointly, the latter taking nine letters of the series. With the exception of the libraries of Basel and Copenhagen, no library contains so large a collection of the letters of Erasmus as this. These letters will eventually be published in the edition of the Letters of Erasmus, edited by Mr. P. S. Allen.

* * *

In connection with the London County Council's work of indicating the houses in London which have been the residences of distinguished individuals, a bronze tablet was affixed, on March 14, to No. 93, Cheyne Walk, S.W., to commemorate the birth there in 1810 of Mrs. Gaskell.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE first paper in the new part of the Glasgow Archæological Society's *Transactions*, vol. vi., part 2, is of very general interest. In it Captain H. G. Lyons describes "Lower Nubia and the Island of Philæ," with especial reference to the archæological survey of the valley which was made before its submersion by the increased reservoir. The details of methods and discoveries are of profound interest, and are illustrated by seven good plates. In a short paper on "Perforated Stones of Unknown Use" Mr. L. McL. Mann makes a fresh attempt to solve an old problem. His hypothesis certainly deserves serious consideration. It is illustrated by five plates. In a long paper Mr. R. L. Bremner gives a full comparative analysis of "The Ancient Accounts of the Battle of Largs"; Mr. W. G. Black contributes a study of the origin and development of "The Civil and Ecclesiastical Parish in Scotland"; and Dr. W. B. Stevenson records, with a plate showing a facsimile letter, "A Find of Unpublished Voltaire Letters in Glasgow." Among the other contributions may be mentioned "A Provisional Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in the City of Glasgow (of earlier date than 1707)."

* * *

Vol. lv. of the Sussex Archæological Society's *Collections* is a substantial, well-bound tome of nearly 400 pages. It opens with a short paper on "Crawley"—a place well known to motorists—by Mr. Ian C. Hannah. Dr. Round adds one more to his many contributions to family and manorial history in a brief paper on "The Stophams, the Zouches, and the Honour of Petworth." Important excavations at

Selsey in 1911 are described by Mr. L. F. Salzmann, and at the Beltout Valley entrenchments by Mr. H. S. Toms. Mr. P. M. Johnston supplies one of his careful and thorough ecclesiological studies in a paper on "Chithurst Church." Nearly 100 pages are occupied by a valuable and carefully compiled descriptive list of "Sussex Church Plate," arranged under the churches of rural deaneries, by Mr. J. E. Couchman. Mr. W. C. Renshaw sends annotated lists of "Some Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lewes and South Malling Deanery"; and Mr. H. M. Whitley prints "An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of William Shelley of Michelgrove, 1585," which is "of more than usual interest as showing the furniture of a large Sussex house in the time of Queen Elizabeth." Among a variety of other papers and notes we may mention "The Early Municipal Charters of the Sussex Boroughs," by Mr. A. Ballard; "Notes on the Early Sussex Quaker Registers," by Mr. Perceval Lucas; and "The Ancient Deaneries of the Diocese of Chichester and their Relation to the Rapes of the County of Sussex," by the Rev. W. Hudson. The volume is well illustrated.

◆ ◆ ◆

The occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Essex Archæological Society is naturally made the occasion, in the new part (vol. xiii., part 1) of that Society's *Transactions*, for a short review of its history during the last sixty years, by Mr. W. C. Waller. Messrs. Miller Christy, W. W. Porteous, and E. B. Smith contribute an abundantly illustrated account of "The Monumental Brasses of Colchester," which, we note, brings to an end the long series of papers by these authors on the subject of Essex brasses in these *Transactions* in the *Antiquary* and elsewhere. Of the some 520 brasses still remaining in the county the authors have figured over 400. It is a notable achievement. Mr. A. W. Clapham sketches the architectural history, with illustrations, of "The Church of St. Clement, West Thurrock," and gives an account of recent excavations on its site. The veteran Mr. F. Chancellor briefly describes four Essex churches; Dr. J. H. Round has a capital article on "Books Bearing on Essex History," which should suggest similar papers in the *Transactions* of other societies; and Mr. G. Biddell writes on "Tilbury Fort."

◆ ◆ ◆

We have received part iv. (completing vol. 1) of *The Register of English Monumental Inscriptions* issued by the English Monumental Inscriptions Society, 9, Linden Road, West Green, N. Like preceding parts it is boldly printed on excellent paper. It contains churchyard inscriptions from fifteen parishes in the Hundred of Samford, Suffolk, by Mr. C. Partridge jun. Most of the transcripts appear to have been made in 1893, so that they are hardly up to date. There are a few notes, and complete indexes of names and places.

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In the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xlii., part 4, Mr. T. J. Westropp brings to a close his valuable and laborious survey of "The Promontory Forts and Similar Structures of County Kerry." Readers interested in Quaker history will turn to a short paper by Mr. E. J. French on "The Ceremony at the Marriage of Thomas Strettell and Elizabeth Willcocks, of the Society of Friends, Dublin, 1725." There are also short papers on "The Holy Well at Kilboy," by the Rev. S. Hemphill, and "The Spiral and the Tuatha De Danann," by Miss M. E. Dobbs. The whole part is freely illustrated.

The important list of "Ancient Monuments in the County of Cork" is continued in the new part—October to December, 1912—of the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society. A further instalment of Mrs. Elizabeth Freke's Diary (1671-1714), containing a remarkably full inventory of household gear; an illustrated paper on "Glanworth," by Mr. James Byrne; and illustrated "Notes on River Bregog," by Mr. R. W. Evans, with "Notes and Queries" and "Reviews" complete the part.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February* 13.—Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. E. A. Webb read a paper on "The Plan of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and the Recent Excavations." The various plans of the church now existing were described. It was shown that Rahere's church was the last of the great churches to be built on the plan of Norwich, Peterborough, and Gloucester, with a wide, vaulted ambulatory encircling the apse. The point where Rahere ended his building is shown by a set-back on the face of the compound piers on the south side of the choir. A view of the present west wall of the church, when uncovered in 1864, was shown, which makes it clear that it is built on the original west wall of the pulpitum. A bulge in the choir wall, more particularly noticeable on the south side, was explained to have been intentionally so built.

Recent excavations at the entrance to the Lady Chapel revealed the north wall of Rahere's eastern chapel, 3 feet to the south of the present north wall, which was built in 1335. This indicated a chapel measuring 12 feet 6 inches wide by 13 feet long, exclusive of any apsidal extension. Excavations on the site of the south radiating chapel, at present used as a furnace-room, revealed the lower part of an apsidal wall both on the south and on the east sides, indicating a chapel similar to the side radiating chapels at Norwich, with two apses covered by semi-domes. On the site of the north chapel no foundations now exist. Between the side chapels and the eastern chapels there were two bays, which is very unusual, one being occupied by a window, the other by a doorway. The jambs of these remain, but opinions differ as to whether these led to a turret stair or no.

Excavations made in the summer for a large warehouse, on land on the south side of the church, exposed the lower part of the walls of the twelfth-century rectangular Chapter House. There were found on the site fragments of an Early English mural arcade, similar to that in the Chapter House at

Westminster, together with much work of the early fifteenth century. In the centre of the site was a single stone coffin, attributed to Prior Thomas, who built the chapel, and died in 1174. The entrance to the Chapter House from the eastern cloister was found in perfect condition. It consisted of three arches. The central one is left permanently exposed in the warehouse. The lower part of the walls of the sixteenth-century Prior's house was found running at right angles from the east end of the choir. Near it was unearthed a triangular slab of Purbeck marble, bearing a kneeling figure of an Augustinian canon, in bold relief. On the site of the ancient sacristy the foundations of an altar and two twelfth-century pilaster buttresses were also found. The paper was illustrated with many lantern-slides. — *Athenæum*, February 22.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February* 20.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Horace Sandars read a paper on "The Weapons of the Iberians," illustrated by a collection of swords and ornaments from the necropolis at Aquilar de Anguita, kindly lent by the Marques de Cerralbo.

The period of the Iberians in Spain may roughly be said to comprise the first five centuries B.C. Various other peoples intruded themselves into the country, all of whom influenced the Iberian weapons more or less, but the most important of these peoples, with the most far-reaching influence, were the Celts. The weapons of the Iberians are illustrated on the coins struck in the country, and comprise swords, daggers, spears, lances, the soliferreum, and others weapons of offence; with helmet, cuirass, shield, and greave as defensive armour.

Of the swords, those with antennæ handles were found at Aquilar de Anguita, and may be compared with weapons found at Avezac-Prat. The straight sword was a short implement. The most interesting of the swords is the sabre or Espada Falcata (*μάχαιρα* or *κώπις*), which was the principal weapon of offence of the Iberians. It probably came into Iberia from Greece. A weapon in shape very similar to the *kukri* of the Gurkhas, it appears on Greek "black on red" vases as a domestic implement only, but as an instrument of war on "red on black" vases. It was probably adopted in Greece at the time of the Persian wars, and the Iberians may well have become acquainted with it when serving as mercenaries in Greece about 369 B.C. The Iberians modified the weapon, and greatly increased its efficiency. That the Iberian falcata was adopted from the Greeks is also borne out by the shape of the pommel, which terminates in a bird's head, the generally accepted resemblance to that of a horse being incorrect. At Villaricos many of these swords have been discovered in association with Greek vases, Punic wares, and Iberian pottery.

La Tène swords were found at Arcóbriga and, in association with typical Gaulish weapons and with Greek pottery of the third century, at Cabrera de Mátaro.

The author also exhibited a series of horse accoutrements, amongst them horseshoes found at Aquilar de Anguita associated with antennæ swords.—*Athenæum*, March 1.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — *February* 27. — Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Horace Sandars drew attention to certain false Iberian weapons which had come under his notice, and illustrated his remarks by specimens.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited a wooden housing containing an alabaster table of the Virgin and Child, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The housing is original, and is in many respects similar to that exhibited before the Society in December. There were also exhibited some photographs of alabaster tables recently discovered in Ireland.

Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong exhibited the latten matrix of the Priory of Hatfield Peverell, in Essex. It belongs to the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, by whom it was purchased some years ago with a collection of Irish objects. The matrix is a pointed oval, and contains a figure of the Virgin and Child seated under a canopy.

Other exhibits included a pair of tongs, possibly for embers, by Mr. A. H. Smith; a small two-handled vase, made at Troy, but dredged out of the Thames between Putney and Hammersmith some few years ago, exhibited by the President; a portion of a large Late Celtic urn from Broadstairs, by Mr. Howard Hurd; and an Elizabethan Communion cup and cover and a smaller cup of pewter, by Mr. Krall.—*Athenæum*, March 8.

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The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on March 12 was on "English Brick Buildings of the Fifteenth Century," by the Rev. J. K. Floyer.

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The report presented at the annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 19 showed that the membership had increased from 869 to 875, and that though the financial balance had decreased from £42 15s. 2d. to £31 14s., the expenditure had included £83 7s. transferred to "Barbican House Fund," thus clearing off the deficiency on that account, and leaving the Society owners of the premises free from debt. Satisfaction was expressed that the proposed alterations to the ancient Court House at Pevensey have not been carried out, and a tribute to the worth of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club was paid in recalling the fact that the work of the Earthworks Survey section has led, since the early part of 1912, to the addition to the Ordnance Survey sheet of seven valley entrenchments and three other pastoral enclosures. The report also contained the following important paragraph: "In the course of digging the foundations of Miss Gregory's house at Winton Street, Alfriston, a number of very interesting Saxon antiquities were brought to light in the early part of the year, and the matter having come to the notice of the Council application was made for permission for further excavation, which was readily given by Miss Gregory and Lord Gage, the owner of the land. The result has been to bring to light what was evidently a rather extensive cemetery, and many objects of great archæological interest have been found, including several large fibulæ of bronze gilt, many smaller fibulæ and brooches, glass, and other beads of great variety, and a fine collection of iron objects, such as swords, spear-heads, bosses of shields, and other things, and some very fine examples of glass vessels. The discovery is of the first importance for the study of Saxon civilization in Sussex, and is only paralleled by the somewhat similar discoveries at High Down in West Sussex, of which an illustrated account is given in vol. liv. (part 2), and vol. lv. (part 1) of *Archæologia.*

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Mr. F. W. Dendy presided at the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on February 26. Several exhibits were made. Mr. W. H. Knowles submitted a memorandum on the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, the object of which was to preserve from neglect or destruction any ancient monument. Already 100 monuments had been placed under the care of the Commissioners, included among which were Tynemouth Priory, Richmond Castle, portions of Carlisle and York Castle, the old bridge at Stirling, and the stone circle on Castle Rigg, Cumberland.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson submitted a paper on the early use of electricity as a curative agent, described as communicated to the Duke of Northumberland, President, by Professor Sylvanus Thompson. The early reference appeared in the diary of one Thomas Gill, of Durham, who wrote: "1752, Sept. 2. My Cousin Hunter was electrified on his lips and cheeks by Mr. Dixon, a surgeon of Barnard Castle, and by that means and a little instruction he was able to speak some words, which he had not been able to do since he was deprived of the use of his tongue by a fit of palsy on the 19th of May, 1751."

Dr. Squance thought it was very interesting to find that the theory of the time referred to was practically verified at the present day.

Mr. R. O. Heslop called attention to a picture sent in for exhibition by the Rev. Bernard East, which had been presented to the churchwardens of St. Ann's Church. The picture depicted eighteenth-century scenes around St. Ann's.

Mr. G. R. Spain read an interesting paper on reprints from Gray's Chorographia, and Mr. J. C. Hodgson submitted another on "The Goldsmiths of Newcastle."

Miss M. Hope Dodds followed with a paper, entitled "The Northern Stage," in the course of which she sketched the history of the drama from Church ritual to the coming of the first stock companies.

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The identity of the earthworks which have been excavated on the Fosse Road near Bingham, with the important Roman station of Margidunum, was the subject of a closely reasoned address to the THOROTON SOCIETY of Nottingham, by Mr. T. Davies Pryce, on February 24.

Margidunum is twice mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary. This place is the only considerable earthwork lying on the Fosse-way between Leicester and Lincoln. It does not conform to the usual rectangular plan of a Roman fort, but it is not the only exception in that respect. The Newton spring, which is situated close to the south-west angle of the fort, probably determined the Romans in the selection of the site, the interior of which covers about seven acres. Its irregular outline has given rise to the suggestion that it is of Celtic origin, but the sections which have been brought to light yield nothing which is not purely Roman. The question whether the whole of it is Roman, however, cannot be settled without an excavation of the whole site.

Mr. Pryce reproduced on the screen pieces of pottery found at Margidunum, and sections of the earthworks, consisting of rubble, stone, and clay. The base is about 10 feet in width, and has a stone foundation. "Scratch the earth and you will find the empire," was the lecturer's concluding remark, in appealing to his hearers to subscribe towards the excavation fund.

Mr. F. W. Dobson, who presided over a numerous attendance, said that sufficient excavation had been made to show that this was a large military station, and probably in its after-days a very large civil settlement. The pottery found was representative of the best periods of Roman work. In a recent visit to Leyden he was interested to see potters' marks identical with those turned up in the trenches at Margidunum. He hoped the excavations would be continued, for they would be extremely interesting and valuable to Nottingham.

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A London meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held on February 12 at the Royal Anthropological Institute, Great Russell Street, Dr. Allen Sturge, the President, in the chair.

The President exhibited a series of flint implements from North-West Suffolk, representing the older Palæolithic Age (drift), the later Palæolithic Age (cave), and the various stages of the Neolithic Age, as described by him in the Society's *Proceedings*, and briefly explained the evidence they provided for a chronology of the Stone Age.

Dr. Marie Stopes exhibited and shortly told the history of the remarkable Red Crag portrait shell, which has a very rude carving on it of a human face. She said that the shell itself is Pectunculus glycimeris—a very common species in the stratified beds of the Red Crag, where the shell was found *in situ.* The shells of this species are flat, almost circular, and about the size of half a crown, and the shell outline has been utilized for the face in the particular carved specimen. The carving, which is deeply cut, includes two eyes, a nose, a mouth, and chin. The shell was naturally bored at the top, and one can well imagine one of our prehistoric ancestors having worn this, the first locket miniature. In 1881 Mr. Henry Stopes had brought this specimen before the British Association, but in those days the idea of suggesting the existence of Pliocene man raised a storm, and Mr. Stopes put it on one side till public opinion should be more educated. Unfortunately, he died before publishing an illustrated account of it. If the carving is authentic (and there is much evidence in the structure of the shell as well as its history to favour this view), it is the oldest human portrait that exists.

Mr. N. F. Robarts, F.G.S., described a tumulus on

Keel Strand, Achill Island, Co. Mayo, adjacent to a kitchen midden. The burial was that of a child, and the tumulus was decorated with coloured pebbles and white quartz. Particular attention was drawn to several stone discs of about ⅜ to ½ inch in thickness, and from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, the use of which was unknown. The author of the paper surmised that they were for the purpose of some game, especially as they were associated with a child's burial. There were indications that the tumulus was of Early Iron Age.

Mr. Edwin L. Arnold exhibited a series of pygmy and small implements found on the landward slope of Trevose Head, near Padstow, Cornwall. Owing to the absence of native flint in the neighbourhood, the pygmy workers had to content themselves with chance pebbles of that material found on the nearest beaches. The tops of these pebbles and the cores were very abundant, and some 500 or 600 implements were found, all with white patina. The only other implements were two long hollow-topped scrapers. Mr. Arnold suggested that they might date from the early stages of the reindeer period, and that the makers of pygmies were a race apart, the gipsies of a portion of the prehistoric period.

Mr. E. H. Hancox exhibited fifty barbed and leaf-shaped Suffolk arrowheads (mostly from the Martlesham district), and a series of axes and other Neolithic implements, chiefly from the same area. He also showed a fine grinding-stone from the Thames at Windsor, with an axe (which was probably shaped upon it) found near by.

The Rev. J. W. Kenworthy exhibited two finely chipped Palæolithic implements found in Thames River Gravel under the corner of Tottenham Court Road and Great Russell Street; and Mr. F. N. Haward had on view a fine series of surface implements of Palæolithic "cave" types.

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At the meeting of the ST. ALBANS AND HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 17, Canon Papillon discussed the antiquity and development of the art of writing under the title of "The Evolution of ABC." The annual meeting of the Society was held on February 25, when, after the usual business proceedings, Miss H. A. Ashworth gave a lecture on "Matthew Paris." An afternoon meeting was held on March 7, Canon Glossop in the chair, when four short lectures were given—"Recent Additions of Interest to the Museum," by Mr. G. E. Bullen; "Fire Signs," by Mr. F. Williams; "Discovery of an Early MS. and Printed Matter in the Abbey Church," by the Rev. E. H. Evans; and "Relics of the Battles of St. Albans in the Museum," by Mr. C. H. Ashdown.

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The fifth meeting of the session of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on February 18, when Professor J. C. Bridge read a paper on "Items of Expenditure from the Sixteenth-Century Accounts of the Painters, Glaziers, Embroiderers, and Stationers' Company, with special reference to the 'Shepherds' Play.'"

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Mr. W. Lempriere gave an interesting lecture on March 3 on "Christ's Hospital, Past and Present," at a meeting of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at the Bishopsgate Institute. The Blue Coat School, as it is popularly called, was founded by the youthful Edward VI. as a result of an inspiring sermon delivered by Bishop Ridley on charity, at which the King was present. The buildings of the Grey Friars' Monastery in Newgate Street were given for the purposes of the school, and the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London were nominated as governors in its charter of 1553. The scholars mostly escaped the ravages of the Great Plague, but when the Fire of London came the school was not so fortunate, and a great part was burned down. In 1902 the school was moved to Horsham. Long before that the girls' school had migrated to the country, having moved to Hertford in 1778.

The popular name of the school is, of course, derived from the clothes worn by its scholars. Originally they wore russet gowns, but in the Easter following its inauguration the school adopted blue as the colour of its dress, and it has been a blue gown with yellow stockings ever since. At first the boys also wore a large hat, but hats were abolished about sixty years ago. In the olden days the boys worked eight hours a day, while the girls learned but reading, writing, and sewing, but filled up their spare moments by making the greater part of the clothes worn by both the boys and themselves. "The institution," the lecturer declared, "is a thing without a parallel in the country—a grand relic of the mediæval spirit. It has kept its main features, its traditions, and its antique ceremonies almost unchanged for a period of upwards of three centuries. It has a long and goodly list of worthies."

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The last winter ramble of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB took place on Saturday afternoon, March 1, when the ancient earthworks at Piddingworth (a mile north-west of Stanmer Church) were inspected. The interesting series of earthworks at Piddingworth seem to form part of some very old homestead. Running over the downland south of the present hamlet are the two sides of an ancient field enclosure. Adjoining the road east of the barn are the remains of another small pastoral earthwork; and in the field west of the barn there still exists one of the most pronounced of our Sussex valley entrenchments. Until quite recently these earthworks were unknown even to local archæologists. They were, said Mr. Toms (the conductor), not shown on any map, and his attention had been called to them by Mr. James Cleary, after he had attended the November excursion. Mr. Cleary had well earned the hearty thanks of the Club, for he had given a splendid demonstration of the necessity for such educational rambles, and, moreover, shown the earthworks survey the possibility of further discoveries on enclosed areas away from the open Downs. Since the first winter excursion in October they had visited the remains of four ancient roads, five pastoral enclosures, and seven valley entrenchments. It would be recalled that the valley entrenchments were square or oblong in plan. All of them were so situated in or on the sides of valleys as to show they were not intended for the purpose of defence. They were, too, far from any existing water-supply; and this latter fact, combined with other considerations, was against their having been constructed for human habitation. The general opinion of students was that such valley entrenchments were ancient folds for cattle—the word "cattle" being used in its widest sense.

The period or periods of these folds was an important question. They knew from excavations that some could be assigned to the early Bronze Age, but there were examples which might not be earlier than mediæval times. Both the prehistoric and historic valley entrenchments were of quadrilateral plan and of varying sizes, and this showed that the period of any given entrenchment could only be solved by most careful excavation.

At a meeting of the Club on March 5, Miss Russell Davies gave an able lantern lecture on "Sussex Smugglers" to a large audience.

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At a meeting on February 24, at Beverley, of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, a paper on "The Craft Gilds of Beverley" was read by the Rev. Canon Lambert, of Hull, Colonel Saltmarshe in the chair. Canon Lambert said that gilds or fraternities for the purpose of protecting and developing the beginnings of trade were of extreme antiquity. They were mentioned in the Roman Law of the Twelve Tables, and among the institutions of King Numa we find eight gilds of crafts. In the Middle Ages in Europe we were confronted with a network of such societies, whose framework was almost identical with the Roman gilds. Beverley occupies a prominent position in this respect among English towns. The first charter, which was deemed the foundation of municipal government in Beverley, was obtained in 1359. But the old Merchant Gild of St. John maintained its position as the chief gild of the town, and in 1366 had seventy-six members, more than double the banners or weavers. Beverley at this period was one of the great towns of the realm, though probably its population was not more than 4,000.

As showing the manifold activity of the crafts, no fewer than thirty-eight different crafts are enumerated in 1390 in the ordinance regulating the procession on Corpus Christi Day. Each gild was governed by an alderman and two searchers, who served the purpose of the inspectors of the present day. Each craft had its livery, called "clothing" in Beverley, and on the Rogation Days, when the splendid silver-gold shrine of St. John of Beverley was carried in procession, each craft erected a "castel" of wood to view its progress. Corpus Christi Day saw even more brilliant pageantry, as each craft, in addition to its livery and castels, presented a play. The Barbers gave "St. John baptizing in the Jordan," the Smiths presented the Ascension. In 1391 the "Hayrers," or workers in hair-cloth agreed to present "Paradise," and the agreement shows the properties—viz., "one car, eight harps, eighteen staples, two visors, two angel's wings, one worm (serpent), two pairs of linen boots, two pairs of shirts, one sword." The Minstrels' Gild of Beverley, which has left its records on the pillars of St. Mary's Church, was remarkable, as including all minstrels "between Trent and Tweed." One ordinance forbids any shepherd to pipe at a wedding excepting in his own village.

Including, as the gilds came to do, practically all the trades in the town, their influence in its government was an important factor in its development. In the earlier stages, in the face of the overwhelming power of the Archbishop and the Provost, the Merchant Gild was the most powerful element which made for self-government. Later, the fraternities gradually degenerated into narrow cliques which disappeared in the face of the new economic system of modern times.

The old crafts were not, Canon Lambert remarked, as our trade unions, organizations of men as against employers, but of the whole of each trade as against others and the community. In their time they fostered a pride in honest work and a spirit of brotherhood and local self-government, while their vigorous life and pageantry provide one of the most attractive features of municipal life in the centuries before the Reformation. Canon Lambert exhibited an ancient badge of the Searchers of the Barber-Surgeons of York, which had been lent by Dr. Raimes, of York.

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Meetings of the Viking Society were held on February 21, when Mr. E. Benediktsson read a paper on "Pre-Norse Inhabitants in Iceland," describing their dwelling-places, found in the South of Iceland, from the oldest records; and on March 14, when Professor W. P. Ker read a paper on "Bishop Jòn Arason."

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On February 12, at the meeting of the Belfast Field Club, Mr. W. J. Fennell in the chair, a short address on "Irish Medallists" was given by Mr. William Mayes, in which the more notable works of the artists who lived in Ireland were described. First in order of time was William Mossop (1751-1805), who commenced life as a die-cutter and manufacturer of the gilt buttons then so much worn by gentlemen and their liveried servants. About 1781 he began to study the art of striking medals, and by his genius and natural talent he succeeded in coming to the front rank as a medallist. His son, William Stephen Mossop (1788-1827), succeeded him in the business, and also struck some beautiful medals; amongst others one of Henry Grattan, and one for the Apprentice Boys' Club, 1814, with full face of Rev. George Walker. Other medallists dealt with were Isaac Parkes (1792-1870) and his son, John C. Parkes, who died in 1901; William Woodhouse (1805-1878) and his son, John Woodhouse (1835-1887). The want of sufficient patronage has hitherto been the great bar to Irishmen taking up the business of a medallist as a profession, and most of those before-named, though excellent workmen, hardly made more than a bare subsistence out of their profession. About fifty specimens were on view illustrating the works of the different medallists.

Mr. J. A. Sidney Stendall read a paper on "Irish Tokens." He commenced by explaining what tokens are, and the reason for their production in the seventeenth century and at subsequent dates. Dealing with the seventeenth-century tokens, a number of those circulated in Belfast and other Ulster towns were described. The early eighteenth and late eighteenth century tokens were also considered, special mention being made of the Belfast halfpenny ticket issued in 1734 by W. Johnston, and bearing a view of High Street on the obverse. The nineteenth-century issue was then considered, and the lecturer concluded by drawing attention to two new cases of Irish tokens recently placed on exhibition in the annexe of the Art Gallery and Museum, Royal Avenue.

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The third ordinary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society took place at the Royal Institution, Liverpool. A paper on "Liverpool Castle and an old Liverpool Token" was read by Mr. C. R. Hand. The lecturer showed that on the penny token of Charles Christian, grocer, of Liverpool, in 1669, there is a contemporary view of the gateway of Liverpool Castle. This view is of great importance, inasmuch as, examined in conjunction with all other known, or assumed, authentic views, it proves that the conjectured drawing by Mr. E. W. Cox (which has been generally accepted) is quite inaccurate. At the fourth meeting the paper was "The Discovery of the Roman Cemetery in the Infirmary Field, Chester," by Professor R. Newstead and Dr. J. Elliott. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides and a selection of the objects recovered from the recent excavations.

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Other meetings have been the adjourned general meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland on February 25, when several papers were read; the Society of Biblical Archæology on March 19, when Mr. F. Legge read a paper, entitled "New Light on Sequence-dating"; the Bucks Archæological Society on March 1, when Professor Arthur Keith lectured on "Some Recent Discoveries of Prehistoric Man"; the Yorkshire Architectural and York Archæological Society on February 25, when the Rev. George Allen read a paper on "Stonehenge and Avebury," and on March 11, when Mr. T. D. Thornton lectured on "The Roman Wall"; the annual meeting of the Woolwich Antiquarian Society on February 19; the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on February 17, when Monsignor Barnes lectured on "The Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem," and on February 24, when Mr. R. H. Forster gave an account of his last season's work at Corstopitum; and the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society on February 17, when Miss I. M. Roper read a paper on "Flowers in Stone as applied to Church Architecture."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

Of Six Mediæval Women. By Alice Kemp-Welch. With Introduction and 26 plates. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xxx + 189. Price 8s. 6d. net.

The six women here skilfully and sympathetically portrayed lived between the tenth century and the first half of the fifteenth. The first is Roswitha, nun in the Convent of Gandersheim (born *circa* 935), whose dramas are almost the only sources for knowledge of her personality, and, as plays, show some curious signs of originality, while reflecting the circumscribed vision and cloistered mysticism of her time. A better known name, that of Marie de France, comes next. Of her romances, which reveal the courtly life and ideas of the twelfth century, Mrs. Kemp-Welch gives a brightly written account, epitomizing several of them, and laying stress upon the charm of the stories—"so full of charming detail, deftly handled, that they give much the same sense of delight as do delicate ivories or dainty embroidery"—despite their little relation to the world of fact. Mechthild of Magdeburg, mystic and beguine of the next century, follows, and her poetic writings are well analyzed. Mechthild's poetry is a remarkable example of the expression of a poetic and visionary soul's love of Love, in which the most extraordinary extremes of ecstatic devotion are reached, where the expression of spiritual aspirations in the imagery and language of earthly passion sometimes borders on the grotesque. Mahaut, Countess of Artois, wise and liberal ruler of her little domain, patroness of art, kindly friend of her subjects and benevolent supporter of the numerous little hospitals and lazar-houses of Artois, is the subject of the next essay, which is, perhaps, the best of the six. It is as an art patron that Mahaut is chiefly remembered, and full justice is here done to the wealth of beautiful work in ivory and wood, of paintings and embroideries and decorative work which was produced to her order or under her inspiration. The last two women are Christine de Pisan (1363-1429), who wrote on a wonderful variety of subjects including the treatise on military tactics which is well known here by Caxton's translation as *The Book of Faytes and Arms*, but who is chiefly memorable for her championship of her own sex; and Agnes Sorel, the mistress of Charles VII. of France, the weak King whom she stirred to action and wonderfully influenced for the good of his kingdom, and for whom Mrs. Kemp-Welch claims no small share of the glory of successful accomplishment more usually attributed to Joan of Arc alone. To these six very interesting studies of outstanding mediæval women is prefixed an introduction picturing the general conditions under which they lived, while by way of rounding off the book there is added a short and pleasant sketch of "Mediæval Gardens." The effect of the whole book, which is clearly the fruit of considerable careful study and research, will be to make clearer to the ordinary reader the position of women in mediæval times, and their relation to the ideas and activities of their period. The illustrations, well-reproduced photographic plates, nearly all drawn from mediæval sources, chiefly illuminated manuscripts, not only adorn but genuinely illustrate the text. Mrs. Kemp-Welch writes so well as a rule that we are surprised to find her twice guilty of a split infinitive (pp. 163 and 172); and we deprecate the mode of expression in the statement that certain things are not "so unique" as others (p. 6). There cannot be degrees of uniqueness.

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CHURCH AND MANOR: A STUDY IN ENGLISH ECONOMIC HISTORY. By Sidney Oldall Addy, M.A. 41 illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xxx + 473. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Addy has been well known for many years as a writer on a variety of archæological subjects, more especially in connection with Derbyshire and South Yorkshire. In this volume he has packed away a great variety of lore, and patiently culled material, relative to the early history of both church and manor. On account of the great variety of matter gathered together in a handy form between these covers, this book is one of distinct value for an antiquary's shelves. Mr. Addy obviously writes with conviction, and the matured opinions of a man of his years and experience are well worth candid consideration; but we cannot believe that the arguments adduced in support of a variety of strange theories will obtain much support from those who are students of either manorial or ecclesiastical history. Mr. Addy contends (1) that there is but little difference between the fabrics of the early church and manorial hall, and apparently thinks that they were used interchangeably; that (2) "the thane was the hereditary priest"; whilst "the thane, or lord, was the recipient of the church scot as well as of the tithe"; and that (3) "the ecclesiastical benefice and the manor were identical." It is obviously impossible in a short notice to attempt any true criticism of these novel declarations. To do so with any success, with regard to any one of the three, would demand at least the whole of a single number of the *Antiquary*. All that is here attempted is to inform and caution intending readers as to what they may expect to find. To not a few the very novelty of the pleadings will probably prove an attraction.

Meanwhile, whilst genuinely appreciating the learning and research shown in these pages, it may be permitted to a critic to point out, after a most concise fashion, that Mr. Addy is not a safe guide to follow in several of the multifarious subjects with which he deals. For instance, it is a complete mistake to regard the "Church Ale"—one of the normal methods of raising church funds—as a mere beer-drinking entertainment; scores of wardens' accounts show that there was as much baking and cooking as brewing associated with these parish feasts. The merest tyro in church architecture cannot fail to see the absurdity of such a contention as that "most of these (rood-loft) staircases, perhaps all, were not made for giving access to the top of the chancel screen, they led to a room over the chancel." Again, church or parish armour had not the slightest connection with the defence by the church as a building; it was but the armour used by the parish soldier or soldiers from the days of Edward II. onwards, and stood in the church for purposes of convenience. Further, it is evident that Mr. Addy has not heard of, or repudiates, the usual explanation as to ovens, etc., fireplaces with flues, in church towers—namely, for the baking of wafer-bread. Nor is he sound on the sanctuary uses of all consecrated churches.

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JAPAN AND ITS ART. By Marcus B. Huish, LL.B. Third edition. Revised and enlarged. With 6 plates in colour and 225 illustrations in the text. London: *B. T. Batsford* [1913]. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 373. Price 12s. net.

Japan is the delight of the soul of Mr. Huish, who must feel a sincere pleasure in the abundant appreciation of things Japanese since he wrote the earlier editions of this work. He has revised it with the increased authority and knowledge of his position as Vice-Chairman of the Japan Society and editor of its *Transactions*, and a volume which is singularly compact and illuminating now receives an addition of eighty-five pages, and no less than seventy new illustrations. He divides it into two parts—speaking in the former of the physiography, the religions, the folklore, the customs, the flowers, and the fauna of what Sir Edwin Arnold once called "the land of gentle manners and fantastic arts"; and in the latter of those arts themselves. Readers of this magazine will be more closely concerned with what is historical in the latter section; but for any who would care to understand how the mineral wealth of Japan has helped her arts, or to be told, in most suggestive fashion, what are the formative influences in social manners which have produced one of the most wonderful societies since that of ancient Greece, we can cordially recommend the whole book. The earlier chapters are replete without diffuseness, and full of bright detail and instances. The illustrations are so carefully chosen and so well illustrate the Japanese genius that we could wish that such a model text of authorship should also be presented in an even richer and better printed form. Many of the pictures become too small in such a reduced size, and, while we would not willingly lose one, we should like more. In the section on "The Arts," Mr. Huish has now added notes on the recently closed Méiji period to the survey of his last edition, which appeared some twenty years ago. He subdivides his theme not only into "fine" and "industrial," but into all the forms of expression from painting to textiles, and we find even a photograph of a wonderful woodcarving of "Boys at Play," by a living artist, which we believe was at the last Japan-British Exhibition. There is a wonderful selection of colour-prints after Hiroshigé and other masters, the reproductions, alas! too small. The chapter on "Lacquer" and its illustrations quite explain why a Japanese proverb says that to show a really fine piece of lacquer to an uncultivated European is "like giving guineas to a cat," and the pictures of pottery and porcelain awake a keen desire to see "the collection of Mr. C. Holme."

Altogether, this should serve for many years to come as the standard handbook on its subject.—W. H. D.

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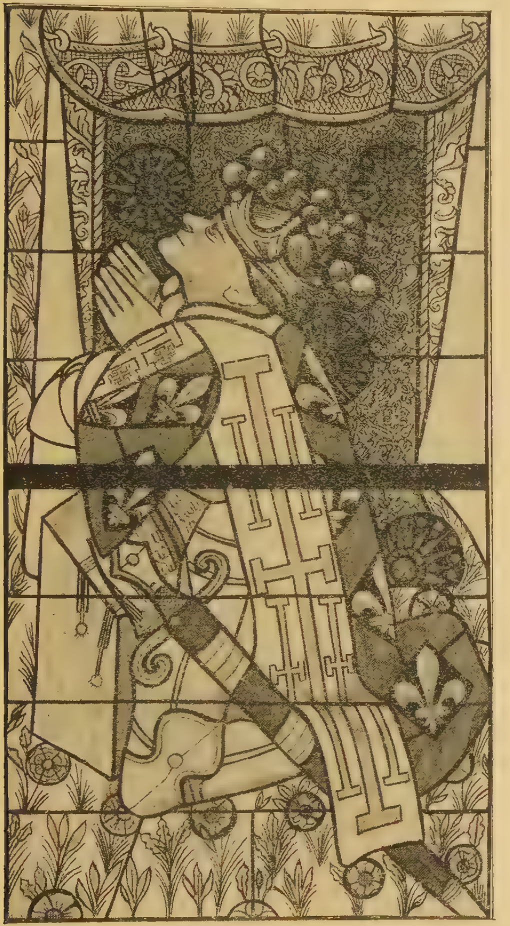
ANCIENT STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS. By F. Sydney Eden. Many illustrations. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1913. Small 8vo., pp. xii + 160. Price 1s. net.



LOUIS II. OF ANJOU (LE MANS).

This is one of the latest additions to the admirably planned and useful series of "Cambridge Manuals," and with the much larger work by Mr. Drake, noticed in the February *Antiquary*, and the forthcoming volume in the series of "The Antiquary's Books," is an indication of the revival of interest in the study of English painted glass. Mr. Eden has packed a surprising amount of information into small compass. In an introductory chapter he takes a survey of what is left to us of old glass, and shows the ravages wrought by neglect and wanton destruction. The succeeding chapters trace the history and development of the art of glass-painting and staining, from late Anglo-Saxon and Early Norman times down to the present day. Mr. Eden associates the story of glass with that of architecture—adopting the usually received and convenient nomenclature of styles—and shows clearly how orderly and natural was the process of development. "The story of painted glass," he remarks, "in so far as it has developed along legitimate lines, has been a continuous one. There is no moment at which we can say that one style has ended and another has begun: change is gradual, the leading features of the one style fading imperceptibly into those of its successor. This is in the nature of things: the lives and daily work of those craftsmen who have lived in the last days of a style survive the date at which it is commonly said to end." Mr. Eden makes effective use of some foreign examples; but the history is of course mainly illustrated by examples, often fragmentary, still extant in this country. The signs of decadence appeared in the Renaissance period, and in the eighteenth century the art reached its lowest point. Mr. Eden describes the difference between pot-metal and enamel-painted windows, and generally gives sufficient technical information in untechnical language. At the end he makes sundry suggestions for the protection and preservation of ancient painted glass, with other remains of antiquity—but these seem open to considerable criticism. A short list of books—aids to further study—is given, to which there needs to be added the recently published book by Mr. Drake, mentioned above. Mr. C. H. Sherrill's *Stained-Glass Tours in France* is mentioned, but, rather curiously, the same writer's *Stained-Glass Tours in England* is omitted. The illustrations are numerous, and, considering the difficulty of presentation in black and white, are remarkably good and effective. We are courteously allowed to reproduce the excellent illustration of a panel in the early fifteenth-century rose-window in the north transept of Le Mans Cathedral, containing the figure of Louis II. of Anjou, King of Sicily and Count of Maine, who died in 1417. From this panel, Mr. Eden remarks, a good idea may be got of the preponderance of white and yellow glass in Perpendicular work—"All is white and yellow, except the curtain, which is green with violet medallions, its top border and side doublings being white and yellow, the sword-scabbard, which is red, and the field upon which the Angevin fleurs de-lis are painted, which is, of course, blue."

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We have received Fascicules 10 and 13 of that very valuable bibliographical publication *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris: 19, Rue Spontini). Fascicule 10 is the complete index, filling 107 triple-columned small quarto pages, to the 1911 volume, with title-page, and list of publications analyzed. Fascicule 13 is the third quarterly part for 1912. An analytical note is given on each article in each review or other publication included. France naturally occupies a much larger share than any other country. The publications of many French provincial societies are included; but under Great Britain the publications of our county and other archæological societies are not included. Germany, Belgium, and Italy are pretty fully accounted for, and Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Greece, Hungary, Japan, the Low Countries, Poland, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland are the other countries, besides Great Britain, represented. The *Répertoire* is ably prepared, and should be supported by all interested in the bibliography of art and archæology.

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The *Architectural Review*, March, abounds in fine photographic illustrations of Portuguese buildings, English gardens, Oxford details, Alma-Tadema's pictures, etc. The letterpress includes articles on Famous Buildings of Portugal, by Mr. W. H. Godfrey; Oxford Details, by Mr. W. G. Newton, and Archæological Research in the Paintings of Alma-Tadema, by Mr. Phené Spiers. It is a great shillingworth. We have also received the second edition, rewritten, of the admirable and absurdly cheap *Guide* (price 1d.) to the Horniman Museum and Library, Forest Hill—a capital little anthropological handbook; *Rivista d' Italia*, February; a well-printed catalogue from Messrs. Ellis, New Bond Street, of rare and interesting books, including a very fine copy of the *Nova Statuta*, printed by Pynson, *circa* 1497, early editions of the English Chronicles, many books relating to America, and other desirable items; and a book catalogue, containing some bibliographical rarities and many interesting old books, from Messrs. Henry Young and Sons, Liverpool.

Correspondence.

THE PLACE OF THE ENGLISH LEOPARDS IN THE BRITISH ARMS.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the review of the Rev. E. E. Dorling's "Leopards of England" in the March *Antiquary* (pp. 119-120), there are one or two statements which call for comment. It seems clear that the reviewer has given the book a very careful consideration, and those who have not read the work in question (as is the case with the present writer) may safely assume that the author's opinions are accurately reflected in the review. Some of the statements in the book, therefore, reveal a somewhat provincial attitude in the writer. Thus, it is stated that "when James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, he took the title of King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland." No reference, however, appears to be made to the fact that this style was adopted as King of England. As King of Scotland he took the title of "King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland." This style was borne by all his successors down to the Union of 1706-07, in their Scottish seals, coins, and edicts—with, of course, the feminine form in the case of Mary and Anne. James VI. also used the alternative title of "Jacobus D.G. Mag. Brit. Fran. et Hib. Rex"; but his successors, down to 1706-07, appear to have preferred to keep their two kingdoms quite distinct, as indeed they were.

A similar omission seems to have been made with regard to the arms of the dual monarchy. In England, from 1603 onward, precedence was given to the "Leopards of England" in the royal shield. In Scotland, on the other hand, the Scottish Lion occupied the first and fourth quarters throughout the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, as it does at the present day. The eighteenth century, however, witnessed a different arrangement. As stated in the review of Mr. Dorling's book, the arms of England and Scotland were united by impalement in 1707, thus correctly symbolizing the Union of the two monarchies. Here, again, the monarchs indicated the dual character of their monarchy, by giving precedence in the impalement to England in England, and to Scotland in Scotland. But in 1801 a violent and unwarranted change took place. By an Order in Council of January 1, 1801, the Anglo-British quartering of the seventeenth century was declared to be thenceforth the form for the whole United Kingdom. It is obvious that the Lyon King-of-Arms had not been consulted in this matter, as he could not have consented to an act which degraded his Sovereign as King of Scotland. Moreover, he continued to give precedence to the Scottish Lion, in the Sovereign's seals and armorial devices, and this practice continues to the present day, and is manifested in the Great Seal for Scotland, in Scottish Government Offices, and in the Sovereign's residences in Scotland. The omission to mention these circumstances is consequently a defect of some magnitude in a historical account of the "Leopards of England."

David MacRitchie.

4, Archibald Place,
Edinburgh.
March 13, 1913.

MONT SAINT-MICHEL REVISITED.

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. J. F. Scheltema, in his article on the Mont Saint-Michel in the current number of the *Antiquary*, makes one of the notices affixed to the walls of the abbaye to read: "*Prière de ne pas cracher sur terre.*"

Is the writer quite sure that "*sur terre*" and not "*par terre*" was used, as they have not quite the same meaning? Should his copy of the notice be correct, we can only think that it was a little *plaisanterie* on the part of the person responsible for it.

George I. Beesley.

96, Stoney Stanton Road,
Coventry.
March 5, 1913.

We submitted this note to Mr. Scheltema, who replies:

Mr. George I. Beesley is, of course, quite right, and I thank him for calling attention to this slip in typing the manuscript, which I failed to detect in the proof. The notice in the abbey-church of St. Denis (not in the abbey of St. Michel, as, I hope, the context makes sufficiently clear) reads: *Prière de ne pas cracher par terre.*

May I avail myself of this opportunity for still another correction? "Lombards," p. 102, first column, l. 52, should be "bombards."

J. F. Scheltema.

Note to Publishers.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

The Antiquary.

MAY, 1913.

Notes of the Month.

The Summer Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute will be held at Exeter from Tuesday, July 22, to Wednesday, July 30.

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Lecturing before the Royal Anthropological Institute on April 8, Mr. W. H. Cook and Professor Keith described the discovery of human remains that was made last August at Halling, some four miles south of Rochester. Mr. Cook explained how, when excavations were in progress, an earth-slip occurred, showing the bones of a human skeleton lying in one of the strata of brick earth deposits in the Medway Valley. They lay 6 feet 2 inches below the surface, and the four strata above that in which the discovery was made were undisturbed. The junction between the fourth and fifth strata represented an old land surface, for charred pieces of bone and wood and worked flints were found close to the site of the skeleton.

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Professor Keith, reviewing the evidence, argued that it seemed probable that the date was near the end of the palæolithic period. It was just at this period that we were without evidence as to the type of man who inhabited England. The position of the skeleton indicated that it was a case of a burial, the man having been buried in a crouching position. The type was a very common one, similar to that of the Tilbury man. He was between thirty and forty years of age, and had lost most of his teeth through abscesses at their roots, that were probably due to the roughness of the food eaten. The skull bones were not thick, and the skull was peculiar in possessing the rare bone known as the *os antiepilepticum*. It was a curious coincidence that this same peculiarity had been observed in a neolithic skull found some four or five miles from Halling. The skull was fairly wide; the jaws were thick; the right arm bone was slightly more strongly developed than the left, indicating that in his case there had been less specialization towards right-handedness than in the case of the Tilbury man. He was a stout little fellow, of about 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 4 inches in height. When all the features were summed up, there was not a single feature differentiating him from modern man. If the presumed date was correct, it illustrated in a remarkable way the permanence of type. The race to which the individual belonged was of the river-bed type, like the Trent skull, like Mr. Mullins's skull, like that found in the Manchester Ship Canal, and, in fact, like 40 or 50 per cent. of the skulls of working men and women in the South of England. A discussion followed, in which attention was drawn to the extreme difficulty of fixing the date with exactness, and special praise was given to Mr. Cook for the care with which, as an amateur "missionary anthropologist," he had made his observations.

* * *

The Council of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies have started a collection of lantern-slides dealing with Roman subjects, similar to that possessed by the Hellenic Society. An appeal is made for gifts of slides, negatives, loans of rare photographs, and donations towards the expenses of forming the collection.

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The *Architect* of April 4 contained an interesting paper on Noyon Cathedral, by Mr. J. Tavenor Perry, illustrated by a number of admirable drawings from the author's own clever pen.

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What are believed to be the remains of an ancient "couple" church have been discovered during excavations in a field between Steeple Ashton and Keevil, Wiltshire. Lieutenant W. H. C. Chamberlaine, who is in charge of the research work which is being carried out by the Wiltshire Archæological Society, is convinced, says the *Daily Chronicle*, that he has succeeded in tracing the foundations of a building which must at one time have served the two adjacent villages as a place of worship. Although the Archæological Society have no record of the existence of such a church, aged inhabitants recall traditional stories which support the theory. The present churches, which probably superseded the one now found, were built in the fifteenth century. It is evident that a burial-ground was attached to the ancient building, for human bones have often been unearthed by the plough, and the skeleton of a man, 6 feet in height, is among the evidence obtained by the excavation.

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In making a survey of Cranborne Chase, Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., came across indications of a Roman settlement on the outlying portions, which are just over the border in Hampshire, and which are known as Rockbourne Down. Lord Shaftesbury, the owner, gave permission for excavations to be made, with the result that Mr. Sumner has unearthed the remains of a small Roman farm inside a low earthen enclosure, similar to others that exist in various parts of Wiltshire. The extent of the farm was ninety-six acres, and the buildings were enclosed with a ditch, which surrounded a quadrangle of 150 feet by 80 feet. There are a dwelling-house, a bakehouse, and a granary, with hypocaust and remains of a good deal of corn. Quantities of bones of the horse and the ox, a large number of fragments of New Forest, Samian, and other ware, including a perfect jug, pots, a fragment of a Purbeck marble vessel, spindle-wheels, old knife-blades, and coins from Gallienus to Constantine, were turned up during the excavations. Inside the ditch is a barrow belonging to the Bronze Age, which had evidently been rifled by the Romans, but here was found an urn, with its cyst and an arrow-head. The existence of these remains is not shown on the Ordnance map.

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Dr. Marten Perry, for more than twenty years President of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, writes, under date March 19, 1913: "Not until this morning had I observed in the *Antiquary* (p. 82) that Mr. John Oxberry claims for the 'Newcastle Society of Antiquaries the distinction of being the oldest provincial society for the study of antiquarian subjects that there is in England.' In justice to the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, whose bicentenary was celebrated in October, 1911, by the opening of its new building by Sir Henry Howorth, I must protest against this claim. Evidence from the minute-books, in the handwriting of Maurice Johnson, would alone prove that the Spalding Gentlemen's Society has existed more than double the number of years claimed for the Newcastle Society. I would refer for further details to an article in *Memorials of Old Lincolnshire*, and would be pleased to correspond on the subject with any interested party." Dr. Perry concludes by expressing good wishes "for the continued success of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries." He is quite right in claiming superior age for the Spalding Society, whose aims were distinctly antiquarian; though it seems to have been organized somewhat more on the lines of a modern club than as a specifically archæological society.

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"Such a misfortune," said the *Morning Post*, April 7, "as the dispersal of Professor Flinders Petrie's collection of antiquities, which, during the eleven years of his occupancy of the Chair of Egyptology at University College, has shed new light on a wonderful civilization, will, it may be hoped, be averted now that a fund has been opened for the purchase of the treasures, and subscriptions of £1,250, including £1,000 from Mr. Robert Mond, have been received. The time, however, is short, for the offer of the collection for £6,000, its bare cost, is only open till June. However, an appeal to the public has become necessary, and should meet with a sympathetic response from all who appreciate the educative influence of archæology. This collection, containing many thousands of specimens, is the result of twenty-five years of discriminating selection by an investigator and scholar of unsurpassed discernment and learning. Professor Petrie has lived among the people, and has had unique opportunities of acquiring uncommon objects, and of determining their significance. But the value of the collection lies no less in its connected arrangement than in separate points of interest. Classification and comparison have enabled approximate dates to be deduced from variations in form and style of the art-crafts, and also explain the conditions of industry, the nature of exports and imports, and the social customs of different periods. The collection, indeed, illustrates in concrete form the whole range of Egyptian civilization, with its conditions of life, trades and handicrafts, art and religion, from prehistoric times. Written records begin about 5,000 B.C., but there are abundant remains illuminating the earlier time when the foundations of the kingdom were established. Professor Petrie's prehistoric collection is the greatest in the world, except perhaps that of the Ashmolean Museum, and it is easy to read its indications of the dawn of religion, in the articles of daily use accompanying burials and testifying to a belief in a future life—like the present one, only better. The development of the processes of pottery is also to be traced, there are stone implements of exquisite delicacy, and much more to bring the inquirer into close contact with the problem of the mysterious race at the source of Egyptian history."

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It was announced in the *Times*, March 22, that in the course of the season's work of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos, then just concluded, the explorers had discovered a cemetery of sacred ibises adjoining a human cemetery, "both dating from the Roman occupation of Egypt—that, is about A.D. 200." Each of about a hundred large earthenware jars contained on an average twenty-five birds, preserved with some bituminous material and wrapped in linen bandages. "Many of the most carefully bound examples were found to contain, not a complete bird, but only a bunch of feathers; others, again, consisted of a few bones and feathers mixed, and in one case a single egg. The careful preservation of not only complete birds, but of eggs, bones, and even odd feathers, is good evidence for supposing that the worship of Thoth and the veneration for the bird which was sacred to him still had a strong hold upon the minds and imagination of the people of Egypt even as late as the Roman period."

An estate to which some historic interest attaches is Boscobel, situated on the borders of Salop and Staffordshire. Built in 1540 in Brewood Forest, the house had been used for many years before the time of Charles II. as a hiding-place for Catholic priests and political refugees, but its main interest relates to the circumstance that it sheltered King Charles in September, 1651, after the Battle of Worcester. Here Charles lay hid for several days, and in a paddock adjoining is the oak-tree in which he took refuge when surprised by horsemen. The principal part of the house remains as it was in those days. The estate, which extends to nearly 700 acres, and includes two rich dairy farms and heavy woodlands, will be sold by auction, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, in June.

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The International Congress of Historical Studies held in London from April 3 to 8 was a great success. Many valuable papers were read in the various sections. In the Mediæval History Section at King's College, Mr. Goddard H. Orpen read a paper on "The Effects of Norman Rule in Ireland, 1169-1333." He said that, unlike many Irish writers, he had been led to regard the direct and more immediate consequences of Norman domination in Ireland as distinctly beneficial. Norman rule made for the progress of Ireland in that it established in the feudalized districts a *Pax Normannica*, and the comparative peace so established rendered social advance possible, and in particular led to a great increase in the area and effectiveness of agriculture. The Norman manorial system led directly to the formation and growth of numerous towns in the thirteenth century. The Church was raised in status, better organized, and brought into closer community with that of Western Europe. Many splendid monastic establishments were founded, and a new and more spacious style of ecclesiastical architecture introduced. The connection with England opened a channel by which Ireland obtained a greater share in the intellectual heritage of all the ages, and in particular in those of civil and ecclesiastical governance which the world owed to Rome.

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Professor Silvanus Thompson, lecturing before the Scientific Section in the Rooms of the Geological Society at Burlington House on the "Origin and Development of the Compass Card," explained its chief points, and said that the compass had remained practically unchanged in all essential particulars for four centuries. The compasses carried by Columbus on his voyages of discovery to the West Indies certainly possessed every one of the features enumerated, save that it was doubtful whether all their thirty-two points were marked with initials, or only eight of them, and whether the north point bore a fleur-de-lys. In Europe the magnet was certainly used in navigation in the latter half of the twelfth century. The first primitive form of compass in use in the Mediterranean in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries consisted of a magnetic needle supported on a reed or a cork floating in water. The earliest description of a pivoted magnetic needle placed in a box, with a glass lid, with a graduated scale, and with "sights" for taking bearings, was that of Pierre de Maricourt, 1269. In or about the year 1300 the improvement was made of adding to the pivoted needle a light card, whereon was painted the rose of the winds. Such evidence as existed pointed to this improvement having been made at the port of Amalfi; but the attribution (by Mazzella, in 1586) of this step to a mythical personage called Flavio di Gioia was unhistorical, and the various stages in the growth of the myth had been traced. From the beginning the wind-roses used in mariners' compasses were divided out into eight, sixteen, and thirty-two equal divisions, the north point being distinguished by a dart, a triangle, a trident, a star or a group of stars, or a letter T, or, later, by a fleur-de-lys. The east point was usually marked with a cross. The rhumbs of the eight principal winds were usually painted black, those of the eight half-winds green, and those of the sixteen quarter-winds red.

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The Rev. E. E. Dorling read a paper on "The Evolution of the Heraldic Seal in England" before the Related and Auxiliary Sciences Section in the Rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House. Personal seals, he said, fell into groups, overlapping indeed, but perfectly distinct and showing a logical development of design. By the last quarter of the twelfth century the heraldic seal had an assured position. The type was circular, with a simple armorial shield of the period and legend of Lombardic capitals. In Henry III.'s reign the same style was found, but the seal itself was of shield shape. At the end of this reign vesica-shaped seals appeared, with the shield hanging from a tree, a fashion lasting into the next century. In Edward I.'s time seals became circular again. The shield appeared in an architectural border (in a style that endured for more than a century), with in some cases heraldic beasts and monsters placed on either side. Parallel with these were seals of simpler type without the border. Early in the fourteenth century, the shield placed upon a single supporter inaugurated a long, enduring fashion. The same period produced shields showing a tree with suspended shield, and two beasts filling the side-spaces. Later in the century an architectural border reappeared, with variations in the central and supporting figures. At this time Gothic letter began to displace the old Lombardic capitals of the legends. In Edward III.'s reign crested helms were introduced above the shield, sometimes with, sometimes without, an architectural border. To the third quarter of the fourteenth century belonged a fine group of seals, showing shield, crested helm, and supporters, in a quatrefoil. At the beginning of the fifteenth century a type was evolved with the shield borne on the breast of a single supporter, or held by two, with badges introduced into the design. Contemporary in introduction with this type, and lasting till the end of the Middle Ages, was the most elaborate seal form, showing the full achievement of shield, crested helm, and supporters, with badges occasionally added, but without the architectural border. Equestrian seals developed similarly. They contained representations of the rider, showing how heraldry, appearing at first on the shield alone, gradually spread to surcoat, horse-trappers, and helm.

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The War Office has consented to lend to the Committee of the Imperial Services Exhibition, to be opened at Earl's Court this month (May), a unique collection of large ordnance from the Rotunda Museum at Woolwich. This display will demonstrate the evolution of gunnery from the fifteenth century to the present day. There will also be a collection of small arms lent by the War Office. This will include specimens of the earliest forms of the crossbow and the arquebus up to the most perfect specimens of the small-bore rifles with pointed bullets in use at the present day.

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At Hungerford, Berkshire, on April 1, in accordance with a custom dating back to the time of John of Gaunt, who gave valuable privileges to the town, members of the "hocktide jury" were summoned by blasts on the historic horn, and assembled at their court house in the early morning to transact the local business of the year. Among the valuable privileges granted by John of Gaunt are the fishing rights. Hungerford has some of the best trout-fishing in the country, and at the court it was decided to debar commoners fishing by worm and minnow bait, it being stated that by so doing the town would reap considerable benefit by advance in the value of the fishing, which is already a source of substantial revenue.

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While the jury were deliberating, two officials known as "tuttimen," with flower-bedecked staves surmounted with oranges, perambulated the town, demanding kisses from the women and headpence from the men. Among the places visited was the workhouse, where the womenfolk insisted upon the due observance of their rights. Tobacco, sweets, and oranges, were distributed at this institution. At the luncheon of the "hocktide jury" a number of "colts" were shod. These luckless individuals had a nail driven into the heel of their boots until they called "punch," which released them from the attention of the smith, and incidentally of five shillings, the price of a bowl of punch.

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The *Illustrated London News* of March 29 contained some fine photographic illustrations of the Etruscan tombs recently excavated by the Italian Department of Antiquities at Caere, the ancient Etruscan city, twenty-five miles north-west of Rome, which was known originally as Agylla, the Round Town. The tombs newly unearthed consist in part of shaft, or pit, graves of a remote period, akin to those discovered under the Roman Forum, and partly of Tholos tombs, also called beehive tombs or tumuli, of the best Etruscan period. They were found on all sides of the city, but chiefly on La Banditaccia, near the modern village of Cervetri—that is to say, on uncultivated ground belonging to the old princely Roman family of Ruspoli. At Caere many Romans found refuge when Rome was captured by the Gauls, and there, it is said, Tarquinius Superbus, seventh and last King of Rome, took refuge after his overthrow.

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The contents of the special "Irish Number" of the *Times*, issued on March 17, included an illustrated article, filling nearly three columns, on "Early Art in Ireland: Its Development from Pre-Christian Times."

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The *Yorkshire Post* of April 3 reported that, "In connection with excavations being made at a new hydro at Hornsea, some interesting discoveries have been made. They comprise eight human skeletons, with which were several objects which indicate that the remains are those of early inhabitants of Hornsea — indeed, some of the very earliest of which there is trustworthy record. Generally speaking, the bodies had been buried with their heads to the south, and they occurred at a depth varying from 2 to 3 feet. As is usual with these ancient skeletons, the teeth are in a good state of preservation. The authorities at the Hull Museum, through the kindness of the owner of the property, Mr. Wilson, were able to watch the digging out of many of the objects, most of which have been secured for the Hull collection. The specimens indicate that they belong to an Anglo-Saxon settlement of about the seventh or eighth century A.D. From the comparative abundance of the relics and their nature, it is apparent that they were once owned by a heathen community, as relics are rare in Anglian settlements where Christianity had been adopted. Of pottery, there is a crude and unornamented globular vessel, 6 inches in diameter, 5 inches high, and 4 inches across the top. It is, of course, dark-coloured clay, and was found at the feet of a skeleton. Of bronze there is a massive square-headed fibula or brooch, 5 inches long and 2 inches wide. It is elaborately ornamented with scroll-work and the usual Anglo-Saxon horse-head motif. Another brooch of this type, but smaller, was also found. There is a large flat bronze annular, a ring brooch, 2¼ inches in diameter, slightly ornamented with incised lines, and evidently much worn. A smaller circular brooch, well decorated, and with the iron pin still in position, was found with another skeleton. There is a very fine buckle, with the pin, also of bronze, intact; a strap-end etc., of the same metal. Of iron there is a small 'sax,' or one-edged knife, a portion of a large key, etc. There is also what appears to be a portion of an ivory bracelet.

"Careful details have been taken of the various skeletons (which were usually in a crouched position) and of the associated relics, and these will doubtless form the subject of a memoir in due course. Unfortunately, the work having practically been completed, it is not likely that any more discoveries will be made."

* * *

The Rhind Lecturer this year is Dr. George Neilson, of Glasgow, well known as an able and erudite antiquary, who has chosen for his subject "Scottish Feudal Traits." The first of the series of lectures was delivered before a large audience in Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, on April 1, Dr. George Macdonald presiding, and dealt with "The Military Basis of Institutions and Jurisdictions."

* * *

At a cost of about £2,000, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith is presenting to the village of Hambleden a museum for the reception of the large and interesting collection of antiquities from the Roman farm buildings and dwelling-house discovered on Mr. Smith's estate at Greenlands, between Marlow and Henley, last year.

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We take the following notes from the *Architect*, April 11: "Prestwick is not only interesting historically from its connection with Robert the Bruce, but excavations which have been recently made, and are still being continued, have added to its interest, and promise to increase it still further. Some time ago the Town Council acquired the grounds surrounding Bruce's Well, where stood in the days of old the Chapel and Leper Hospital of St. Ninian. It may be stated that, because of the well's connection with the religious establishment, it was sometimes called the Convent Well. Robert Gordon, in his description of Kyle in the time of Charles I., mentions the chapel of Kingcase Hospital, and states that the persons who shared in the charity were lodged in huts or cottages near it; and in the records of the Presbytery of Ayr a commission was instructed by the Lord Chancellor to 'visit the Hospitals of Kingkesse, Air, and Maybole, all having interest in the hospitals to compeir.'

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"The tradition is that the hospital was originally built and endowed by King Robert the Bruce. The cottages or huts of the lepers have long since passed away, but the remains of no less than twenty-four of the 'lipper folk' have been exhumed, and the traces of, or impressions made by, many coffins have been seen. Up till the year 1834 at least the mounds or graves were visible, but for many years all indications of sepulture had been lost. It therefore came as a great surprise to those superintending the excavations when so many human bones were dug up. Nearly all these bodies lay at the eastern end of the church. As to the church itself, more than half of the entire length has been disinterred. The structure was evidently of a plain style of architecture, but of great solidity. This church or chapel, dedicated to St. Ninian, had an area of which the length was 36 feet by 17 feet in width. The walls were some 3 feet or 4 feet in thickness." The same issue of our contemporary, in the series of papers on "Brick-Built Castles of Leicestershire," contained a good account of Tamworth Castle, with many illustrations.

* * *

Last month we quoted a communication in the *Westminster Gazette* about alleged discoveries made by Professor Reisner, the Harvard Egyptologist, in the head and body of the Sphinx. The whole story turns out to have been an ingenious hoax. A circumstantial account of the finding of a temple and the tomb of Menes was given in March in an Egyptian paper, and, as the discovery was ascribed to a professor whose high reputation is well known, it obtained a credence which was strengthened by the absence of any denial from Professor Reisner. It turns out, however, that that gentleman was away in the Soudan at the time, and knew nothing about it until later. It was his absence, probably, that induced the inventor to start the story.

* * *

The National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, was reopened on March 31 after the annual cleaning. The *Scotsman* of that date reported that, "Among the objects recently purchased and now on view are two solid gold penannular bracelets with slightly expanding terminations, which, deposited in a stone bowl, were turned up by the plough in Caithness, from the centre of what appears to have been a small burial cairn. The bracelets are of a type already represented in the national collection both in bronze and gold, and have been found associated with socketed celts and weapons of the later Bronze Period. The bowl which contained these specimens has also been secured, and is fashioned from a block of sandstone, showing over its surface, both external and internal, numerous small indentations made by a sharply pointed tool or pick. The record of finds of gold objects pertaining to the Bronze Age in Scotland, confined as such record is to a period of little more than a century, is sufficient to show that the precious metal was fairly abundant during that epoch. Many of these valuable relics, unfortunately, have in the past found their way to the melting-pot, owing to a belief that the operation of the law of treasure-trove implied confiscation, and it cannot be too well known, in the interests of the public, that the National Museum is always ready to pay for such objects a sum largely in excess of their bullion value.

* * *

"A considerable addition has been made to the collection of beggars' badges, still, however, far from complete. The origin of these badges, giving a warrant to beg, dates as far back in Scottish history as an Act of 1424 while the records of the city of Edinburgh relate that in 1502, owing to the prevalence of the pestilence, 'leiden taiknis' should be given to the 'puir failzeit folk' to authorize the asking of alms. The existing badges belong to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Among the donations are an urn of steatite from Orkney, a type of cinerary vessel confined in its occurrence in this country to the extreme North of Scotland, but to be met with frequently in Norway, where it is referable to the early Iron Age; and an earthenware pitcher, probably of seventeenth-century date, found built into the wall of an old house recently demolished in Aberdeenshire. Such jugs have been found in several instances built into the walls of houses, possibly to afford nesting-places for birds."

* * *

A quaint custom known as the "Candle Auction," for the letting of a field called Stowell Meadow at Tatworth, near Chard, Somerset, was observed on Saturday, April 12. The tenants on the estate of which Stowell Meadow forms part were invited to meet at the village inn, and during the burning of an inch of tallow candle made bids for renting the ground for the ensuing year. During the evening those interested partook of a bread and cheese and pickle supper. Certain fines are imposed, which are put into a "kitty" and afterwards spent upon refreshments for the company. The custom has been observed for more than two hundred years.

On a Group of Northumbrian Crosses.

By W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.

THE recent publication of Professor Albert S. Cook's essay on the date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses (Yale University, December, 1912), has revived a question never fully answered. It has been usual to call the monuments ornamented with plaits and scrolls "pre-Norman" or "pre-Conquest," and this dating has been taken as a working hypothesis which seemed fairly well supported by the facts. Even when it was felt that some of these relics were placed too early, English antiquaries were content to bring them down rather lower in the Anglo-Saxon period, without accepting the much later date given by recent writers on the Continent. Professor Cook, basing his arguments chiefly on the inscriptions, follows Signor Rivoira's views in placing the two monuments after the middle of the twelfth century; with other monuments of the series he does not deal, but it would be hardly possible to accept his conclusions without restating the chronology of a very large number of crosses and fragments allied in their design and workmanship to the shafts at Ruthwell and Bewcastle. The series as a whole presents too many points of uniformity to allow of exceptional treatment for isolated examples.

And yet the series can never be fully considered until something of the nature of a "corpus" of the crosses has been made. The material for true archæological discussion does not yet exist in print, and the question of the date of Northumbrian plait and scroll ornament, as a whole, must wait for the completion of the collector's humbler labours. But certain groups are sufficiently known to be put together, and it may be worth while inquiring what can be learnt from a single class, large enough to cover a considerable area geographically, and to show development over an appreciable period, but limited by the appearance of one recurring feature or motive. This will not answer the question of date, as regards certain difficult cases, with conclusiveness, but it ought to contribute usefully to that end.

The group chosen for this article is one which must be regarded as Anglian and non-Celtic, because it covers the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, but is absent elsewhere in Britain—that is to say, it is closely connected with the Ruthwell and Bewcastle types of ornament without directly involving those difficult cases. It is the group marked by the presence of a peculiar motive superimposed on the cross-head: from the central boss or ring, common to most heads, spines run to four bosses or rings on the arms, each making the form of a long-handled lens or lorgnette. Something of this shape is seen in a slab from Monkwearmouth (at the British Museum), which, however, has an added flourish round the ends of the arms (Fig. 1).

While a cross of this kind may have been used at any time to ornament a slab or headstone, its presence on a shaped crosshead can only be understood as a further elaboration of a form already beginning to need variety to make it interesting. It is obvious that stone crosses must have been in vogue for some time before this new fashion was adopted to give fresh character to the old shape. Moreover, the lorgnette crosslet is *appliqué* to the stone cross. It is not true sculptor's design, but an adaptation of some work in metal, embroidery, or other material, in which it would be really suitable; and such adaptations are derivative and secondary. Again, as we shall see, it is associated with florid or with decadent patterns, showing that it is late in the Anglian series; and if we trace it through the transition period to the Viking Age, and find that it links Anglian work with Scandinavian styles as seen in Northumbria, we have evidence to place the development of the Anglian style as earlier than the Scandinavian, of which the age is certain.

There are three varieties of lorgnette cross: one in which the spines are naked, or not enclosed with a moulding (Figs. 1 to 4, 7, 8, 10 to 13); another in which they are so enclosed (Figs. 20 to 22); and a third in which they are replaced by a moulding, single (Figs. 16, 19) or double (Figs. 17, 18). These three varieties are confined to certain districts respectively. Naked spines follow the ancient (Roman) road from North-West Yorkshire to Carlisle and the Cumberland coast. Spines enclosed by moulding occur only on the eastern side of Northumbria. The third variety exists only in North Yorkshire, Westmorland, and East Cumberland, with an outlier near Whithorn. The fact that of a Northumbrian group one is found near Whithorn points to a period when Galloway was connected with Yorkshire, and Galloway was an Anglian bishopric up to the Viking settlement. It is true that the Norman abbeys of Yorkshire influenced Scotland in the twelfth century; but there are no "Anglian" carvings at those abbeys, except where there had been also a pre-Norman foundation. If the twelfth-century monks taught this art, they would surely have left traces of it in their own homes.

A simple, though not necessarily early, example of the naked spines is seen in a fragment at York Museum from Ripon (Fig. 2, in which the lost parts are suggested with dotted lines). The design is merely incised on the stone, and the shaft (not here drawn) bears the Anglo-Saxon inscription, "✠ADHVSE[P]RB," the cross of Adhusa the priest. At Ripon, in the Cathedral Library, is another fragment which can be restored (Fig. 3) by simply continuing the pattern showing a small lorgnette cross *appliqué* in relief in the centre, and surrounded with triangles, which work out into a chevron border. There is a similar chevron border to the "Loaves and Fishes" cross at Hornby, in Lonsdale, of which the figures, plaits, and inscription make it characteristic of Anglian work at its best. Another example is at Northallerton (Fig. 4); the piece of shaft with chevron border must have belonged to the head, and together they represent a very fine work, rather florid as compared with the severity of Bewcastle, but connected with the series by the different scrolls which still remain on three of its sides.

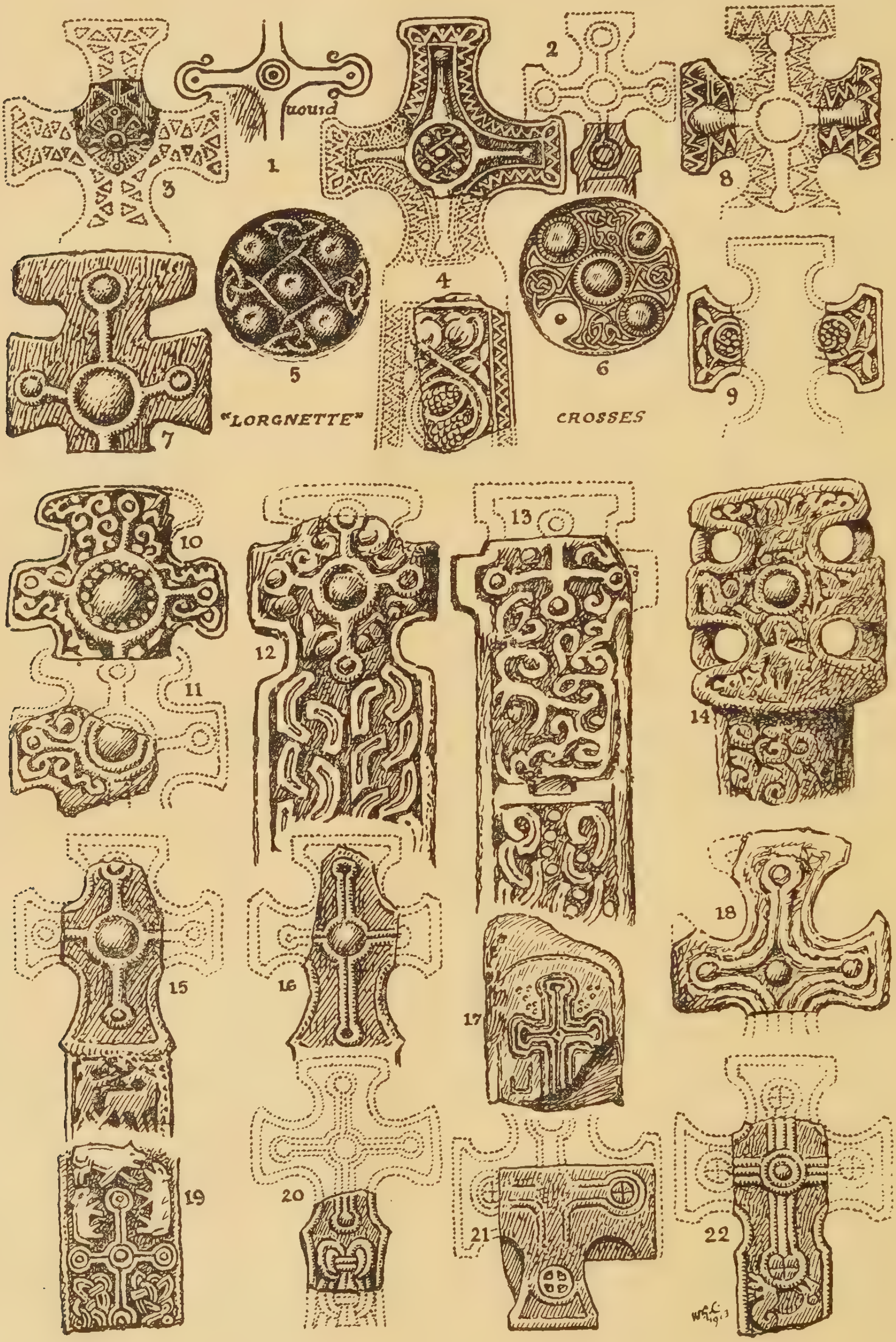
The centre of the Northallerton head has a design of five bosses and plait (Fig. 5), with which may be compared the centre of the base of the Ormside Cup, a Northumbrian relic found west of Stainmoor, on the old road from Yorkshire to Carlisle, and now in the York Museum (Fig. 6). In this the knots are more complicated, as the finer material allows; and one of the bosses is lost, another is slightly broken. But the design is closely connected with the Northallerton roundel, in which the bosses are even flattened at their crowns (the flattening is exaggerated in Fig. 5), like those of the Cup; the two works cannot be of widely differing dates.

Now, we have an inferior limit for the Cup, based on evidence brought forward by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, M.A., F.S.A., of the Ashmolean Museum, in the *Annals of Archæology and Anthropology of Liverpool University* (vol. iv., March, 1911). He showed that the rim was patched to the bowl with clips, which can be dated to the end of the ninth or early in the tenth century. If this piece was damaged and patched about the year 900, it must be a work of an earlier period, and the original ornament must betray the style of the age before the Danish settlement. That ornament consists of regular plaits, and birds and beasts in leaf and berry scrolls, or precisely the characteristic designs of the crosses called Anglian.

As superior limit we have the development of Anglo-Saxon interlacing on the fibulæ, up to the conversion period, showing that, by the middle of the seventh century, England was already in possession of a style of plaited ornament. Of such scrolls as are seen on this Cup, Egyptian and Byzantine art of the centuries immediately preceding the conversion of Northumbria supplies examples, though to discuss this point would lead us now too far from the lorgnette crosses. But in a word, the 200 years of Anglian power in Northumbria—roughly 670 to 870—found at their beginning the materials for the design in plaits and scrolls, and to this period the Ormside Cup must belong. The Northallerton cross, as it bears the late lorgnette and is florid in treatment, though entirely without signs of debased design, must have been carved early in the later half of that period.

At Carlisle was an Anglian priory from St. Cuthbert's days to the destruction of the city in 875 or 876 by Halfdan, after which the place lay waste until 1092, when William Rufus refounded it. Florence of Worcester, who wrote within half a century of that date, said that "this city, like some others in those parts, had been destroyed 200 years before by the pagan Danes, and had remained deserted up to this time." Any finds of an artistic kind at Carlisle cannot be referred to the period 876-1092, but must be earlier or later.

Three cross-heads have been discovered on the site of the Anglian priory; one has the regular Anglian form and an Anglo-Saxon inscription. Another (Fig. 7) was taken in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"LORGNETTE" CROSSES
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W.G.C. 1913

1855 out of the south wall of the twelfth-century cathedral transept. Of the exact date of the masonry there is a doubt, for it may have been partly reconstructed about 1300; but even at that date a late twelfth-century monument would hardly have been used as building material. Its pre-Norman origin is supported by the find in 1880 of part of a closely similar head in the rubble of a Norman wall at the restoration of Crosscanonby Church, near the ancient port of Ellenborough (Maryport), to which the Roman road from Carlisle led. The head (Fig. 7) is, therefore, not only pre-Norman, but pre-Danish. Its hammer-shaped top is found in other examples, but always with debased Anglian ornament—*e.g.*, at Middlesmoor, in Nidderdale, at Gargrave, near Skipton, and on a slab at Minnigaff, in Kirkcudbrightshire, on which the hammer-head is less developed, but associated with late Anglian patterns, showing another link in the connection of Northumbria with Galloway in the pre-Danish age. Taking this feature into account, we must place the Carlisle head (Fig. 7) considerably later than the Northallerton cross, but still before 876.

Much nearer to the Northallerton cross is the third head at Carlisle (Figs. 8, 9), represented by the two lateral arms, found about 1888 on the site of the original west end of the cathedral. The side shown in Fig. 8 is an imitation of the Northallerton motive, but the reverse (Fig. 9) bears the leaf and berry scroll, fairly regular in treatment. That this is later than the Northallerton cross seems obvious from the fact that it is a rather poor imitation; but that it is earlier than the hammer-head group is evident from the next example, in which the scroll is debased.

At Dearham, between Carlisle and Crosscanonby, is a hammer-headed lorgnette cross (Fig. 10), with the kind of spiral ornament seen frequently in Cumberland, but not unknown in other parts of Northumbria. This has no relation to Late Celtic spirals, but is obviously a debasement of the regular vine-scroll—that is to say, an easy and unintelligent way of getting something like the same general effect. At Bridekirk, near Dearham, is another head (Fig. 11) of similar pattern; and at Distington, further down the coast, is the fragment of a third. All these seem to have been derived from the Carlisle crosses, and to be rather later.

Connected with these both in subject and site are two stones (Figs. 12, 13), which show further decadence. The less debased is at St. John's, Beckermet (Fig. 12), on the Cumberland coast, south of Distington. It bears very degraded scroll-work round the lorgnettes of the head, and beneath is a carelessly drawn plait, intended for two chains of rings. Now the ring-plait is never found with Anglian work of the better type, while it is the rule in Anglo-Scandinavian ornament. It is a "cheap" form of interlacing, which gives little trouble and thought to the designer as compared with the symmetrical and labyrinthine plaits of the finer English crosses. It is characteristic of the tenth century, but may have been used a little earlier, for at Whithorn and elsewhere it is seen with the "penannular" head—a transition form between regular free-armed shapes and the wheel-cross of the Viking Age. In this Beckermet stone the strands of the plait are not considered as continuous strap-work, but each portion ends sharply before tucking under the strand which it meets. Now, in metal the plait may be first woven in wire, and then soldered on the ground—a rather troublesome process. Even in the Ormside Cup it is only partially used (on the inner side; the outer side (Fig. 6) is repoussé). Otherwise each length may be made of a separate piece of wire, which is the easier course. If a double-bead strap is intended, little loops of wire may be bent and soldered on the ground to imitate the effect, but then the ends of the sections are closed. This seems to be the source of the detached and discontinuous forms in Fig. 12, and as a further indication of derivative art, it confirms the lateness of this cross in a group already seen to be late.

The St. Bees stone (Fig. 13) has on its edge (not seen in the figure) an incised "embattled" line, found elsewhere only in late work. The lorgnette cross has no central boss, and the designer has not even filled his panel, but eked out the bad ring-plait with pellets—a tenth-century characteristic. The date must be a little later than that of the Beckermet stone; but, still, it is pre-Norman, because this stone was found, according to the late Canon Knowles, under the Norman west front of the church.

To go one step farther, the cross (Fig. 14) now in the churchyard of Addingham, in East Cumberland, though it has no lorgnettes, has the debased scrolls and hammer-head of Dearham, together with a clumsy attempt at a pierced wheel. When this cross was carved, the new type had probably not been fixed, for the wheel is tentatively applied to the late Anglian hammer-head. But as the true wheel-head is always associated in Northumbria with Viking Age ornament, this cross must be an example of overlap, a transition between late Anglian and Scandinavian, and therefore of the end of the ninth or early tenth century.

We have now found a series in development from the fine work of Northallerton, which must be considerably earlier than the debased Cumbrian, to a cross which brings us into the Danish period. If it should be objected that the development may have been in the opposite direction, and that instead of debasement and reconstruction of a new style we have a gradual rise from the rudeness of Addingham and Beckermet to the greater regularity of Dearham, and thence to the Carlisle and Northallerton heads, an historical difficulty stands in the way. We cannot place Addingham cross before the Danish settlement, for its wheel-head links it to the whole Viking Age series. By the time such progress in art had been made as could create the Carlisle heads, Carlisle was wasted, and art there was impossible until the Norman Age. But Norman monuments at Carlisle would not have been built into Norman walls. All the evidence shows that the lorgnette series was pre-Danish, and the time required for development carries us back to the late eighth century for the Northallerton cross—itself, as we have noted, not an early work in the general Anglian series.

The remaining examples must be treated more shortly. At Addingham we are returning from the west coast towards Yorkshire, and a little to the south, at Penrith Church, are the crosses and hogbacks now placed together and called the "Giant's Grave." Both these crosses were originally free-armed, though the ends of the arms are lost; the "Giant's Thumb" in the same churchyard is a wheel-cross. The better preserved of the "Giant's Grave" crosses is shown in Figs. 15 and 16. In the obverse, under a regular lorgnette head, are weathered figures, apparently of the hart and hound, a symbol which became common in Viking Age monuments; and below that, but not shown in the figure, are other designs more like those of the Anglo-Norse cross and other stones at Gosforth, Cumberland, than any Anglian work. The shaft of this tall cross, square in section above, becomes round below, as in the Gosforth cross; and this shows connection with a group that appears to belong to the tenth century. The Gosforth stones are certainly pre-Conquest, because the hogbacks, similar in style and workmanship to the standing cross, were found in the Norman wall of the earliest part of this ancient fabric. The Penrith crosses are earlier in type than the Gosforth stones, because they show a survival of Anglian motives.

On the reverse (Fig. 16) of this Penrith head is a different type of lorgnette—that already described as formed of mouldings only, without spine. This shows that the two types are contemporary, though not coincident in site, except at Penrith. The stone from Sinniness, near Whithorn (Fig. 17), now in the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities, may be rather earlier. The first settlement of Norse in that neighbourhood did not wipe out Christianity, for the bearers of St. Cuthbert's relics went to Whithorn after 875 as a refuge from the Danes; but about 880 Harald Fairhair invaded the district, and after this the Anglian culture of Galloway must have ceased. The Sinniness stone has an arched line surmounting the panel, which recalls the arched top to the lorgnette headstone at Holy Island, and suggests Anglian origin.

The head at Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland (Fig. 18), tends to the hammer shape; it is of late Anglian type. Another of this kind of lorgnette is at Upleatham Old Church, in Cleveland, with dragon-plait on the reverse. The stone at Forcett (Fig. 19), on the old road between Kirkby Stephen and Northallerton, has rude beasts and debased plaits, not unlike another stone at

Kirkby Stephen, which also has three beasts and a plait. Such clumsily drawn animals occur also at Kirby Hill and Wath, in the North Riding, and on a stone from Lasswade at Edinburgh Museum. All these are of late Anglian type.

Finally, there is the lorgnette with spines surrounded with a moulding, seen only on the east side of Northumbria. At Holy Island, the headstone mentioned above was found in 1888; it is inscribed with Anglo-Saxon lettering, which has been read as AELBERCHT, and resembles the well-known headstones from Hartlepool, Wensley, etc., as characteristic of Anglian graves. It has a lorgnette cross of the type shown in Fig. 20, which restores a fragment in the Durham Cathedral Library from Gainford-on-Tees, the shaft of which had the vertebral or chain pattern of the tenth century, not seen on the finer Anglian monuments, and it is therefore another instance of transition from Anglian to Anglo-Danish work.

At Great Ayton, in Cleveland, is part of a cross-head with moulded lorgnettes on one side and a crucifix on the other. The figure stands free, without visible cross-beam, as in other early Northumbrian crosses. At Stainton, in Cleveland, is a slab-fragment (Fig. 21) with a further development of the type, introducing wheel-crosses in the place of bosses or open rings; and at Aberford, a place on the ancient main road near Leeds, is a cross-head (Fig. 22) of the same type, with carelessly designed plaits and dragon. These also fall into series with the general character of lorgnette crosses, as a form evolved late in the Anglian period.

From the facts before us we seem therefore to have reason for dating the Northallerton cross to the later part of the eighth century. Its ornament associates it with Northumbrian scrolls in general, to investigate which there is no space at present. But its comparatively florid character suggests that the severer designs of many fine works are earlier. The place of the lorgnette group, if it has been correctly indicated, may serve as a step toward fixing the chronology of allied forms. At any rate, it shows that a twelfth-century date for the series as a whole would not fit the evidence obtained from their artistic design and its development.

The Gobelins Tapestry.

BY THE LATE HENRY F. W. HOLT.

DURING the Middle Ages, the use of embroidered hangings, so common among the peoples of antiquity, became, as it were, one of the necessaries of life. Whether in camp, in their castles or town residences, the nobles carried with them their carpets and tapestry. On fête days the walls of the churches were draped with hangings, and there is scarcely a romance of chivalry which does not make mention of them. The difficulty which presents itself with regard to our proper understanding of the nature of these hangings is as to whether the embroidery was really "embroidery" as we understand it at the present day—namely, worked on a certain backing—or whether it was a tissue without any such backing, but simply produced by the interweaving of the coloured threads as the designs were formed with them? However it might be, their manufacture dates back in France to the Merovingian epoch, although it is from the East that these woven textures and embroideries first came. In the tenth century the Abbey of St. Florent at Saumur was an active centre of this work, and a passage in its chronicles shows that Oriental models were used to copy from. The Church of Nôtre Dame de Nantilly, also at Saumur, is hung with these tapestries, in one of which, representing the Siege of Jerusalem, a soldier appears to be discharging an instrument like a matchlock, the others being armed with bows and arrows. All these tissues which have been preserved exhibit the marked skill of the fabricant, and, in so far as mere workmanship is concerned, it has never been surpassed in the most modern tissues.

In the *Livre des Mêtiers* of Etienne Boiliane, Provost of the Merchants of Paris from 1258 to 1268, mention is made both of tapestry called "Sarrassinois" and of "our" tapestry. The former products were exclusively reserved for the nobility and for use in churches. "They are to be used," says the chronicle, "only in churches or by the nobility and by great men, as by the King and the Courts. As for 'our' tapestry the workmen shall use no other threads than those of good and fine wool." These carpets varied in breadth according to the length, and could only be offered for sale at the markets held on Fridays and Saturdays. The manufacturers of "our" carpets were permitted to dye the threads at their own houses. It is evident that they were of an inferior quality and intended for general use among all classes, the Sarrassinois carpets being distinguished by greater richness and by more costly materials being used in their manufacture. It has been generally supposed that these Sarrassinois carpets were wholly of a velvety texture, and worked in patterns after the fashion of the Oriental carpets of the present day. But there are passages in the old chronicles which prove that they were also worked to represent figures and historical subjects. Thus we read of a tapestry sold to the Duc de Touraine by Jean de Croisette, tapestry worker of Arras in 1389, and which is described as "un tapis Sarrassinois a or, de l'histoire de Charlemaine."

In the roll of taxes imposed on the inhabitants of Paris by Philip-le-Bel in 1292 mention is made of twenty-four tapestry makers. But there was a city of Flanders whose tapestry, a century afterwards, acquired such a reputation that in Italy its name came to be applied as the word for carpet—"arrazzi." There was the city of Arras above mentioned. In 1351 "a broad gold border" of Arras is spoken of in an account, and in the Inventory of Charles V. in 1379 "a great cloth of Arras work" is mentioned, "embroidered with the deeds and battles of Judas Maccabæus and Anthogus." Again, when in 1399 it was desired to ransom the Count de Nevero and his companions, who had been made prisoners by Bajazet at the Battle of Nicopolis, Froissart tells us that the Emir would have much pleasure in accepting the embroidered stuffs of Arras in Picardy.

Unfortunately, no tapestries of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries have come down to our times, and we can only form some approximate idea as to their nature and workmanship from the specimens of the fifteenth century which we possess. These conform, however, so well with the mural paintings, miniatures, and stained glass of the period that, judging by analogy, we may well be permitted to conclude that, from these latter, we may form a very good idea as to the tapestries of the preceding centuries, and we should be assisted in our conjectures by the numerous pieces of embroidery of the period which we have. In the Bayeux tapestry, which was worked either in the eleventh or twelfth centuries, it has been remarked that the arms and habits of the Normans are identical with those of the Danes, as they appear in the miniature paintings of a manuscript of the time of King Canute, preserved in the British Museum. In the fifteenth century there was no background in painting, the various figures standing in different attitudes in a line, side by side. In the sixteenth century backgrounds appear, both in miniatures and tapestry. Of this period there are three in the Cluny Museum, one representing the Battle of Jarnac.

The art of tapestry had then so much improved that, although the works produced amply sufficed for the requirements of the Court, both by the perfection of their workmanship and the richness of the materials employed, Francis I. determined to take it under royal protection, and to set up a manufactory at Fontainebleau, the greater part of which royal château he built.

In suddenly introducing Italian art in the construction and decoration of his palaces, the King desired to have at hand workmen who should be directly under the control of the foreigners, by whom he had everywhere supplanted the French artists. Hangings and draperies executed according to the designs of those who had already supplied them for tapestries made during the reign of Louis XII. would have been in too startling contrast with the new style of decorative art in painting and sculpture introduced by Primaticcio and Nicolo del Abbate. In order, therefore, to produce uniformity in the work and harmony of design, the King, about 1543, created a royal manufactory of tapestries at Fontainebleau, and appointed as its first directors Philibert Babon de la Bourdaisière and the architect Sebastian Serlio, who was also somewhat of a painter, as were all the artists of the Renaissance.

If Primaticcio and Nicolo del Abbate did not themselves furnish the cartoons for the tapestries, it is certain that the French and foreign artists employed under them were inspired by their compositions in preparing designs for the workmen. Lucas Romain, Charles Carmoy, Francisco Cachenemis, J. B. Baignequeval, and Claude Badouyn, who were charged with this work, received twenty livres a month; the workmen twelve to fifteen livres, according to their skill. Henry II. placed the establishment at Fontainebleau under the direction of Philibert de l'Orme, and set up a second factory at the Hôpital de la Trinité in the Rue St. Denis at Paris, for which Henri Larembert furnished the cartoons, and from which, during the regency of Catherine de Medicis, was issued a tapestry designed by him which has been frequently reproduced, and by some attributed to Antoine Caron. It represented the history of Mausohis and Artemesia in thirty-nine drawings, now preserved, partly in the print-room of the National Library and partly in the Louvre. It need scarcely be said that Artemesia was represented by Queen Catherine herself, whose arms, monogram, emblems—flames issuing from a heap of ashes, waving feathers, a scythe, and a broken mirror—and the device, "Ardorem extincta testantur vivere flamma," were to be seen on the border. It was 63 French ells long by 4 in depth, and was divided into several sections. Henri IV. further promoted the interests of the tapestry workers by establishing yet another manufactory in the Faubourg St. Antoine, in a house whence the Jesuits had been expelled, and appointing to it Italian workmen, both in gold and silk, whom he placed under the direction of Laurent and Lubourg, whom he had seen in 1594 finishing at La Trinité a set of hangings for the Church of St. Merry.

It was not long before the hands of a fresh people were tried at this tapestry work, in which Henri IV. seems to have taken great interest, and in 1601 he summoned a number of Flemish workmen, who obtained certain privileges, among which may be cited one by which the importation into France of all foreign tapestry was prohibited. These privileges were further extended, when in 1647 two skilful tapestry workers—Marc Comans and François de la Planche—came from Flanders to establish at Paris a manufactory of tapestry according to Flemish ideas. They received exclusive rights for twenty-five years for their particular style of work, were exempted from taxation, received board and pecuniary assistance, grants for apprentices paid by the King, rights of freedom as a company, with permission to open shops, exemption from bills upon their "stuffs," together with other minor advantages. On the other hand they were bound to work at least eighty looms, and to sell at the same price as foreigners. Moreover, their workmen were provided with dwellings in such portions of the Palace of the Tournelles as yet remained standing, such other accommodation as was required being added. It will be seen that this establishment had the right of sale to individuals, although chiefly employed in working for the King. At the death of Henri Larembert he was succeeded by two painters, Dumee, who was already in charge of the pictures at St. Germain, and Guyot, each of whom received 450 livres as annual salary.

After having passed from the Trinité to the Jesuit house in the Faubourg St. Antoine, thence to the Palace of the Tournelles, thence to the Place Royale, and being generally scattered about here and there, even in the Louvre, the manufactory of Flemish tapestry was finally established by Louis XIII. in 1630 in the house of the Gobelins, whence it has not since been moved. This house had been founded in the fifteenth century by a family of that name, of which both Rheims and Holland claim the parentage, and who had there established a dye-shop on the banks of the Bièvre. Whether due to a system peculiarly their own, or whether there was any particular virtue in the waters of the Bièvre, is not known. Certain it is, however, that their dyes, especially in scarlet, soon acquired a widespread reputation, in which the river duly shared.

At the time of the first establishment of the Gobelins tapestry works they were under the direction of Charles Comans and Raphael de la Planche, sons of the Flemish tapestry workers, whom Henri IV. had established at Tournelles in 1607. But after some time the partnership was dissolved, and de la Planche set up in the Faubourg St. Germain, the Comans remaining at the Gobelins, whither Jean Ians came from Oudenarde in 1650, bringing with him all the advantages of his great skill; and four years later he was appointed by Louis XIV. tapestry worker to the King. His name heads the list of "entrepreneurs" of the Gobelins manufactory.

At this time a third establishment was set up in the gardens of the Tuileries, on the quay facing the river, in favour of Pierre and Jean Lefebore, father and son, who had been summoned from Italy in 1642, and lodged in the Louvre, where in the first place they had their workshops. Thus there were at least four different establishments for the manufacture of tapestry at work for the King in the middle of the seventeenth century—namely, at the Gobelins, in the Faubourg St. Germain, at the Tuileries, and in the Louvre.

During the minority of Louis XIII. the story of Artemesia was again told in tapestry, but this time Marie took the place of Catherine de Medicis. Simon Vouet, Fonquiera, Michel Corneille the elder, and perhaps Poussin, furnished designs for tapestries subsequently executed.

There also existed another establishment equally celebrated with that of the Gobelins, called the Savonnerie, but this was specially devoted to the manufacture of carpets and furniture coverings, a branch of industry commenced during the reign of Henri IV. The chronicle states: "At the same time that he (Henri IV.) established the manufactory of tapestry in the Flemish fashion, he also favoured those of the fashion of Turkey, the Levant, and Persia, and others of new style, embellished with figures of animals and personages hitherto unknown." Among the works produced here may be cited a carpet in ninety-two sections which decorated the floor of the gallery of the Louvre. This was worked all over with coats of arms, trophies, and allegorical figures, relieved by backgrounds of various colours.

(*To be concluded.*)

The Church Chests of Essex.[*]

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

SOME degree of attention has of late years been given to the subject of old church chests. A few were well described and illustrated in Mr. Roe's *Ancient Coffers and Cupboards* (1902); a list is given of about 250 of the best examples in *English Church Furniture* (1907); and in 1908 Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., printed a long and admirable illustrated paper on "Church Chests of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries" in the *Archæological Journal.*

To Mr. Wall and his colleague belongs, however, the honour of producing the first monograph on a subject which proves in their hands to be highly interesting, and of considerable historic as well as artistic value. It must not be thought that this handsome quarto volume, of some 270 pages and 200 illustrations, is by any means confined to the county of Essex. The introductory sections, which cover upwards of seventy pages, are devoted to a comprehensive and scholarly discussion of the general question of English mediæval chests. Domestic chests, money chests, book and deed chests, all come under review. The inner purse or till, the transportation of chests, relic chests, cofferers, and the canonical and regal injunctions relative to church chests, are separately and adequately treated.

Students of church chests will recollect that they not infrequently possess lifting rings of varied forms affixed to the ends. An inventory of St. Mary's, Warwick, mentions "j old ire bound cofre having hie feet and rings of iron in the endes thereof to heve it bye." These heaving rings are in some cases attached to the chest by iron bars which allowed the rings to hang down nearly to the ground, but when in use were raised to such a height as to rise clear of the top of the chest. Through such rings as these a stout pole was inserted, and then the chest, raised on men's shoulders, became portable, however heavy the contents. At Hatfield Regis there is a ring of this description linked to each end of a ponderous early fifteenth-century chest by a single iron bar. The Vicar kindly persuaded four villagers to lift this great chest, and then took a photograph, by which the method of transporting it from place to place is far better explained than is possible by a verbal description. From this photograph, Mr. Wall's facile pen produced the accompanying drawing, changing the modern garb of the four porters for clothing more suited to the later mediæval days. There are similar rings to the chest at Ugley, which are, however, linked by double bars. End rings also occur on the Essex chests of Little Waltham, Margaret Roding, and Theydon Garnon; but in those cases it would be necessary to pass a loop of chain or rope through the rings, within which to insert the carrying pole.

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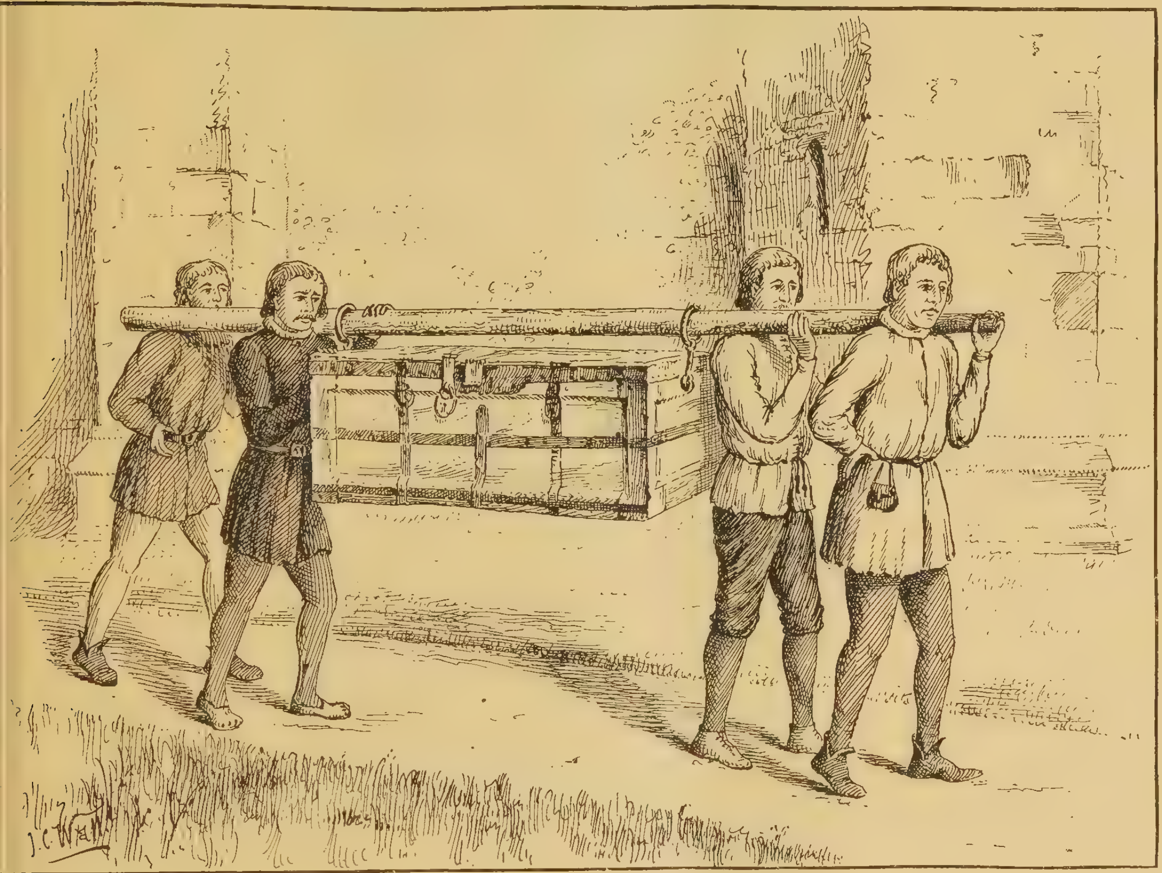
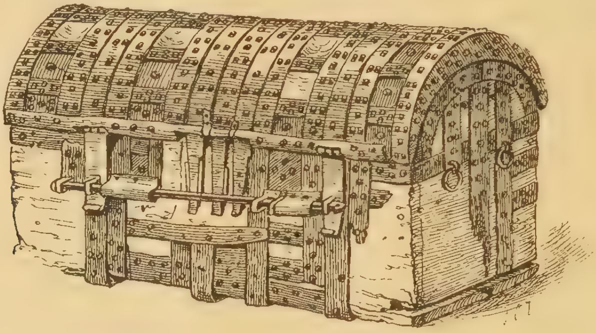
[*] *The Church Chests of Essex.* By H. William Lewer and J. Charles Wall. With many illustrations. London: Talbot and Co., 1913. Demy 4to. Pp. xvi + 248. Price 15s. net.



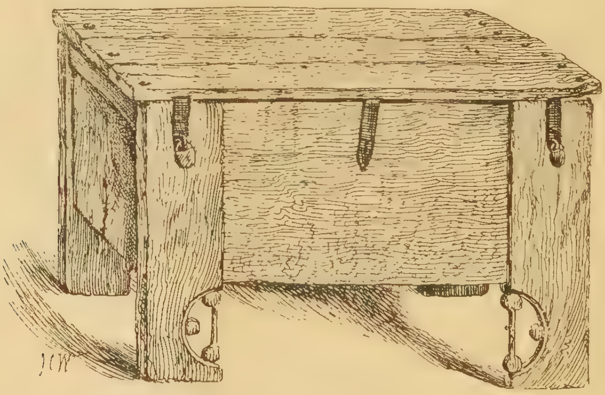
HATFIELD REGIS CHEST.

The rudest and earliest form of church chest is the "dug-out," a cavity being formed by hewing out parts of the centre of a section of a tree-trunk (hence the word "trunk" as applied to a chest), the cover-lid being usually formed from a portion which shows the naturally rounded form of the bole of the tree. The most primitive of these dug-outs are, without doubt, Norman, and in a few cases possibly pre-Conquest. The oldest Essex example is at Langham, where the cavity is very small, and covered by an iron-plated lid pierced with a money-slot. The county possesses seventeen of these dug-out chests, of various dates and construction. Of these, as indeed of all the old chests, Mr. Wall gives careful drawings.



LITTLE BENTLEY CHEST.

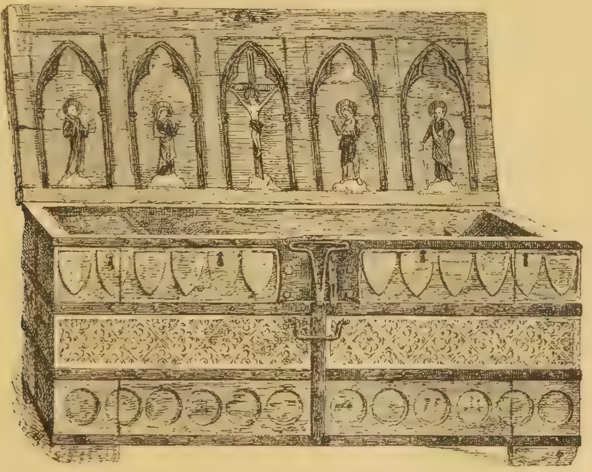
The use of iron to strengthen and secure timber chests was customary from an early date. In the thirteenth century the applied ironwork occasionally assumed graceful and characteristic forms. Such decorative treatment is delightfully illustrated by such church chests as those of Icklington, Suffolk, Wootton Waven, Warwickshire, and Church Brampton, Northamptonshire, but Essex has no example of such treatment. The utilitarian use of a multiplicity of iron bands during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, crossing one another at right angles, or interwoven after a variety of methods, is well shown by a variety of Essex chests here depicted. The one at Little Bentley is a veritable armour-plated chest, of which the greater part of its iron covering still remains. Debden possesses a noble great chest 7 feet 10 inches in length, on which the network of intersecting iron straps is almost as perfect as on the day they were wrought.



LITTLE CANFIELD CHEST.

A fair number of wooden chests of the thirteenth century are extant up and down the country, especially in Surrey and Sussex, of simple contruction, wherein four large slabs are used to form the box (in addition to the lid), held together by four stiles or standards into which the other slabs are mortised. These stiles are generally extended below the body of the chest, and thus provide legs or feet by which the chest and its contents are secured from the frequent dampness of the pavement. Occasionally the feet of the stiles are ornamentally treated, as at Little Canfield, where they are carved with a chamfered semicircle of an elaborate nature.

Essex has the honour of possessing by far the most valuable chest in the whole kingdom, whether in secular or ecclesiastical keeping — the chest in Newport Church, of thirteenth-century date. It has often been described and illustrated—in the first instance by Mr. Fairholt, sixty-five years ago—but never more accurately and fully than in the present volume. The frontispiece supplies an admirable drawing in colours. Its chief significance consists in the paintings within the lid, in five trefoil-headed compartments, of the Crucifix, flanked on either side by the figures of St. Mary and St. Peter, and St. John and St. Paul. These thirteenth-century drawings are considered to be the earliest paintings in oil known in this country. The fact of these remarkable sacred paintings being within the lid of the chest has hitherto puzzled many an ecclesiologist who, like the present writer, has made a special pilgrimage to Newport to visit this remarkable relic of mediæval art. Mr. Wall has in this book, we believe for the first time, solved the mystery. Arguing by analogy, he herein shows beyond doubt that this chest was constructed to serve as a portable altar. The lid when opened formed the reredos; an inner lid served as the *mensa*, on which a small consecrated super-altar would be placed; whilst in the body of the richly ornamented chest were suitable compartments for vestments and altar vessels.



NEWPORT CHEST.

This book ought to do something towards pricking the bubble — current in many churches, and nearly as foolish as the "leper" window absurdity — as to chest money-slots being provided for Peter's Pence. The contributions known by that name, originally designed for the support of the English School in Rome, were a small household tax gathered by certified collectors, and were not dropped promiscuously into a money-box in the church. Mr. Wall sets forth with clear precision the different orders, both regal and papal, which were the successive causes of such slots as differed. Put in the briefest possible form, they run as follows:

1164. Henry II. orders money-trunks for the relief of the Holy Land.

1199. Pope Innocent III. commands money-trunks to be set up in every parish church for the Crusade.

1287-89. English Bishops forbid trunks for money offerings in churches.

1500. Bull of Pope Alexander VI. demands Jubilee contribution.
1536. Archbishop Cranmer orders a Poor Man's Box.
1546. King's injunction for a money-chest.

These last two orders were repeated by Bishop Ridley in 1550, by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, and by Archbishop Grindal in 1576. At this period money-slots were sometimes cut in old chests to save the expense of procuring special alms-boxes.

This comely, informing, and delightful book can be cordially recommended to ecclesiologists and general antiquaries with the utmost confidence.

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The Three Shires' Stone, Wrynose Pass.

By H. A. Simpson.

THOSE who know the Lake Country will remember, as the "inward eye" ranges along the hills from Coniston Old Man to the Langdale Pikes, that on the top of Wrynose Pass stands the Three Shires' Stone, and that a little to the right of it the Duddon River (Wordsworth's "Child of the Clouds") has its birth.

There is an interest (beyond its merely marking the union of the three counties) in that upright limestone slab, with the inscription "W. F. Lancashire, 1816," for it is a memorial of one who in many ways was a remarkable man.

William Field was born at Cartmel in 1770, and from his diary we learn that in 1784 he was being taught by his uncle, the Rev. Robert Field, who for some years was the Incumbent and Schoolmaster of the Chapelry of Field Broughton. Later, William succeeded to his father's business, and is said to have managed all the affairs, both parochial and private, of Cartmel. He was Bridgemaster, High Constable, and Stamp Distributor; he was also a keen antiquary, and it is to him, Mr. Stockdale says in his *Annals of Cartmel*, "that we owe the preservation of the ancient Headless Cross," and several of the other still remaining antiquities of the parish.

"On May 26, 1807," Mr. Field writes, "I breakfasted with George Moore at Bothel, and returned by Cockermouth, Keswick, and Bowness." Many are the wild journeys recorded when driving across the sands was the usual way of getting from Lancaster to Ulverston. Bridges at Brathay, Broughton in Furness, and other places are mentioned; also journeys to Whitehaven, sometimes by the old packhorse road over Wrynose and Hard Knott. Another note in his diary speaks of a visit to Rydal Mount. This would probably be on some matter of business with the poet, who was also a "stamp distributor." Doubtless in some of these lonely journeyings Mr. Field conceived the wish to place the stone on Wrynose. It was cut and made ready in 1816, but did not reach its destination until after his death in 1860, when he was in his ninetieth year.

There are few left who can remember the setting-up of the stone, and their memory on some points is hazy. One who assisted in taking it the latter part of the journey can "call to mind the horses I took just as if it were yesterday, and I know it was said the stone was in memory of an old bridge-master, and I believe it would be about the spring or early summer, but I really couldn't say much more." However, from other sources further information has been gathered. It was early one morning as the sun rose over Hampsfell that the stone was taken from Cartmel, to be followed next day by the old man's relatives and friends. The little grey town was hardly awake, but the smouldering peat fires would soon be brisk again. Mr. Field used to tell how one in his own home had never been out for over seventy years. The road passes the ancient church, which shadows his grave, then on by dewy pastures and fragrant hedgerows until it crosses the rapid-flowing Leven into the wooded country of the charcoal-burners, and so on by pastoral dales and blossoming orchards to Hawkshead. Here the stone remained all night, and was sent on next day to the wilder country of the fells.

Fellfoot, the farmhouse at the foot of Wrynose Pass, has altered very little since that journey of nearly fifty years ago. At one period it was a place of some importance. Over the door there are the arms of the Flemings of Rayrigg, to whom it still belongs. Fletcher Fleming (born 1675) was the first of the family who lived at Fellfoot; his son succeeded him, and his quaintly-worded will gives us an insight into the sort of house it was: the "blue chaney" is bequeathed to one, and the "silver bowls" to another, and "damasque hangings" to a third, and an inventory is given of the fittings in the "green chamber," and the "red" and "blue" rooms, and other odd house-keeping details. In one room upstairs there is still a decorated Gesso cornice, which speaks of the more stately days of the old house.

Long before these times, however, Fellfoot had a history. The Roman road between Ambleside and Ravenglass passes close by, and in a field at the back of the house there are remains of what antiquaries conjecture was in Anglo-Saxon days a "Witenagemot," or place of "assembly of the wise." Up this old road the stone was dragged and placed on the summit of the pass, where for some months in the year the solitude is only broken by an occasional wayfarer, or by the shepherds. There, sentinel-like, it stands. The wind howls, and rain beats against it, and sometimes it is shrouded in the silence of the snow; but May comes again with its blossoms whitening the lower slopes, a cuckoo calls from the crags, the sun draws a fragrance from the bog myrtle and mossy ground, and over all a blue sky looks down. Let us leave it in the peaceful twilight; there is still a warm glow in the west; a breeze pipes gently through the tussocky grass, and the infant Duddon chants a requiem.

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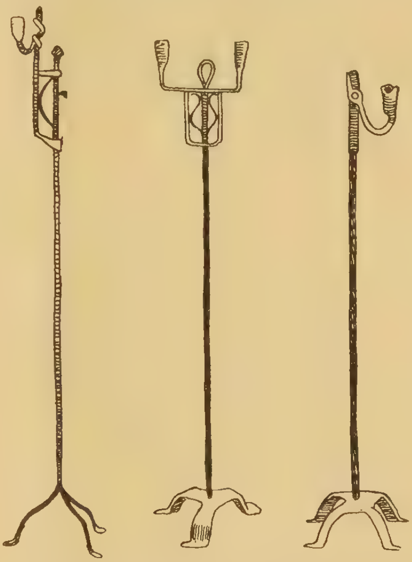
Old Irish Plenishings: Castle Shane, Ardglass, Co. Down.

By Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A.

(*Concluded from p.* 137.)

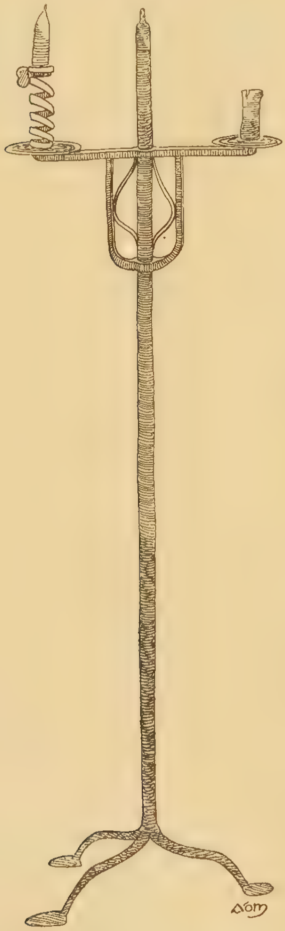
ON the walls of the spiral stone stairs are hinged iron candle-holders; in the different rooms are standard ones in great variety, some for one, some for two, and some for several lights. They have pincers for holding peeled rush or bog fir lights; some have prongs for holding dupes, as fag-ends of lights are called; and nearly all have springs for raising or lowering the lights. Some are made with base sharpened standards to drive into the floor, to be moved about as the work necessitates; others are driven into the walls, with many folding lengths extending out several feet when needed; others, again, are at the ends of hooked rods for hanging from roof, or shelf, or weaver's beam. There are also cruises with double saucers for burning wicks in fish-oil, Ardglass being a good fishing-station.



TALL HAND-WROUGHT IRON CANDLE AND RUSH-LIGHT HOLDERS FOR MOVING ABOUT TO SUIT NIGHT WORK.

The variety in toasters is considerable;

all are hand-made, and some of them quite ingenious. Mostly they are for the hearth fire, resting on the floor before the fire at any angle desired, which is regulated by the back support. Others stand on legs to be hung on cross-bars, or placed as willed with spring forks to push forward the food to be roasted.

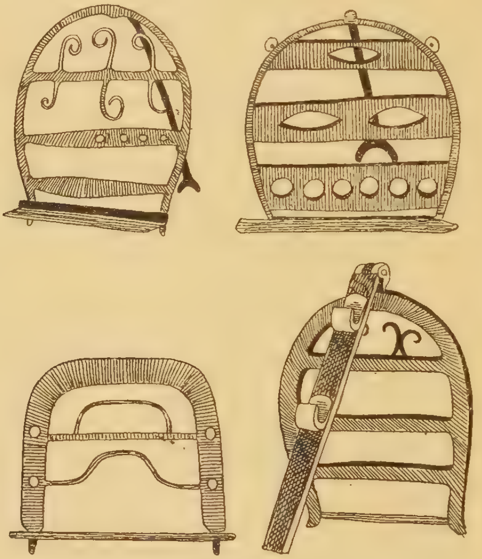


WROUGHT-IRON CANDLE-HOLDER, WITH SPIRAL RAISER.

The great three-legged pot hangs by a crook on the heavy iron crane, which can be swung out over the floor, there to be filled or emptied. On the crane can also be hung the griddle for cooking bread and cakes, or the brander, or open griddle, for branding or roasting fish or flesh.

The copper kettle for boiling water is also suspended above the fire, whilst on the hearth or on the hobs numerous vessels of iron, clay, or copper can be ranged round to simmer, or cook slowly, or keep warm.

The settle beside the fire affords a convenient seat for the cook to watch his work during the day, and, when opened up, to sleep in at night. The crane, on a winter's night when the cooking is done, is swung round and hung with wet garments, which soon dry before the rousing fire, whilst the boolies (ambries) in the hob walls hold special things requiring continual dryness, such as salt or tobacco, and many odds and ends. When a big roast is contemplated, the two hinged standards are brought forward and placed at each side of the fire, and the iron bar laid across them on hooks, giving the desired height as close up to the fire as is necessary, and never can flesh meat be better cooked. On the breast of the fireplace, above the beam, there is a pulley, or clock-jack, for similar use. There are many circular hinged handles for pots, and long iron prongs for

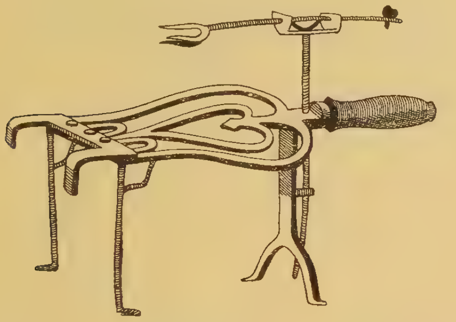


SIMPLE HAND-MADE IRON TOASTERS FOR STANDING ON FLOOR BEFORE HEARTH FIRES.

turning the spit, and smith-made tongs for arranging the burning brands, and small hand ones for lifting a glowing peat to light the pipe.

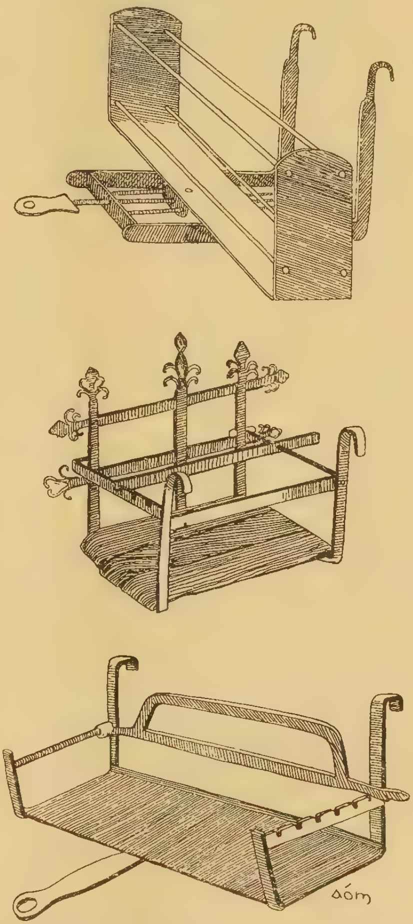
The iron nose of a wooden plough, quaint crows and jumpers, hand-vices, pincers, and old hand-flax scutchers are there, with pewter candle-moulds and candle-snuffers, and ships' heavy flink-lock pistols, handcuffs, long well-used flink-lock guns, bell-mouthed, swivel-mounted guns for wild-fowl, belt-knives, flint lights, hand-lamps, kegs, and miscellaneous iron articles.

The great wide dresser, almost filling one side-wall, is laden with pewter plates and horn goblets, and bright flowered delf and blue willow plates, also side-dishes with numerous wooden trenchers and trays (some from the Middle Ages, bog-found), plates, basins, piggins and noggins, some iron bound, some wooden clasped. There are also small oval oak tubs, with flanges cut at the ends for handles, and deep wide-bottomed, narrow-necked, oak water-buckets, with cross-bar at top. Butter patterns in wood, potato-squeezers for making slim, salt-holders, egg-cups, hand-made glass bottles, and old Tyrone earthenware jars, all are there, with the old wooden wall-box for horn spoons, hand-made at the tanneries, and hawked around the country by chapmen.



HAND-MADE IRON TOASTER, WITH ADJUSTABLE TOASTING-FORK FOR STANDING ON FLOOR BEFORE HEARTH FIRE, ALTERED TO HANG ON LOW BAR GRATE.

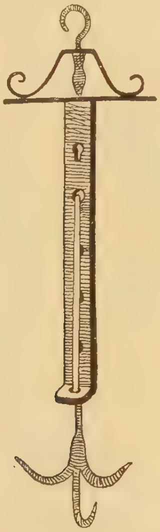
Long-handled wooden ladles, with cups that would almost hold a man's dinner, and all such-like home-made wooden articles, are still in use throughout Ulster, just as are our quaint old chairs and creepies and three-legged stools, our dressers of various designs, and heavy tables, are all made in this country, and used generally, in spite of the persistent efforts to foist cheap, flimsy, foreign, factory-made substitutes.



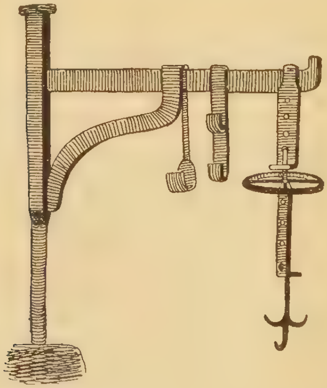
HAND-MADE ADJUSTABLE IRON TOASTERS FOR HANGING ON LOW FIRE GRATES.

The old spirit that is being revived in Ireland to make and enjoy articles of our own, most suited for our country's use, is being widely cultivated, and is a healthy sign of the age.

There is little pewter now being made in Ireland (the new Irish metal—aluminium—is, however, taking its place); but a good deal of the old work still survives—plates, dishes, and candlesticks, jugs, teapots, and urns, with many smaller articles, such as snuffers and trays, candle moulds, mustard-pots, ink-pots, and wafer boxes. Bright copper fruit-pans, kettles, pots, measures, drainers, and long-handled sieves, still make many a dresser or fireplace pleasant and handsome, bespeaking an air of easy comfort and gentility.

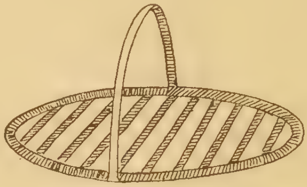


SWIVEL OR REVOLVING-CROOK FOR HEARTH FIRE.

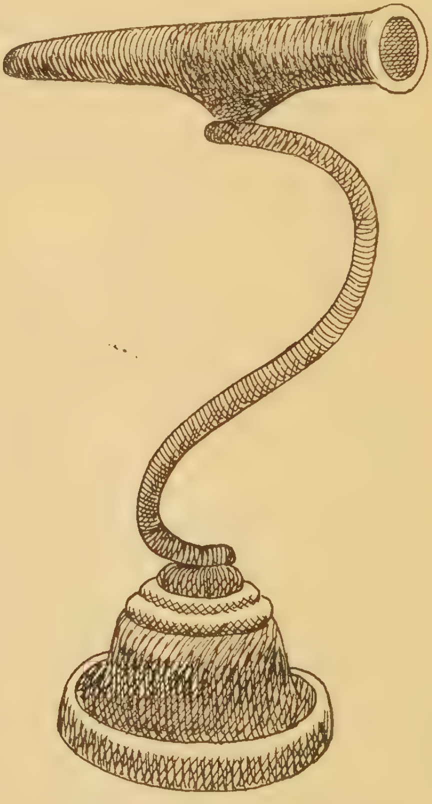


CRANE AND CROOKS FOR HEARTH FIRE.

I could give fuller details of many things of similar age and use, or even venture to describe utensils for the yard or land. I have, however, confined myself to those things at Castle Shane. Round circular stone troughs are common; querns

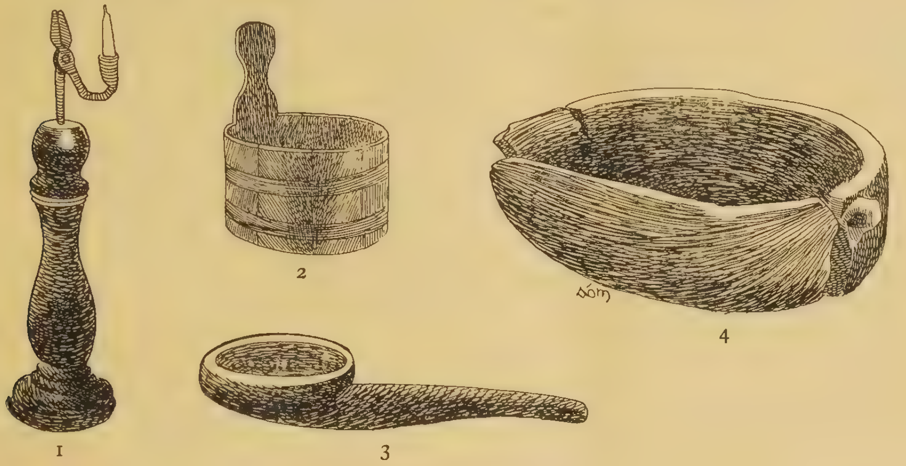


GRIDIL: OPEN IRONWORK FOR TOASTING OVER FIRE; TO BE HUNG ON CROOK.



IRON-HEATER FOR FRILLING WOMEN'S LINEN CAPS.

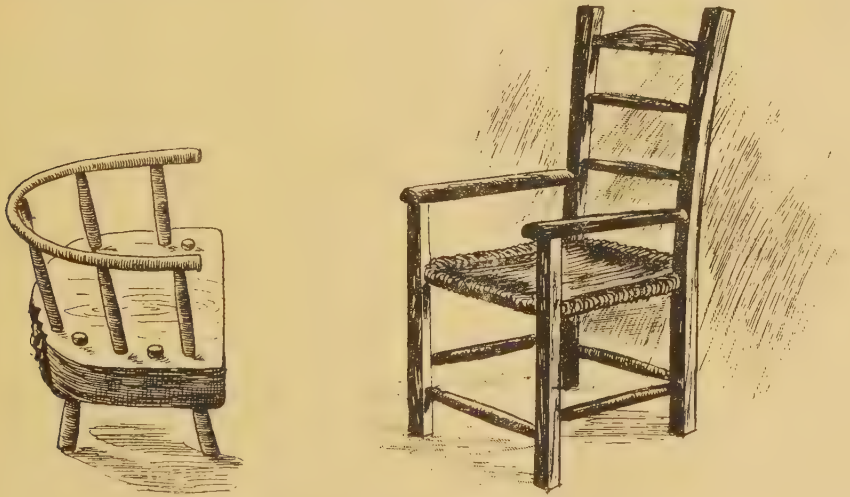
are everywhere, of infinite variety; rubbing-stones are not rare. Stone hammers I have seen in daily use; one here serves as a most excellent lobster-cracker. Stone weights can still be met with.



WOODEN HAND-MADE UTENSILS.

1, Candle and rushlight holder; 2, pigin, for milking; 3, large ladle for broth; 4, old dug-out trough for vegetables or other use.

Smith-made hayforks, rakes with flat scuffle ends, Lurgan spades, leisters for spearing eels in the bog, can still be got of Ulster make, and so can, but now rarely, the Insurgents' pike of 1798, which was invariably made by the local smith. In my own parish the present Vulcan still makes them on the same lines that his grandfather made them, over one hundred years ago — makes them by the light of a candle stuck in an old, self-made, wrought-iron candle-stick driven into the earthen floor of his little smithy.



HAND-MADE WOODEN SEATS, ONE RUSH-BOTTOMED.

Ivo de Tail-Bois.

By R. A. M. Boyce.

IVO DE TAIL-BOIS,[*] said to have been of the House of Anjou, and one of the companions of the Conqueror, was the leader[†] of the Angevin auxiliaries at the Battle of Hastings. He probably joined the Duke William after the fall of Angers, his native city, in the early part of 1066.

For his services, William gave him in marriage (A.D. 1073) the beautiful daughter[‡] and heiress of the Saxon Earl, Aelfgar, together with the marshy district situated round Spalding, Lincs,[§] known as Hoyland, or Holland. Later, after the death of his English wife, he married William's niece, Judith,[||] daughter of the Count of Ponthieu and widow of Waltheof, whom she is said to have betrayed.

Ivo afterwards joined in the conspiracy headed by Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux. For this he was proclaimed an enemy to the King, outlawed and banished the kingdom. He took refuge in Angers, but was permitted to return after a few years' exile.

He held his court and resided at his castle at Spalding amid great pomp and magnificence. The monks of Spalding looked upon him as their benefactor, and he undoubtedly added much to the splendour of the Abbey there, confirming the grants of his antecessor, Thorold the Sheriff, founder of the Abbey, as well as making other valuable gifts. He was also a benefactor of the Chartulary of St. Mary's, York, and it is recorded that he made a grant of the North Grange of Tetney to the Monastery at Lowthe Park, Lincs.

Judith, his wife, appears in monastic history as the foundress of a House of Nuns, at Helenstow, or Elstrow, near Bedford.

Ivo incurred the undying hostility of his neighbour, the Abbot Ingulfus of Croyland, who laid claim to the jurisdiction of the Abbey at Spalding, owing to his having bestowed it as a cell on his favourite Abbey of St. Nicholas of Angers in his native province; and Ingulfus, in consequence, branded him as a tyrant and spoliator.

From William II. Ivo de Tail-Bois received a grant of Amounderness. This included the Deiran portion of modern Westmorland, the south-west portion of modern Cumberland, all Lancashire north of the Ribble, and the Wapentake of Ewecross. This grant he no doubt owed to the influence of his wife, Judith—cousin to the King—and also perhaps for having supported the cause of William Rufus against his elder brother Robert.

By his English wife—who amongst the Normans was known by the name of Lucia, and who was a sister of Ealdgyth, the wife of King Harold—he had an only daughter, Beatrix. She married Ribbald of Middlesham, brother of Alan, Earl of Lincoln, by whom she had a daughter, Lucia,[*] who, shortly after the death of Ivo A.D. 1114, married Roger de Romara (Roger Fitzgerald). This Lucia, in a grant[†] of Henry II., is stated to have been a niece of Robert Malet, a fact which may perhaps help to clear up the identity of that William Malet (father of Robert) who was responsible for the burial of the body of King Harold.

By his wife Judith, Ivo had a son who received the Saxon name of Eltred, or Eldred.[‡] This unusual circumstance of a Norman family employing a Saxon-Christian name was no doubt influenced by Judith's obvious desire to regain favour with the English, with whom, after the death of her first husband, she had become very unpopular.

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[*] Or Talge-Bosco. Variously rendered in Domesday as Tallebosco, Talgebosc, Tailgebosch.

[†] Thierry, *Monast. Anglic*, p. 306.

[‡] See note * in next column concerning her granddaughter.

[§] Ellis, *Introduction to Domesday*, i. 490.

[||] Robert had two children by Herleva, William the Conqueror, and Adelaide, or Adeliza, who married Enguerrard, Count of Ponthieu. Ivo de Tail-Bois was sometimes described by the Saxon chroniclers, as well as by modern historians (Sir Henry Ellis, etc.), as the Conqueror's nephew. The writer considers that relationship came about solely by his marriage with the Conqueror's niece. As to Ivo's marriage with Judith, see *Gent. Mag.*, lxxxviii. 279.

[*] This same Lucia afterwards married Ranulf Meschyn, who, on the death of his cousin in the *White Ship*, became Earl of Chester. The Earls of Chester claimed kinship with the Royal House of Mercia through Lucia (see *Battle Abbey Roll*, Cleveland, iii., p. 344).

[†] This grant also states that she was the niece of Alan, Earl of Lincoln. The writer, however, thinks it probable that the relationship between Robert Malet and Lucia was a more distant one.

[‡] *Monast.*, ii. 636. The Register of Cockersand Abbey, Lancs, distinctly states that Eldred, ancestor of the Barons Kendal, was the son of Ivo Tail-Bois, a great benefactor of St. Mary's, York.

Judith had been desired by William I. to marry, after the death of Waltheof, one Simon of Senlis, who, however, was lame. Judith, who strenuously opposed her uncle's commands, was obliged to flee to the marshes of Ely, where for some time before her marriage to Ivo, on whom her affections were placed, she led a lonely life, and her Northumberland estates were confiscated and granted to Simon.

In 1106 Eltred de Tail-Bois was created Baron Kendal, and in the reign of Henry I., the Tail-Bois family were seized of the Barony of Hepple (Northumberland).

Ivo died of a paralytic stroke at a great age, A.D. 1114, and was buried in the Priory at Spalding, his Lincolnshire estates round Holland, which he had received through his Saxon wife, devolving upon his granddaughter, afterwards Countess Chester, his daughter Beatrix (sole issue of his marriage with the daughter of Earl Aelfgar), and her husband, being then deceased.

One interesting fact concerning the Tail-Bois family is that they were among the first in this country to employ a coat of arms. These were—Argent, two bars, gules; in a canton, gules, lion of England, or.

They were probably adopted by Gilbert de Tail-Bois, grandson of Ivo, early in the twelfth century. Precisely similar arms were at any rate employed both by the Bois and the Lancasters, branches of the same family, *circa* 1190. (The Lancasters were descended from William de Tail-Bois, son of Gilbert de Tail-Bois, who, being created First Governor of Lancaster Castle, caused himself by Royal licence to be called William of Lancaster).[*] The arms of the Lancasters, and the Barons Kendal, descended from the Lancasters, were—Argent, two bars, gules; in a canton, gules, the lion of England, or. The arms of Arnold de Bois, another member of the Tail-Bois family, as shown by his seal[*] (*circa* 1216-1232), were—Two bars on a canton or quarter, a lion passant, which appear on a shield of arms of early shape. In A.D. 1192 the arms of John de Bois, who, with Arnold de Bois accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, were—Argent, two bars and a canton, gules (Acre Roll).[†]

The Curwens of Workington Hall, descendants of Ivo through a brother of Gilbert, survived in Northumberland until the end of the eighteenth century. Another branch, the Cliburn-Talebois, of Cliburn, died out in the reign of Henry V. The Bois descendants of John de Bois held their own in Norfolk until the early part of the seventeenth century. The Bois of Cleybrooke (Leicester) were probably descendants of Arnold de Bois.

At the Sign of the Owl.

In my March notes I offered a warm welcome to the first number of *The Imprint* (11, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.). Nos. 2 and 3, dated respectively February 17 and March 17, are now before me, and they not only maintain the standard of quality set up in No. 1, but show distinct progress. The February number is largely concerned with the fascinating subject of "Children's Books." Mr. Walter Crane writes on his own books for children; Mr. J. H. Mason writes excellent sense on the right kind of printing for children's books; while their illustration is discussed by Mrs. Meynell, Messrs. Hilaire Belloc, Clarence Rook, Arthur Waugh, Barry Pain, and other authorities. There are many delightful illustrations, including some excellent colour-printing. The other contents of the number, some of which are chiefly of technical or trade interest, are varied and good. In the March issue, besides other papers of this kind, I note a short paper on "The House of Macmillan," by Mr. Frank Mumby, with an admirable portrait of Sir Frederick Macmillan—an original lithograph by Mr. F. Ernest Jackson. There are also striking original lithographs by Harry Becker, G. T. Plowman, Ethel Gabain, and D. Fitzgerald; and an appreciation of the art of Honoré Daumier, with illustrations, by Mr. Frank Rinder. *The Imprint* is itself a fine example of good printing and first-rate illustration. I trust it may have a long and prosperous career. It is well worth the modest shilling asked for it.

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[*] A full pedigree of the Tail-Bois and Lancasters at this time was left by the monks of the Abbey of St. Mary's, York, of which for several generations the Tail-Bois and the Lancasters were the benefactors. For copy of this pedigree and notes as to arms of the Barons Kendal, see *Analysis of Domesday Book for Norfolk* (Rev. G. Munford), or local histories of Cumberland, Westmorland, or Lancashire. This pedigree is queried by some authorities, though maintained by others. With the exception, however, that Ketell de Tail-Bois, who appears as the son of Eltred, but was more probably a younger brother who succeeded him, there is no doubt that it is substantially correct.

[*] See Birch's *List of Seals*, 7612.

[†] Ashmolean MS., 1120; Harleian MS., 6137.

⁂

The London Library is extending its boundaries. The committee have bought very extensive freehold premises, No. 8, Duke Street, situated at the back of the Library. This has largely increased the value and adaptability of the present premises, and affords room for extension for many years to come, with freedom from all questions of ancient lights or other easements.

⁂

Part II. of *Book Prices Current* for 1913 (25s. 6d. per annum) records the sale of the libraries of the lamented Andrew Lang; the late Mr. E. A. Fitch, the Essex scholar and writer; and the late Mr. Ralph Clutton. Among Lang's books was a copy of Miss Braddon's *Aurora Floyd* bound in one volume with Gaboriau's *Monsieur Lecoq*, the volume being lettered, "Andrew Lang's Distance Annihilators: These twain have shortened many a mile: Miss Braddon and Gaboriau." The volume went to Messrs. Sotheran for £3 5s. The 555 lots of Lang's library realized £1,793 17s. 6d. At Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, in November last, an eighteenth-century horn-book was sold to Mr. Quaritch for £15. At the same sale £115 was realized by a remarkable collection, in thirty-two volumes, of about 1,172 historical tracts and pamphlets. These included some of the rare Royalist tracts with Oxford imprints, Lilburne pamphlets, rare single sheets, and newspapers such as *Mercurius Aulicus*, *Oxford Diurnall*, etc. A contemporary transcript of Archbishop Laud's Diary from 1573 to August 29, 1636, in the original vellum, went to Mr. Quaritch for £7 5s. at Sotheby's in the sale of Mr. E. J. Castle's books in November last. The catalogue noted that this transcript was used for the Autobiography of Laud published by the Parker Society, 1839, but there are passages in it which were not printed. The part records the sale of an unusually varied and representative lot of books. There are few items of specially outstanding interest, but many desirable books of many different kinds.

⁂

The *Times*, March 28, contained a long article from the pen of the American scholar, Dr. Charles W. Wallace, describing one of the results of his researches among the Corporation Records of London—an account of a City pageant on the Thames in honour of the creation of Prince Henry Prince of Wales in 1610, in which, says Dr. Wallace, "I find were employed Anthony Munday as the pageant-poet, and the two eminent actors, Richard Burbage and John Rice, as the two orators of the occasion on behalf of the City."

⁂

Immediately after the pageant had taken place, Munday published anonymously a narrative of it under the title of *London's Love to Royal Prince Henrie.* "A part of it," says Dr. Wallace, "was reprinted nearly a century ago, with the report that only three copies were then extant. I have examined one copy at the British Museum, and another, imperfect, at the Guildhall Library. Another is reported at Exeter Cathedral, and I have heard of two in other collections. And now, after the lapse of three centuries, we are able for the first time, from the new-old records, to identify the anonymous author as Anthony Munday, and the speakers as the two famous actors, Richard Burbage and John Rice."

⁂

Dr. Wallace gives some account of the pageant itself, and many particulars of Munday's life and work. From the records he quotes the following order of the City Aldermen, dated June 5, 1610—the pageant took place on May 31, 1610—"for payment to

Burbage and Rice: 'Itm it is ordered that Mr. Chamberlen shall pay vnto Mr. Burbage and John Rice the Players that rode vpon the two fishes and made the speeches at the meeting of the high and mighty Prince the Prince of Wales vpon the River of the Thames on Thursday last Seaventeene powndes tenn Shillinges six pence by them disbursed for robes and other furniture for adorning themselues at the same meeting, And that they shall reteyne to their owne vses in liew of their paynes therein taken all such Taffety silke and other necessaries as were provided for that purpose without any further allowance.' That was reasonably good pay—some £60 in modern money—for speaking two speeches. This is the first record we have of Burbage as a public orator, and the earliest record in which Rice is mentioned as an actor, already then famous, as we now learn."

An order of the same date provided for the payment of 20 nobles to Munday, the author: "Item it is ordered that Mr. Chamberlen shall pay vnto Mr. Anthony Monday who was ymployed for the devising of two speeches to be delivered to the Prince and for directions when my Lord Maior and Aldermen attended the prince the some of seauen and ffortie shillinges by him disbursed for diuers necessaries concerning the same preparacion and fowre powndes six shillinges and fowre pence for his paines and labour taken in the same amounting both to six powndes thirteene shillinges and eight pence."

⁂

It is proposed to publish as early as possible in the present year the whole of the Registers of the Parish of the Holy Trinity in the City of Chester from the earliest date to June 30, 1837. Some idea of the importance and general interest of its registers may be gathered from the volumes of *Chester Marriage Licences* recently published by the Record Society. Vol. v., 1661-1667 (the latest published), contains references to the various Chester churches as follows: Holy Trinity, 202; Cathedral, 109; St. John's, 89; St. Peter's, 74; St. Mary's, 67; St. Oswald's, 50; St. Bridget's, 31; St. Martin's, 9; St. Michael's, 7; St. Olave's, 2. The registers are of far more than merely local interest, as they contain entries relating to the principal Cheshire families, and also to many of neighbouring counties, and of places far away. They abound in notes, often giving curious items of information concerning the times, and the persons and their occupations named in them. In the case of burials the supposed cause of death is frequently added.

⁂

Cheshire is, up to the present, very much behind some of her neighbours (notably Shropshire) in the matter of printing the Parish Registers, and very little has yet been done in the county to preserve and render accessible in this way the valuable information they contain. The original registers, Randle Holme's copy (1598-1653), and the Churchwardens' Accounts, have all been transcribed by the present Rector (Rev. L. M. Farrall, M.A.), who is now preparing a complete index, and will edit the proposed book, and take charge of it as it passes through the press. Subscribers' names should be sent to Mr. Farrall at 16, Curzon Park, Chester.

⁂

Many readers of the *Antiquary* will have noted with regret the death of Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, the well-known genealogist, on April 9, in his sixtieth year. Mr. Phillimore had himself edited more than two hundred volumes of parish registers, inquisitions and will calendars, and he also did much to stimulate and organize genealogical and documentary researches by others.

⁂

Mr. Harry Clifford has in preparation a *History of Bourton-on-Water*, Gloucestershire. The book will be illustrated and will contain chapters on geology and physical features; remains of the prehistoric, Roman and later periods; old roads and trackways; the church with its plate, bells, monuments, etc.; dialect and folk-lore; field names, etc. Publication will depend upon a sufficient number of subscribers' names being secured. Names should be sent to Mr. Clifford, from whom further particulars can be obtained, at 172, Finborough Road, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.

⁂

In the collection of the late Sir Joseph Dimsdale, sold on April 9 at Christie's, were several manuscripts which the authorities of the London Museum deemed fit for acquisition. The most important of these was Queen Elizabeth's commission, dated July 20, 1572, for the issue of the warrant for the arrest and execution of the Earl of Northumberland (£90). For Queen Elizabeth's proclamation, April 30, 1573, for the resumption of intercourse with Spain, £32 was paid; and the Westminster letters patent of April 18, 1481, giving Simon Ocle, the Prior of Barnstaple, an acquittance, realized £19. A fine illuminated initial and a clear impression of the Great Seal were on this vellum manuscript.

* * *

Another purchase was a deed of Henry VIII., April 19, 1517, commanding Sir John Daunce to pay money due to Robert Amadus, goldsmith. This was acquired for £21. It is hoped that the publication of this will lead owners of manuscripts to present appropriate relics to the London Museum. The warrant from the Commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral, dated September 20, 1675, appointing John Slyford to convey materials, and signed by Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor, Sir W. Turner, Bishop Sancroft, and others, was valued at only £4.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual volume of the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society is always welcome. The issue before us, vol. lviii., is fully up to the level of its predecessors. The first part, besides the usual business details, contains an account of the proceedings of the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Society, held at Wellington in July last, which embodies the very practical and suggestive presidential address given by Professor Boyd Dawkins on "Some Points in the Prehistoric Archæology of Somerset," as well as valuable notes on the churches and other places and buildings visited during the meeting. Part II. contains several important papers. Mr. Bligh Bond's fifth report on the discoveries made during the excavations of Glastonbury Abbey is full of interest. It is illustrated by two tinted plates and drawings in the text. Dr. Allen supplies "Further Notes on the Somerset Church Towers," with capital photographic illustrations; and Mr. W. de C. Prideaux prints a portion of the Churchwardens' Accounts (1668-1684), of All Saints, Nynehead. Other papers are—"A Third John de Courcy," by Mr. Hamilton Hall; "Hamdon, or Ham Hill: Notes on its Early Occupation and Afterwards," by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter; and "Pomparles, Glastonbury," by Mr. John Morland. There are also papers on Somerset Lepidoptera and Mosses, by Mr. A. E. Hudd and Mr. W. Watson, which, with Part III.—the third part of Mr. E. W. Swanton's "The Mollusca of Somerset"—are without our purview. It seems rather a pity that each part of this valuable volume should be separately paged; and the absence of an index is certainly a great drawback.

* * *

Nos. lxii. and lxiii. of the *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society are issued in one part (Cambridge: Deighton Bell and Co.; Price 7s. 6d. net). Ground which must be fresh to many members is touched by Professor Seward in his paper on "The Churches of Gothland." The only town of Gothland is Wisby, which is a curious mediæval survival. Its thirteenth-century wall is almost intact, with its succession of square towers, gateways, and saddle towers. Many illustrations are given of the churches, most of which appear to be in ruins. A short bibliography is appended to the paper. Dr. M. R. James prints "The Earliest Inventory of Corpus Christi College"—a Latin list of the College goods transcribed from a paper manuscript begun in 1376, largely added to soon after 1384, with other later annotations. It records books—described, says Dr. James, "with a particularity quite unparalleled in my experience";—vestments, hangings, clothes, etc.—a section also characterized by a remarkable wealth of detail; and plate, sacred and secular. Of the plate listed, four pieces are still in the possession of the College. Next come a short paper, with illustrations, on "The Fishing-Boats in a Window of 1552 in Auppegard Church, Normandy," by Mr. H. H. Brindley; brief accounts, with illustrations, by the Rev. F. G. Walker, of Roman and Saxon remains from the Grange Road, Cambridge; and a report by Dr. Duckworth on human bones from the same site. The last fifty pages or so are occupied by a delightful paper entitled, "College Dons, Country Clergy, and University Coachmen," in which Dr. W. M. Palmer shows how much human interest and what wealth of information can be extracted from the apparently dry subject of the early Cambridgeshire records of the Probate Court.

* * *

We have received vol. iv., 1911-12, of the *Year-Book* of the Viking Society for Northern Research. Besides the Annual Report, accounts, library additions, and other business details, it contains a valuable series of notes, many of them from Scandinavian sources not very accessible to British readers, a large number of reviews, many of them, similarly, of Scandinavian books and publications; and a Western Norway Report, by Dr. Haakon Schetelig. We congratulate the Viking Society on its many flourishing activities. The twenty-first anniversary dinner will be held on

July 3, to which non-members will be admitted. On this occasion there will be given English and Shetland sword-dances, the Highland sword-dance, and a selection of Orkney, Shetland and Highland music on the pipes.

* * *

Part 5 of vol. v. and parts 2 and 3 of vol. vi. of the *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society are before us. The first-named contains frontispiece, title, contents, index, etc., for vol. v. The second part of vol. vi. has a short notice by Mr. D. MacRitchie of "Gypsies at Geneva in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries"; continuations of "The Gypsies of Central Russia," by Dr. D. F. de l'Hoste Ranking; "The Criminal and Wandering Tribes of India," by Mr. H. L. Williams, and "Nuri Stories," by Professor Stewart Macalister; and some Bulgarian gypsy stories recorded by Mr. B. Gilliat-Smith. Part 3 of vol. vi. is entirely occupied by the conclusion (eighty pages) of Professor Macalister's learned "Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of the Nawar or Zuth, the Nomad Smiths of Palestine."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March* 13.—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Vice-President, in the chair. —Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hawley presented the report of the excavations undertaken at Old Sarum in 1912. That work was virtually preliminary to that to be undertaken during the present year—namely, the excavation of the site of the Cathedral. This lies in the north-west quarter of the city, and its examination will be of great interest, as the excavation of a cathedral church is unique in the annals of archæology in this country, the excavation of 1834 being of quite a cursory nature. The work of 1912 consisted in finding the outer wall of the cathedral church, and no attempt was made to dig within the building itself. During the work many burials were discovered, but these were left undisturbed; also in the débris a considerable number of sculptured stones from the church was found. Various problems of considerable interest have arisen as a result of this preliminary excavation, but these must await solution until the church itself is excavated this year.

Besides the work on the church, the open area to the south was systematically trenched, and proved to be a cemetery, probably of the lay-folk; the base of the churchyard cross was found at the south-east. To the west of the church were found several buildings, but they had evidently undergone much change and destruction, and it was difficult to trace their extent and plan. Excavation was also undertaken on the site of the west gate, and along the city wall northwards of it.—*Athenæum*, March 22.

* * *

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*April* 3.—Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Harold Brakspear read a paper on "The Recent Excavations at Malmesbury Abbey," in which, after recounting the known history of the abbey, he described, with the assistance of a large coloured plan, the arrangements of the church and buildings.

The church was probably begun in 1140, when the monks again enjoyed their revenues, which for twenty years had been held by Roger, Bishop of Sarum and Chancellor of England. It was of the plan of Gloucester, a short presbytery with ambulatory end, transepts, and nave of nine bays, with a south porch and central lantern. In the thirteenth century the presbytery was lengthened eastward to form a more dignified housing for the shrine of St. Aldhelm. In the fourteenth century the central lantern was raised and a spire added; the south porch had its walls thickened to 10 feet, apparently to carry a tower which was never built; and a large square tower was added at the west end of the nave over the vaulting, as was done at Hereford. In the fifteenth century the cloister alleys were rebuilt.

The monastery was suppressed in 1539, and very quickly the destruction of the church was begun, and embraced the whole of the east end and transepts. The nave with the porch and west tower was saved for the parish, owing to the old parish church being in a ruinous condition. Not many years later the west tower fell down, destroying three bays of the nave and north aisle; and instead of rebuilding these, the church authorities of the time put a new west end across the church at the sixth pair of pillars.

Excavations have been made on the site of the crossing and transepts, and the site of the cloister and the surrounding buildings. The latter show that the cloister was square, and surrounded by alleys having a rich fan vault. The alleys were laid with pattern tiles. The present abbey-house to the east has a subvault of the thirteenth century, and may have been part of the infirmary built by Abbot William Colerne.

A series of lantern-slides of the present building was shown, among which especial note should be made of the north arch of the crossing, the flying buttresses on the south side of the nave before repair, and the south porch, with its wonderful outer arch of eight sculptured members and series of the Apostles within.

Illustrations were also exhibited of the cloister, restored from the fragments found, and of the flooring tiles, bearing various initials of the Abbots with a griffin segreant, the arms of the abbey, and some of the tiles themselves were also shown.—*Athenæum*, April 12.

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The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on March 10, Lord Guthrie presiding. In the first paper Mr. James Curle gave an account of nine undescribed objects from the Roman fort at Newstead, and illustrated his remarks by photographs thrown on the screen. The objects described came from the south annexe to the camp. Among them was a cartwheel of oak, the felloe of which was made of separate treads of ash dowelled together. Other articles found were a knife with bone handle, a fork-like implement, a stone mortar, an iron hoe, and a long fire-shovel. From Pit 95 came iron mountings, parts of a wheel, pottery, harness ornaments, buckles, and a deer-horn pick made of the shaft of an antler, the brow antler attached, the point blunted by use, and the shaft-end polished by the hand-grasp of the users. Such primitive tools were to be classed as native, and perhaps told of forced labour. From Pit 96 came an iron rib, probably the mounting of a shield of the Antonine period. A thin bronze cooking-pot which came from Pit 99 bore an inscription indicating that it belonged to a cavalry soldier. Pit 102 yielded early pottery, and a piece of leather of peculiar shape, elaborately decorated with brass studs, which belonged to the same class with a more entire example found in Pit 78, which can now be identified as a frontal for a horse. Such objects are rarely depicted on Roman monuments, but on the Trojan Column a group of Sarmatian archers are, themselves and their horses, enveloped in scale armour. Similar armour to protect a horse's head has recently been brought from Thibet, and the same decorative work in leather as was used at Newstead in the first century was in use in India till a comparatively recent period.

In the second paper Mr. T. C. Mears, architect, gave a description, with illustrations, of a mediæval burgess's house at Inverkeithing, doomed to demolition in connection with the building of a new school. The stone portion of the building is a practically unaltered example of a burgess's house of about the time of the Battle of Flodden. At the street level is a vaulted cellar, with no access to the upper floors. The whole of the floor above consists of a hall with stone flooring, hooded fireplace, and arched aumbry recess. The original door is at the back of this level, and was reached by an outside stair, now gone. Overhead is a sleeping loft, formerly reached by a ladder in the recess. Town buildings of this period are very rare in Scotland, the great majority having been constructed of wood. That this is an early experiment in stone building for a small house is shown by its close affinity both in construction and arrangement with the small defensive towers like that at Liberton. Efforts are being made for the preservation of the building.

In the third paper the Rev. J. King Hewison described—and illustrated by a number of photographs taken specially to show the characteristic features—the sculptures and inscriptions of the two crosses of Ruthwell and Bewcastle.

"Archæological Notes from the Yarrow District" were contributed in the fourth paper by Mr. C. G. Cush.

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At the meeting of the Chester Archæological Society on April 1 Mr. J. H. E. Bennett read a paper on "Two Elizabethan Chamberlains of the Palatinate of Chester," which gave notes on the arms of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, now in the churchyard of St. John the Baptist, Chester, and on the relations of the two nobles with the locality. The paper was illustrated by lantern slides.

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The ordinary meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute was held on April 2, when the papers read were "Dudley Castle," by Mr. H. Brakspear, and "Sir W. Sharington's Work at Lacock Abbey and Sudeley and Dudley Castles," by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell. By permission of the King, the spring meeting of the Institute was held at Windsor Castle on April 8 and 9. Sir Henry Howorth, addressing the members, said that the King had expressed his desire that they should have access to every section of the Castle that was at all interesting. Consequently many parts not accessible to the general public were on this occasion thrown open to the members of the Institute, who made the itinerary of the buildings under the guidance of the Director, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

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Professor Haverfield lectured on "Wroxeter and other Romano-British Towns" to members of the Birmingham Archæological Society on March 13. Mr. J. A. Cossins presided. The lecturer said if the subject did not commend itself to a Birmingham audience, it was perhaps because there were few Roman remains in the district. But there was one Roman road which ran through the city, and its name could be found in Holloway Head, which, of course, meant the hollow way. But this was a point on which archæologists were not well agreed. Professor Haverfield went on, with the aid of lantern slides, to describe the character of town life in the Roman world, and the nature of the finds that had been made at Caerwent, Silchester, Uriconium, and elsewhere. Knowing what they did, it was sometimes asked, What was the advantage of wanting to learn more? The more they knew, the more there was to know. What could be found at Wroxeter was much greater than what was already known. The problems were far more important than those already solved. It ought to be possible at Wroxeter to find evidences which would show the way in which Roman civilization went down in Britain, and how the Saxons came to get on top. No place was more likely to yield evidences of this nature than Wroxeter. The impression it gave him was that the traditional dates given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and history manuals were nearly all rubbish, and that the young need not be troubled to learn them. It seemed probable that the Roman civilization—at any rate in the lowlands—went down with a crash before the first coming of the Saxons; that all the towns such as Wroxeter and Silchester fell quickly. This was a question not only of importance to the historian, but to anybody who wanted to know how far the English were really English. In conclusion, Professor Haverfield appealed for assistance in carrying out the excavations at Uriconium.

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A meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society was held at Carlisle on April 10, when Professor Collingwood read a paper on "Recent Opinion on the Bewcastle Cross," stating difficulties in the way of accepting Professor Cook's theory. Other papers read were on the rediscovered postern door of Carlisle Castle, the door through which Kinmont Willie was rescued in the famous sixteenth-century raid, by Mr. J. H. Martindale; the "Notebook of William Thompson," a Cumberland J.P. under the Commonwealth, by Mr. P. H. Fox; and on the "Exploration of a Bloomery at Lindal-in-Cartmel," by Mr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, read by Mr. J. F. Curwen. Various exhibits were made. The Society also accepted the offer of the National Trust to excavate the Roman camp at Ambleside, and hope to begin digging in the later part of August.

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The LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a conversazione at the Bishopsgate Institute on the afternoon of April 7, at which Mr. Charles H. Hopwood delivered an illustrated lecture on "Ancient Portions of the Tower of London not Accessible to the Public." Colonel Pearson presided. —Mr. Hopwood showed first a photograph of the Tower as taken from an airship, in which the moat, the walls, and the various buildings, could be easily distinguished. The Tower, he said, had been a royal stronghold, a palace, and a treasure-house, but it had remained "the" Tower to the people of London. During the rebuilding of the Guard House in 1890, on the site of which a Roman villa had once existed, hypocaust pipes and pottery were discovered. There was a passage-way about 5 feet in height, and beyond a grille they discovered an oubliette, a circular chamber 7 feet in diameter. The passage was found to communicate with the moat, and near the base of the White Tower one could see an iron grating, showing the way down to this terrible chamber. So foul was the air in the chamber that ventilation had to be provided in modern times by boring holes through the base of the White Tower. Mr. Hopwood also showed a line of tramway used to convey military stores into the Tower during the Crimean War. It had been constructed through 25 feet of solid masonry, and he thought it spoke well for the workmen of a past generation that English engineers took six weeks to make the boring. For a long time the entrance to the Tower was a matter of dispute, but he thought it had now been settled that it was not on the north side of the building. He exhibited views of the window from which Flambard escaped, and of the recesses in which Barkstead, the Cromwellian Lieutenant of the Tower, was supposed to have hidden the tubs of butter concealing his treasures. King Charles gave permission to search for the goods on condition that he received half of what was found, but nothing came of the search, and Pepys wrote: "And so we went home like fools." The lecturer also showed, for the first time in public, he said, pictures of the oratory in which Henry VI. was murdered.

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At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on March 25, Mr. Burchaell presiding, Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong read a paper entitled, "A Note as to when Heraldry was Adopted by the Irish Chiefs." He came to the conclusion, having considered the evidence furnished from various sources with regard to Irish seals and matrices, that no early armorial seals of Irish princes or chiefs had been shown to exist up to the present. In the fourteenth century the Irish chiefs and gentlemen were still sealing with miscellaneous devices, such as galleys, wyverns, griffins, antique gems, etc. He felt justified, therefore, in concluding that heraldry in the ordinary sense of the word was only very slowly accepted by the Irish chiefs, and that its adoption on any large scale in Ireland did not take place until the fifteenth century or even later.

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Mr. C. Lynam read a description of the excavations at the site of the Roman city of Etocetum at the annual meeting of the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE FIELD CLUB on March 27. He said that items of more or less interest had rewarded them for their trouble. They were too numerous to mention, but perhaps the principal feature was a rough stone, low down in the foundation wall, carved with two human heads facing one another, and accompanied by a symbol, circular in form, with an upright line through the centre of it. Coins, bones of various kinds, fragments of plaster floors with painted decorations, had been common, also the plaster of walls with coloured decoration. Bits of pottery, metal, glass in small quantities, ironwork, bricks, slates, incised initials on bricks, were also found, while the marks of animals' feet were not uncommon. The Committee had had photographs taken of particular features.

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The PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA held a meeting at Norwich on March 10, Mr. J. T. Hotblack in the chair. Mr. J. S. Warburton sent a paper on "Some Saxon Remains found near Stoke Ferry." He stated that in October last he visited a gravel-pit at Wretton, where the workmen had found an iron spearhead and some human bones. Further investigation was made, and a femur, an iron knife-blade, an iron shield-boss on the right side of the body, and a small iron knife near the head were found. The feet of the skeleton were directed towards the north-east, and the spearhead was found near them. The burial had originally taken place at a depth of about 3 feet, and Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, considered it dated from the sixth century, the presence of weapons and the position of the grave proving it to be non-Christian. He stated that shield and spear were frequently found together, that the smaller knife was used at meals, and was nearly always found in graves; but the larger knife was a small scramasax with a thick blade and angular point, and might have served as a weapon. On this and on the shield-boss were impressions of a coarse fabric, probably one of the garments in which burial took place.

Mr. W. G. Clarke read a paper illustrated by specimens from his own, Mr. H. H. Halls', and Mr. H. Dixon Hewitt's collections, on "Later Palæolithic Implements in Norfolk." After a reference to the unsatisfactory classification of the "drift" implements in Norfolk, he dealt with the various "cave" types, stating that specimens of the Mousterian and Solutrean periods were few and doubtful. Accepting Mr. Reginald Smith's arguments in *Archæologia* that "Cissbury type" implements date from the Aurignacian period, he dealt with the numerous finds made in the country, but more especially with the stations at Weeting (with Santon), Ringland, Markshall, and Cranwich. The Markshall specimens in Mr. Halls' collection were characterized by their immense bulbs and large facies, and three of his Santon specimens were also especially noteworthy. The Cranwich specimens Mr. Smith considered "about as representative of the Aurignac culture as any site could be." The implements included axes, steep-edged scrapers, carinated planes, fabricators, and degenerate coup-de-poings. From the Ringland station Mr. Clarke had obtained about 700 implements, with a white patina averaging $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, and with 40 per cent. of them showing black rechipping, generally of a nibbling character. Hinge fractures were frequent, and there was often a predominance of chipping at the bulbar end of the implement. Many of the flakes appeared to have been struck across the narrow axis of a cylindrical piece of flint. A further group of implements, apparently not Neolithic, might be Magdalenian. These included various types resembling those from the French caves—namely, burins, "dos rabattu" knives, long and concave end scrapers, and long flakes, one being 9 inches long and 3½ inches wide. A series of implements found by Mr. Hewitt on a site near Thetford perhaps belonged to this period.

Mr. B. Lowerison sent a report on the trenching of certain long mounds on the Manor Farm, Heacham, undertaken by permission of Mr. Hamon le Strange and Mr. G. B. M. Brown. The evidence showed that the mounds were artificial, but were not barrows, and Professor McKenny Hughes had suggested that they might have formed parts of salt pans. A few fragments of pottery were found, and some bones, which had been identified by Mr. F. Leney as those of domestic animals.

Mr. F. N. Haward sent a paper, with specimens, on "The Problem of the Eoliths"; and Mr. H. Parker read a paper on "Prehistoric Interments at Harlyn Bay, Cornwall." Various exhibits were made.

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At the meeting of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Maidstone on March 13, the Mayor presiding, the Rev. E. H. Hardcastle read a paper on what is usually called the Old Tithe Barn of Maidstone, which Mr. Hardcastle said was really the old stables of the manor house of the Archbishop's Palace. He appealed for funds to retain the old building.

Dr. Parsons gave a most interesting address on the Bronze Age in Kent, commenting chiefly upon the discovery of a Bronze Age burial-ground at Broadstairs in the summer of 1911 at Valetta House. The excavation had disclosed two circular trenches, one within the other, in which were found a number of skeletons and ornaments. It was the first time a skeleton of this age had been found in Kent, and it had been useful in adding to their knowledge of the Bronze Age people. They had been able to find the stature of the age, which he put down at 5 feet 7 inches. During the lecture Dr. Parsons showed slides of the excavations and skeletons at Broadstairs, and the discovery of bronze hoards at Minster, Fant, Maidstone, Free Down, Ringwould, and chiefly round the coast, although there had been one—the only one in the forest district of the Weald—at Marden.

Other slides exhibited by Mr. Allchin showed several archæological buildings of note in Maidstone, some of which, including the old Court Houses, the Market Cross, the Conduit Tower, and Astley House, had been lost to the town.

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The principal paper read at the meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 14 was by Mr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, who read his "Third Report on the Explorations at Dog Holes Cave, Warton Crag, Lancashire." Through the generosity of this society and several other friends, the author had been enabled to devote a fortnight of his vacation last year to making further investigations at this famous cave. In the course of the diggings several interesting relics were obtained, giving an insight into the history of the cave and its surroundings in former times. The most important find was a weaving-comb made of red deer antler, which agrees in many respects with similar combs found in excavating the late-Celtic lake village at Glastonbury. Another interesting object was a curious bronze button, which has evidently answered the purpose of a cloak or belt fastener. Amongst the other objects found are one or two highly oxidized tools, three polished bone pins or awls, flint flakes, and fragments of late-Celtic pottery. A further collection of animal and human remains was also obtained, including, amongst the latter, the bones of a dwarf 4 feet 5 inches in height, and a lower jaw showing dental mutilations. This is the second example Mr. Jackson has found in this cave. This discovery is of very great interest and importance, since the practice of mutilating the teeth is characteristically East African. Some of the Australians also extract several of the teeth as part of their initiatory ceremonies.

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On March 26 Major Berry lectured before the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB on the construction of the earliest known Norse and Irish ships, excellent drawings of which were shown. He said the discovery of the Gokstad ship in 1880 had given us some idea of what a Viking ship was like. From the fact that she was used for burial, had port-holes for the oars, was fitted with flooring on the beams, and carried three small boats or barkis, indicating a large crew, it is presumed that this boat was used as a warship. She was remarkable for her size and almost perfect preservation, due to the blue clay in which she was embedded. The length from stem to stern over all was 78 feet, the keel alone measuring 66 feet. The breadth of beam was 16½ feet, and the depth about 4 feet. Oak alone was used in the construction. The body was unpainted; but several large round shields of thin wood, which were found with the boat, bore traces of black and yellow paint. The decoration of the trimmings on the prow, gunwale, and sternpost, the numerous carvings, both upon the ship and the relics, together with the handy use of colours, exhibited a very strong influence from Irish decorative work. The old Irish, too, loved the sea, and in a poem sung by Fin Maccool on Slieve Gullion the sea is called "the path of the seals," and in the Dinushenchas the mouth of the Shannon was spoken of as "the garth of the ships." According to some accounts the Tuatha de Danaan first touched Ireland at Murlough Bay, in County Antrim, and there they burnt their ships behind them. The curach of Manannan, the sea-god, was called the Scuabtuinne, the sweeper of the waves, and it had a narrow stern of copper. In the account of the death of Counla (translated by Kuno Meyer from the "Yellow Book of Lecan)" it was said, "they saw the boy coming towards them across the sea, a skiff of bronze under him, and gilt oars in his hands." After describing the construction of the Irish curaghs, the lecturer gave a detailed account of the early missionary journeys in these frail boats.

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Other meetings have been the annual general meeting of the VIKING SOCIETY on April 16 (St. Magnus Day), when Professor A. Mawer spoke on "Scandinavian Influence in English Place-Names"; the ST. ALBANS AND HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 19, when Mr. Greenslade read a paper on "Seventeenth-Century Glass"; the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on April 3, when Mr. R. H. Forster gave an account of the discoveries at Corbridge; the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on April 2, when Mr. G. Aitchison lectured on "An Archæologist in Fairyland"; the visit of the HANTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 2 to Rockbourne, to see the results of excavations made on Rockbourne Downs by Mr. Heywood Sumner, who has found evidences of a small Roman settlement there; the annual meeting of the THOROTON SOCIETY on April 9; the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 28; the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 19 and April 2; and the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 8, when Mr. O. Grabham lectured on "The Antiquities of Bempton and Flamborough."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

THE MYTH OF THE PENT CUCKOO: A STUDY IN FOLKLORE. By John Edward Field, M.A. Four illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 215. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The tale of the Men of Gotham who encompassed the cuckoo with a hedge, and when the bird flew away said, "We made not our hedge high enough," is familiar. The Nottingham Gotham is the usually accepted home for the Gothamite stories, though the Sussex Gotham has a claim not to be lightly put aside. Similar stories are told of cuckoo-penners in Somerset, Cornwall, and elsewhere. Proverbial fools, without the cuckoo connection, are associated with many places, both in this country and abroad—as the Schildburgers of Germany. Then there is the curious fact that in several rural parishes among the Chilterns, in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, in some Thames-side villages and in two Berkshire parishes, there is a spot known locally as the Cuckoo Pen. Many of these Cuckoo Pens are small, usually circular, but one in Berkshire, against the road running between Wallingford and Wittenham, is a field of nearly forty acres. Mr. Field, in the well-written and suggestive book before us, has set himself to bring together all the evidence relating to these Cuckoo Pens and cuckoo-penners, and by a careful study of topographical features, the relations of localities and archæological evidence, local tradition and undoubted historical associations, to explain the origin and meaning of the pens, and their relation to the legends of the penners. Mr. Field's conclusions may be briefly stated. He suggests that the pens mark the spots where, after the Saxon invasion, and notwithstanding Saxon domination, the ancient British remained in greater numbers than the newcomers; that "cuckoo pen" was originally "cuck pen," that "cuck" was a term of contempt applied by the Saxons to the remnant of the earlier inhabitants, and that the old legend of penning the cuckoo was attached as an after-thought to people already regarded as contemptible. Thus crudely stated, Mr. Field's theory does not sound very convincing, but so bare a statement by no means does justice to the learning and ingenuity of the author. We have read the book carefully and with much interest, and are bound to say that our verdict is one of "not proven"; but both archæologists and folklorists will find Mr. Field's work well worth study. The author is by no means dogmatic or anxious to make his evidence bear more than it can fairly carry. He makes his suggestions tentatively, and is fully aware of how much they depend upon inference and upon mere possibilities, though we think he is a little too much inclined to regard possibilities as probabilities. The lore of the cuckoo is extensive and remarkable, and the story of the fools who sought to hedge or wall in the bird, so as to insure perpetual summer, is one of the most curious of popular legends. Mr. Field has done good service in setting out the evidence here collected, and though we think his theory will not meet with general acceptance, his book is a valuable addition to the literature of a fascinating subject.

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SYMBOLISM OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS REPRESENTED IN ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE. By Arthur H. Collins, M.A. 120 illustrations in 60 plates. London: *Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. 239. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Collins here gives a concise and lucid account of most of the animals and birds, real and mythical, representations of which are to be found carven within or without our ancient churches. He has a chapter on "Sources"—Biblical and Classical and the mediæval Bestiaries—and then treats animals and birds alphabetically, the real creatures, from the ape and the ass to the whale (and fish generally) and the wolf, and the real birds, from the charadrius, identified by Liddell and Scott with the stone curlew or thick-kneed bustard, and the cock and hen to the pelican and raven. Then follow the creations of fable, from the basilisk to the sphinx, terrebolen, unicorn, serra, remora, and phœnix. The text is slight and far from exhaustive—of the 239 pages, 120 are occupied by the illustrations and 9 by the table of photographs and index—but it is trustworthy so far as it goes. Mr. Collins gives the usually received interpretations, occasionally offering, for good reasons given, divergent explanations; but we regret that the text is not more closely linked with the numerous illustrations, which are fair, though quite a number are too indistinct to be effective. There is no reference in the text to the photographs. If a carving in a particular church is mentioned, the reader has to refer to both the index and the table of photographs at the end of the volume to find first whether anything in or about that church is illustrated, and, secondly, what the illustration represents. This is a small matter, but it is a fault in arrangement. The book is a handy and useful introduction to a most fascinating field of study, in which, as Mr. Collins well says, there are plenty of discoveries yet to be made.

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THE MOORLANDS OF NORTH-EASTERN YORKSHIRE: THEIR NATURAL HISTORY AND ORIGIN. By Frank Elgee, F.G.S. Many illustrations. London: *A. Brown and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi+361. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Frank Elgee may well feel proud of this book. It is based on many years of personal study, research, and—we may add—exploration: for to obtain an intimate knowledge, not only of the topography, but of the geology and zoology, the floral and insect life, with much else of such an extensive and in many ways difficult area as that of the Yorkshire moorlands, the student must possess many of the qualifications of an explorer. Mr. Elgee has produced what is, we believe, the first monograph of its kind. There is much literature on moors and moorlands, as considered from various points of view and in relation to this or that scientific study; but in the volume before us one well-marked and extensive area is taken—an area which contains within its borders a great variety of peculiarities—and although exhaustive treatment is not practicable in a single volume, the whole ground is covered in a thorough and workmanlike fashion. It would be difficult to name a single feature of the moors and their varied forms of life which Mr. Elgee has overlooked. In his preface he directs attention to sundry problems which he has discussed. It is impossible to discuss them here, and indeed no one who has not given them as much close and constant study on the spot as Mr. Elgee has done can be well qualified to do so. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Elgee always writes fairly and clearly, and holds the reader's attention. We have found the section relating to peat and the questions it suggests particularly interesting; others will find special interest in other aspects of the moors. The book is well-planned and well-written, compact, and full of accurate information and suggestive discussion. The illustrations, largely photographic, are excellent. There is a good index, and the book is, in every respect, well produced.

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THE HILL AND THE CIRCLE. By R. A. Courtney. Penzance: *Beare and Son*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 91. Printed for private circulation.

In the first thirty pages of this slim volume Mr. Courtney rapidly summarizes much evidence from many sources as to the sacredness of the hill, among many nations and races, to the sun-god, and as to the use of the circle—the wheel or disc—as a symbol of the deity. The remaining two-thirds of the book are occupied by the application of the theories as to hill and circle, to the stone circles and hill "castles" of Cornwall, with much matter proceeding therefrom—rites of sacrifice, and so forth. There is nothing new in the theories here put forth and illustrated. They are based on evidence from every part of the world, and Mr. Courtney has made free use of the books of Tylor and Frazer and Hewitt, and other recent anthropologists. In the main they have been largely accepted by archæologists and anthropologists. All Mr. Courtney's local explanations and interpretations may not be accepted, but he has brought together in this interesting essay much information with regard to Cornish antiquities and folk-lore and traditions, and has given a good example of the value of the comparative method in archæological study. An index would have been a useful addition. There are one or two misprints—*e.g.*, "Hazlett," on p. 23. There is a curious repetition of an identical sentence from Hewitt on pp. 7 and 10.

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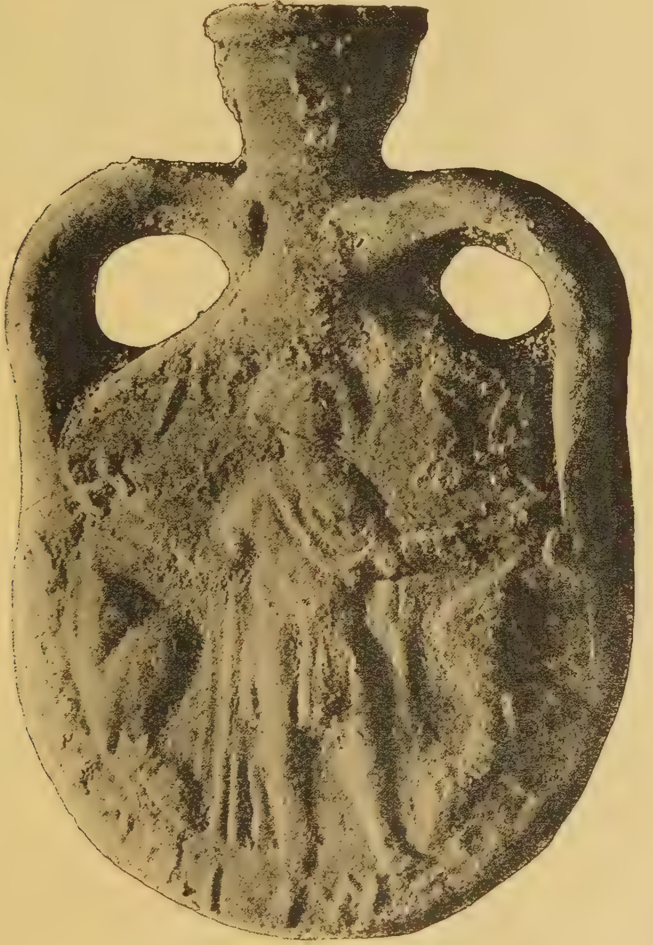
THREE YEARS IN THE LIBYAN DESERT. By J. C. Ewald Falls. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. With 61 illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii+356. Price 15s. net.

This is a book of many-sided interest. It describes the doings and discoveries of the excavating party which was headed by Monsignor Kaufmann, whose cousin, Herr Falls, a member of the party, is responsible for this graphic and entertaining account. The chief result of the expedition's work was the discovery in the Libyan desert and consequent excavation of the temple and tomb and city of Menas, the famous Christian saint and martyr of the third century. The exploration of the early Christian city—the excavation of what the author not inaptly calls the Egyptian "Lourdes"—occupied the expedition during two laborious years. Herr Falls gives most interesting particulars of how the site was found—a wilderness of stony ruins—of how the excavating expedition was organized, the methods followed in engaging and superintending Beduin labour, and of the results achieved. But valuable and important as the discoveries were, Herr Falls has much else to tell. There is the account of a previous venture in the Libyan desert, and descriptions of the Oasis of the Natrûn Lakes and of the monasteries that still survive. Another chapter describes the district of Mariut and Marmarika, with much valuable information both as regards the land and its Arab inhabitants. A journey with the Khedive to the Oasis of Amon "in the steps of Alexander the Great," in which a striking account is given of the Oasis of Siwa with its ruins and palm-groves, and a chapter of details of the religion and customs of the Beduins, are among the other contents of this fascinating volume, which combines much of the interest of a book of personal adventure with that of a scientific record of discovery. Herr Falls shows a pleasant sense of humour, as when he tells us of the Arab headman who when mutton was killed always said his prayers twice over, or recounts various anecdotes of characteristic Arab sayings and doings. The book is so free from bias and animus as a whole that the appearance on one or two pages of harsh reflections on Lord Cromer is to be regretted. The illustrations are numerous, and although some of the views of details are rather small, they all add much to the reader's enjoyment. We are kindly permitted to reproduce one on this page. It shows a Menas ampulla of the fourth century which was found by one of the Arab boys, and when placed in the hands of Monsignor Kaufmann "looked so fresh and clean that it might have been finished only that moment." The find was one of the things that led to the identification and excavation of the site of the early Christian city. The ampulla or pilgrim's bottle bears a portrait of St. Menas between camels, with a Greek inscription. The translation reads a little stiffly here and there,



A MENAS AMPULLA (FOURTH CENTURY).

but on the whole is satisfactorily done. A map would have been a very useful addition to this agreeable and informing volume.

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A LECTURE ON THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES. By Reginald L. Poole, M.A., Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 107. Price 5s. 6d. net.

The lecture which fills the first twenty-nine pages of this volume was delivered by the learned Keeper of the Archives in the Ashmolean Museum on May 8, 1912. The nature of the contents of the Archives, the history of their care and housing and of the relative regulations, with some particulars of the Keepers from Twyne, Langbaine and Wallis, of the seventeenth century, to Mr. Poole's predecessor, Mr. T. V. Boyne, made up the substance of the Keeper's interesting lecture. Where the Archives were originally deposited is unknown, but it was most likely in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in which the assemblies and public acts were held. Their first recorded home (in the fourteenth century) was the old Congregation House, "which was built about 1320 in the churchyard of St. Mary the Virgin, and could be entered from the Church by way of the Chapel of St. Catherine on the east side of the north transept." It was decided in 1609 that the Archives should be transferred to the vestry of All Saints' College Chapel. A press for them was to be made. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors were to hold keys of the press, while the Vice-Chancellor and the Warden of the College were to have keys of the door of the vestry. But all this came to nothing. The Archives remained in the Congregation House until they were removed to their chamber in the Tower of the Schools, where they are still kept. This removal, Mr. Poole points out, was an indirect result of the work of Thomas Bodley. The whole lecture is full of interesting and valuable information lucidly conveyed. The remainder of the volume contains the inventory of the Archives as they were before their removal from the old Congregation House, printed from the first volume of the Collectanea of Mr. Twyne. This inventory was made in 1631. Later alterations are duly noted. Students of Oxford history and of the history and work of Oxford men will be grateful to Mr. Poole both for his lecture, learned and entertaining, and for its documentary accompaniment.

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THE DATE OF THE RUTHWELL AND BEWCASTLE CROSSES. By Albert S. Cook, Professor of the English Language and Literature in Yale University. (*Transactions* of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, vol. xvii., pp. 213-361, and index, December, 1912.) Newhaven, Connecticut: *Yale University Press*, 1912. Demy 8vo.

Professor Cook's interest in these famous inscribed monuments is of long standing. So far back as 1890 he published his opinion that the language of the Ruthwell cross was as late as the tenth century, and in 1901 he returned to the attack. This third essay is a more matured discussion of the two relics, not only as regards their inscriptions, but taking into consideration the sculptured ornament—in which he follows Signor Rivoira—and the circumstances which might have created works of this kind under the influence of the Cistercian abbeys during the reign of David I. of Scotland. The conclusion at which he arrives is that both "obelisks" were set up about, or a little after, the middle of the twelfth century, and this conclusion is supported by a great mass of most interesting matter. For the first time the details of these monuments are thoroughly illustrated from photographs by Mr. Tassell of Carlisle, and the late Mr. J. P. Gibson, F.S.A., of Hexham, adding greatly to the value of Professor Cook's elaborate description. How far this work will be regarded by students of early English art as the last word on the subject is another matter, but it is a contribution which can by no means be neglected by any who desire to follow the trend of opinion on a question left undecided by the antiquaries of the last generation.

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INDEXES TO THE ANCIENT TESTAMENTARY RECORDS OF WESTMINSTER. By A. M. Burke, F.S.A. With map. London: *Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd.*, 1913. Royal 8vo., pp. xiv + 104. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The Westminster Records indexed in this well-produced volume fall into three classes—(1) The testamentary records of the Peculiar Court, 1504-1700, (2) the Westminster wills and administrations preserved amongst the records of the Consistory Court of London, 1540-1556, and (3) the miscellaneous testamentary records preserved in the Muniment Chamber of Westminster Abbey, 1228-1700. In his introduction Mr. Burke gives valuable information with respect to the Peculiar Court. He describes the extent of its jurisdiction, the mode of procedure, the nature of the records, and the plan and arrangement of his index. The much smaller number of records under classes (2) and (3) are also briefly described. The entry of each name in the indexes is preceded by the date of the record, and followed by exact reference. The book represents a great deal of careful, faithful labour. The value of such a key to these important records to biographical, topographical, and especially genealogical, students hardly needs to be pointed out in these pages. Mr. Burke has laid students under a debt of obligation which is increased by his provision of a map of Westminster, reproduced from one published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1835, which shows the extent of St. Margaret's Parish as defined by the decretal of 1222. The publishers have defaced the copy sent for review by blotching in large purple letters the word "Review" not only across the middle of the title-page, but also at the top of the introduction and at the foot of page 7 of the index. Most reputable publishers have ceased to disfigure their review copies in this absurd and unnecessary way, which is simply a relic of barbarism.

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A HISTORY OF THE BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL. By E. T. Morgan. With illustrations. Bristol: *J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd.*, London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. 104. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The establishment of the Cathedral and the Cathedral School at Bristol grew out of the suppression of the Abbey of St. Augustine in 1539, and the Cathedral Grammar School is usually said to have been founded in 1542. But Mr. Morgan shows that a Grammar School flourished in connection with the Abbey long before the foundation of the Cathedral. He quotes from a roll of the Abbey accounts of 1492 a reference to the "scola gramaticala intra Abbiam," which shows that at that date it was an established institution. From other records of importance connected with the Cathedral, which, formerly supposed to have been destroyed in the riots of 1831, appear to have been recently discovered, Mr. Morgan tells the story of the refoundation of the school in 1542, with the rules that were framed for its government, and traces the succession of headmasters and under-masters, and the changes of organization which it has undergone, down to the present time. The book is slight, and it seems a pity that Mr. Morgan did not make a more liberal use of the documentary matter to which he had access, but within its limits it is well done. Chapter V. contains several pages of extracts from the Cathedral accounts for 1581-1582 which record payments for work done on the schoolhouse, and which give valuable information as to prices and wages at that date. The school has undergone many reorganizations, some of which were far from successful; but since the scheme of 1882 came into force, the school has quietly pursued a useful and on the whole prosperous course. Many old scholars will be glad to possess this carefully prepared and pleasantly illustrated record, which is a useful addition to the literature of school history.

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In the *Scottish Historical Review*, April, Sir John Stirling Maxwell revises the history of the Royal Scottish Academy, and discusses the value of the artistic work it has done, and the possibilities of the future. Miss Theodora Keith sends a well-referenced study of "The Influence of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland on the Economic Development of Scotland before 1707"; Dr. Wilson edits some Cupar Abbey charters, 1219-1448; Mr. T. D. Robb discusses the poetry of Arthur Johnston (*c.* 1577-1641)—a name little known south of the Tweed; and Mr. Niall D. Campbell prints in full the Castle Campbell Inventory taken on February 21, 1595, which gives valuable information as to the contents of a Scottish nobleman's castle in the sixteenth century.

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The *Essex Review*, April, contains a deeply interesting and moving sketch of the life and character of one of the Antarctic heroes—that "very gallant gentleman," Captain Oates, of Gestingthorpe, Essex. Among the other papers are "The Barstable and Chafford Troop of Volunteer Cavalry," raised in 1798; "Essex Churchyard Trees," 1815-17; and some pleasant and varied notes "At Canewdon."

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The *Architectural Review*, April, has an article on "The Work of Frank L. Emanuel," with fine reproductions of some of his drawings. There is a wealth of other illustrations, including examples of the sculptured work of Mr. Crosland McClure, and among the articles is one on "The Architecture of Londinium," by Professor Lethaby.

* * *

The *Pedigree Register*, March, will interest many outside the ranks of genealogists, inasmuch as it contains the pedigree of Francis Thompson, the poet, prepared by Mr. Perceval Lucas. The *Register* also contains much material for other family histories—in particular, the families of Stocker, Horne, and Pitt of Blandford. We have also on our table a very interesting paper well worth careful study, with many illustrations, on "The Exact Site of the Globe Playhouse of Shakespeare," by Mr. George Hubbard, F.S.A., read before the London and Middlesex Archæological Society; vol. i., part ii. of the *Journal* of the Alchemical Society, containing a paper by Mr. A. E. Waite on "The Canon of Criticism in Respect of Alchemical Literature," with discussion thereon; *Rivista d'Italia*, March; the Annual Report, 1911, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, the appendix of which, as usual, contains many valuable scientific papers; and from Mr. George Gregory, of Bath, a good catalogue of second-hand books, containing many sets of magazines and publications of learned societies.

Correspondence.

DISCOVERIES AT BOURNEMOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR.

I cut the following interesting announcement from the *Birmingham Post*, April 19. The writer's Druidical references may be taken *cum grano:* "Two notable discoveries relating to the early period of Bournemouth have been made this week. Near the neolithic pits which were discovered in 1909 at Southbourne a number of stone tools and flint cores were found. Some of them were sent to the British Museum, and it was suggested by Mr. R. A. Smith that further search might lead to important results. The search has recently been carried out and concluded with extraordinary results. In the space of about the size of an ordinary dining-room was found a complete prehistoric workshop, which, when in full working order, was suddenly abandoned. It had become covered by vegetation, and had never been disturbed.

"Within the area was a complete outfit from rough flints to finished arrow-points, and pigmy flints, spear-points, boring tools, picks, scoops, axes, scrapers, knives, and curious tools which are as sharp as on the day they were made. Some of the tools weigh more than a pound, others less than a pennyweight, others are so fine and small that 134 of them weigh an ounce. Many of the tools are of curious shape, and some of the knives could be used to-day for razors. Mixed with the tools were great quantities of waste chips and flakes. The total number of tools and flakes of all kinds is more than 7,000 and they fill ten buckets. All the best flints have been carefully numbered and catalogued by Mr. and Mrs. David Chambers, who made the discoveries, with the assistance of two leading scientists.

"The second find near the prehistoric workshop was an egg-shaped altar-stone, seven ivory beads, and a stone incense cup belonging to the Druid period. They may be as old as the Druid temple at Stonehenge, which was built about 1750 B.C. There is a cup-shaped depression at one end of the altar-stone, holding one-third of a pint. There is also a 2-inch hole right through the stone, which is of the same geological formation as the outer circles of stones at Stonehenge, from which place it may have been carried. The stone incense cup is beautifully shaped, and holds about as much as an egg-cup. It is made of hard sandstone, and it was probably used for anointing kings and queens, for the Druids were not only priests, but king-makers. The use of the seven ivory beads is quite unknown. All the things have been carefully packed and stored, and if possible will be kept in Bournemouth."

H.

MUSEUM EXTENSION AT HULL.

TO THE EDITOR.

A further valuable gift has just been made to the Hull Municipal Museums Committee by C. Pickering, Esq., J.P., the donor of the new Museum of Fisheries and Shipping at the Pickering Park. It was recently represented to him that the new museum was already crowded with exhibits, and he has kindly presented a strip of land stretching from the Hessle Road to the Pickering Park, and adjoining the present museum, for the purpose of extension.

A. B.

FIG SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR.

At Tring (Herts) the Sunday next before Easter is popularly designated in this manner, and it is usual to eat dried figs in some form on that day. The origin of the custom is, doubtless, because the miracle of the withering of the fig-tree took place on the following Monday.

In Brand's *Popular Antiquities* it is stated that at Kempton, in Hertfordshire, "it has long been a custom to eat figs on this day, there termed Fig Sunday, and a grocer in that village stated that more figs were sold there a few days previous than in all the rest of the year." In *Notes and Queries* Wavendon (Bucks) and Worksop (Notts) are mentioned as places where the same custom prevails.

Can any of your readers give other instances, or suggest when the practice was introduced?

AMBROSE P. BOYSON.

Tring, Herts.
March 18, 1913.

SURFACE FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

May I offer just a slight corroboration of the concluding sentence of the article on the "Cave-Man Out-of-Doors," by Mr. R. A. Smith, in the current number of the *Antiquary*, to the effect that worked flints found on the surface are not necessarily neolithic? There seems no doubt that there was a large factory of palæolithic flint implements at Northfleet, whence they were circulated to the surrounding country. The Fleet was evidently a large inlet from the Thames extending southward up to and beyond Southfleet, with branches on each side. It seems probable that Northfleet and Southfleet Churches occupy the sites of look-out stations of the Romans or earlier occupants. Existing footpaths would seem to follow the line of an ancient track along the east side of the Fleet up to its southern end, whence paths diverge in various directions east and west, the main track continuing due south to Hartley (where there seems to have been a large British settlement, as evidenced by embankments and circular depressions such as are commonly called "dew-ponds"), and on to Ash and Wrotham and into the Weald. On this track, up the hill to the south of Southfleet, I have myself found on the surface a celt, well worked on one side and very slightly worked on the other side, which I believe is considered to be evidence of palæolithic workmanship. Mr. Benjamin Harrison's collection of "eoliths" came, I think, chiefly from Ash, and were probably imported to that spot from some manufactory to the northward. Palæolithic finds along this track on the surface are not rare.

The traces of early occupation at Hartley are, I believe, not well known, and are, I am afraid, in danger of being shortly obliterated, as it is rumoured that the whole neighbourhood will soon be cut up into plots for small owners, much to the regret of

JAMES KIRK.

Closeburn,
Longfield, Kent.
April 9, 1913.

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

JUNE, 1913.

Notes of the Month.

THE annual meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London was held on April 23, when the following officers were elected: President, Sir Charles Hercules Read; Treasurer, Mr. William Minet; Director, Sir Edward William Brabrook; Secretary, Mr. C. R. Peers. Members of Council: The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, Mr. S. P. Cockerell, Mr. O. M. Dalton, Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Mr. William Gowland, F.R.S., Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Sir Thomas G. Jackson, R.A., Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, Dr. Philip Norman, Colonel J. W. R. Parker, Mr. Harold Sands, Mr. H. Clifford Smith, Dr. W. M. Tapp, Mr. H. B. Wheatley, Mr. Horace Wilmer, and Mr. J. G. Wood.

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The Maidstone Town Council, at their meeting on April 30, reported that the Local Government Board had sanctioned their raising a loan for the purchase of the old so-called "Tithe Barn"—the need for saving which has more than once been referred to in these pages—to be used as a store. It is to be hoped that the utilitarian aspect of the purchase will not be too much in the foreground. The old building should be preserved as a monument of antiquity rather than as a municipal depot.

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We are glad to note that the Godalming Town Council have decided, by a majority, not to pull down the old Town Hall, which was built in 1814 on the site of an earlier building. Historical records show that a Hundred House existed on the spot in 1532

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We take the following paragraph from the *Morning Post*, May 9: "The fine collection of Persian arts and crafts formed by Mr. John Richard Preece, who was for many years British Consul-General at Ispahan, may be seen at the Vincent Robinson Galleries, 34, Wigmore-street. Mr. Preece's long residence in Ispahan afforded him excellent opportunities for securing choice examples of Persian art. Lustreware in particular is splendidly represented by a magnificent Mehrab, or Prayer Niche, from a mosque at Kashan, consisting of a great number of tiles in relief, painted in blue and brown lustre on a soft, creamy-white enamelled ground. The inscriptions seem fantastic, and the arabesque scroll-work is extremely graceful in design. This large piece is dated A.D. 1226. The catalogue contains a translation of the inscriptions, by the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall. Though this is the most important specimen, there are many very beautiful wall tiles, some showing Chinese influence, and two, representing a man's face, indicate a knowledge of Western art. Vases and tear bottles of celadon and iridescent glass, metalwork, and the striking spandrils, one of which decorated the arch leading to the royal stables at the Sefarian Palace, Ispahan, and the other to the royal apartments, circa 1600, are among the other treasures of the collection. There is also on view an extremely handsome Hispano-Moresque amphora (*c.* 1320) found under a floor in the Alhambra. This belongs to Mr. Alfred Brown, and Messrs. Vincent Robinson exhibit an admirable old garden carpet similar in character to those first designed for the Sassanian Kings in the sixth century."

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In a long letter to the *Times* of May 8, Mrs. Strong, the Assistant Director of the British School of Rome, drew attention to the admirable series of Græco-Italian terracottas in the lately reorganized Museum of the Villa di Papa Giulia. We quote one paragraph: "What surprises us in all these terracottas is their freshness and spontaneity; they would not be out of place as specimens of Greek workmanship in any museum of Greece or Asia Minor. They never sink to the prosaic and the pedestrian; there is nothing to betray that the artists were living far from the great centres of artistic production. They thus throw a new and vivid light on the whole culture of Latium, where such masterpieces could be produced and appreciated. Hitherto Augustan art has been brought, so to speak, too suddenly on the scene by all its historians, without sufficient explanation of the slow and laborious process by which the pre-Augustan phase had come into existence. It is this lacuna in our knowledge, the result not so much of lack of material as of want of proper and trustworthy arrangement and co-ordination, which is filled by the terracottas now displayed in the new gallery of the Villa Giulia. I shall be happy if these short notes may induce any who are spending a vacation in Rome to devote some hours to this collection of masterpieces."

⁂

We have received the Fourth Interim Report on the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, by Mr. H. St. George Gray, which gives an account of the work done in 1912 (August 26 to September 18). Its twenty-eight pages, illustrated by five plates, contain full particulars of the diggings and of the discoveries made. The general result of the work was to confirm the views previously expressed as to the history of the site, and the character of the work executed at different periods. The details of the season's work are extremely interesting. Copies of the Report (price 1s., or 1s. 1d. by post) may be had from the author, Taunton, or from Captain Acland, Dorchester. The excavations will probably be continued in September next, but this may be the last season's work.

⁂

Sir Hercules Read, who presided at a meeting in connection with the Byzantine Research and Publication Fund, held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on May 5, stated that he had been fortunate enough to obtain from Sir Ernest Cassel a handsome contribution towards exploration in Egypt, and during the last few days the Committee of Egyptology had granted the Fund the site of Der Wadi Sarga, west of the station of Sedfu, near Assuit.

⁂

Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes: "The will of William Kingsmill, last Prior of St. Swithin, first Dean of Winchester, is, like all such manuscripts, a most interesting record. Awaiting a comparison between our transcript and the probate copy, we just give a few extracts. The date of the will is 'xix daye of August, 1548.' After the usual commendations as to his soul and his desire to be buried either in the 'Churchyarde or the Church of the Blessed Trinity' (Henry VIII. dedication), he bequeaths to the high altar of the cathedral, 6s. 8d.; to the parish church over Kingsgate, 3s. 4d. There are bequests to canons, peticanons, vergers, bellringers, choristers. The following legacy is curious, for several reasons. 'To Mr. Roger Inkpen a gown of black cloth with one of the great chests in his study, a jackett, a doublett, x*s.* in money and two silver spoons.' The Inkpen family had two of Winchester's earliest mayors, one of whom founded the chapel and carnary of the Holy Trinity, mentioned as a ruin by Leland, who saw their shield there. The Inkpens were for generations connected with Winchester, and their descendant is a member of the Bar of England. The connection of Roger with the cathedral as above is accounted for by the fact that he was on Henry VIII.'s cathedral foundation, one of the King's bedesmen, who had 'done the State some service,' and had been wounded, etc. The prefix 'Mr.' shows him to have been of 'noble povertie,' and that the Dean regarded him highly. The Dean's geldings were named 'Jacke' and 'Button.' These are duly bequeathed, and sundry other property, some at his lodgings at the 'Tarborett within Southwark.' This word seems to recall Chaucer's Tabard. To Mr. Chancellor Ryche of the Court of Augmentacion one gold ring of Saint Sylvester in his red velvet purse. There are other curious items which we reserve till we have critically examined the probate copy."

⁂

The Historical Medical Museum, organized by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, which was referred to in our February "Notes," and which is to be opened in London towards the end of June, will include some objects of exceptional historical medical interest. An important exhibit in the science section will be a large collection of the original apparatus used by the famous Galvani in making his first experiments in galvanism in the eighteenth century.

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A remarkable collection of votive offerings for health will be exhibited. The custom of presenting these offerings in cases of sickness is very ancient, and the collection that will be shown is remarkably fine. It will include Græco-Roman votive offerings of special anatomical and pathological interest in silver, bronze, marble and terracotta, together with a number of similar objects used for the same purpose in mediæval and modern times.

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Ancient microscopes and optical instruments, gathered from all quarters of Europe, will form another important feature, and a selection of surgical instruments used by famous surgeons when operating on historical personages is promised. The collection of amulets and charms connected with English folk medicine will be very complete, and will constitute an exhibit of more than ordinary interest. A fine collection of early medical medals and coins from the Græco-Roman period, ancient manuscripts and early printed medical books will also be shown, together with many other objects of interest to medical and scientific men.

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The Bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Beauchamp, the First Commissioner of Works, may be regarded as a consolidation of the Bills introduced last Session and amended by the Special Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider them. The new Bill is divided into four parts. The first part provides for the purchase by agreement of any monument within the meaning of the Bill by a local authority, and for the acceptance by either the Commissioners of Works or a local authority of any monument bequeathed to them for preservation. The second part gives the Commissioners of Works power to be constituted the guardians of other monuments not actually in their possession, and provides that once this guardianship has been established it shall continue even should the property pass into other hands. Part three gives the Ancient Monument Board (which is constituted by Clause 16 of the Bill out of representatives from the three Royal Commissions on Historical Monuments, the two Societies of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Trustees of the British Museum, and the Board of Education) power to report if any monument is in danger of destruction, in which case the Commissioners may make an order placing the monument under their protection. Under this part the Commissioners are given very considerable powers, and the Bill, if it becomes an Act, should make it impossible for any historic structure in the country to be allowed to fall into decay. Part four contains a number of miscellaneous provisions, including a substantial penalty to be imposed upon anyone guilty of defacing monuments. The owner himself becomes liable to this penalty if he had previously placed the building under the guardianship of the Office of Works. Besides the Board, one or more inspectors are to be appointed. Finally, local authorities are given power to regulate styles of architecture for new buildings in harmony with any old buildings in the neighbourhood, and to prohibit or restrict the display of advertisements outside any of these.

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The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reported, under date April 22, that: "Excavations which have been in progress since 1911 in a field at Espitalet, near Montréal du Gers, have resulted in the discovery of a Roman villa of the third or fourth century. A splendid polychrome mosaic, about thirty yards in length and four yards in width, has been brought to light. It is decorated with a design of cubes, vases, and rose ornaments. Fragments of marble statues and of pottery and glassware have also been found. There are indications that the villa was built by a rich patrician, named Seveacus, who settled on the plateau with his family and a large number of slaves, and that it was destroyed by fire at the beginning of the fifth century."

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We gladly reprint the following letter from the *Guardian*, May 9:

"SIR,

"It may interest your readers to know that a fresh act of sacrilegious vandalism is under contemplation, and that a Faculty is about to be applied for to legalize the sale of the church treasures at East Horsley, in Surrey, by the trustees who have them in custody. Can no scheme be formulated whereby these repeatedly recurring instances of the alienation of Church goods held under trust can be put a stop to, this being the fifth instance I personally have come across within the past eight months?

"If these precious objects are to be disposed of at all, it would, at any rate, be better that they should be sold in the open market to the highest bidder, and not in a hole-and-corner manner to the first comer at his own price; but the best solution of all would be that, if the Church authorities of East Horsley are incapable of appreciating these vessels either on account of their sacred character or as works of art, and cannot find proper means for safeguarding them (which is only an imaginary difficulty), these interesting gifts of some pious donor, at a time when nothing was thought to be too good a gift for the Church, should be deposited for safekeeping either in Canterbury Cathedral, the Dean and Chapter of which are the patrons of the living, or at Winchester Cathedral—since East Horsley is situated in the Diocese of Winchester.

"ARTHUR F. G. LEVESON GOWER.

"Society of Antiquaries,
"Burlington House."

* * *

Further Roman discoveries have been made on the site of the Chester Infirmary extension. The *Birmingham Post* of May 1 said: "Within the last few days four Roman graves have been unearthed, and one of the skeletons found was that of a young adult. One grave . . . was enclosed in Roman roofing tiles, again bearing the stamp of the Twentieth Legion. Beside the tomb was some Roman pottery, and at the foot a Samian vase."

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The curious old custom of letting land by candle auction still survives in the Berkshire village of Aldermaston, the squire of which is Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A. The custom was observed recently in the letting of some meadow land, called "Church-Acre," which was bequeathed several centuries ago to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish, the proceeds of the annual letting being devoted to defraying Church expenses. A wax candle was lighted, and a pin inserted in it an inch below the flame. Bidding was then started, and ended the moment the inch of candle was burnt and the pin dropped out.

* * *

Roman remains (pottery) have often been found between the road from Winchester to Silchester and London, and that to Andover, many of them associated with incinerated remains, indicating the custom of the Roman or Romanized Britons of placing their dead by the road side. In April, during some excavations in Hyde Close for the erection of a Territorial Hall, several fragments of dark pottery were found, including pateræ and an elegant vase of dark ware, either Upchurch or an excellent imitation, with the familiar lozenge-shaped ornament. It was got out of the earth with such care as to be as perfect as it was when it left the ancient potters' works. Within the vase amidst the earth were many fragments of burnt bones. It is hoped that the vase, by the kindness of the War Office, may find a proper resting-place in the local museum amongst other finds of the kind.

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The *Architect*, May 2, reported that an amusing incident occurred at the Carlisle Consistory Court in connection with the application for a faculty for placing stained-glass in one of the windows. The design submitted to the Chancellor included a representation of Esau and several dogs. The Chancellor remarked that firms designed strange things at times. Esau was quite a natural subject to select for this window, seeing that the person to be commemorated had been for many years a keeper. "We were told," he continued, "that Esau was a cunning hunter, that he had bows and arrows, and these were represented in the design; but nothing was told them about the dogs which had been introduced." He referred to the subject because some designs had been brought before him of the most foolish character where dogs had been introduced at a period when they were held by the people in utter abhorrence. The present instance, however, was one of the cases where an artist, he thought, might introduce a conventional idea of that sort without getting into great trouble, and the faculty would be granted; but when subjects were brought with these same animals in connection with the later periods of Jewish history the Court would object.

* * *

All interested in the London Museum will have seen with pleasure that Sir William Lever has renewed his offer to give Stafford House to the nation, and that the princely gift has been accepted. The London Museum, which is most unsuitably housed at Kensington Palace, is to be transferred to Stafford House; and if the collection be well arranged the change should be in every way advantageous.

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A discovery of considerable interest has been made at the Sussex village of Bramber. During excavations by the British Portland Cement Company of blue clay in the river valley above the village there were found at a depth of 12 feet to 14 feet what appear to be skulls of the bison and urus, evidently of great antiquity. Bones of the urus have been previously found at Selsey, but so far as Sussex is concerned the discovery of the bison's skull is unique. Both skulls are now deposited in the Brighton Municipal Museum. They are said to be in well-preserved condition.

* * *

The Duchy of Cornwall has acquired the property, near Dorchester, known as Maiden Castle. It is understood, said the *Times* of May 2, that the King was particularly anxious that this pre-Roman earthwork should not fall into other hands.

The Builder, May 16, reported that "the quaint old Wooden House in the High Street, Beckenham, is to be pulled down. It was built in the closing years of the latter half of the fifteenth century. The house has two stories, forming two bays, between which is a central recess, with decorative work on the front, and a highly-pitched gable roof. The house is after the late mediæval 'hall and solar' type, the middle portion being the hall open to the roof, and the two bays containing the solar and bedrooms, and the buttery and kitchen with servants' quarters respectively. A proposal is made to rebuild the fabric as a tea-house in the public park which was recently acquired by the District Council."

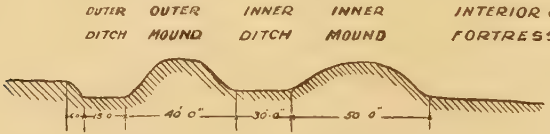
Combs Moss Fort, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire.

By Edward Tristram, F.S.A.

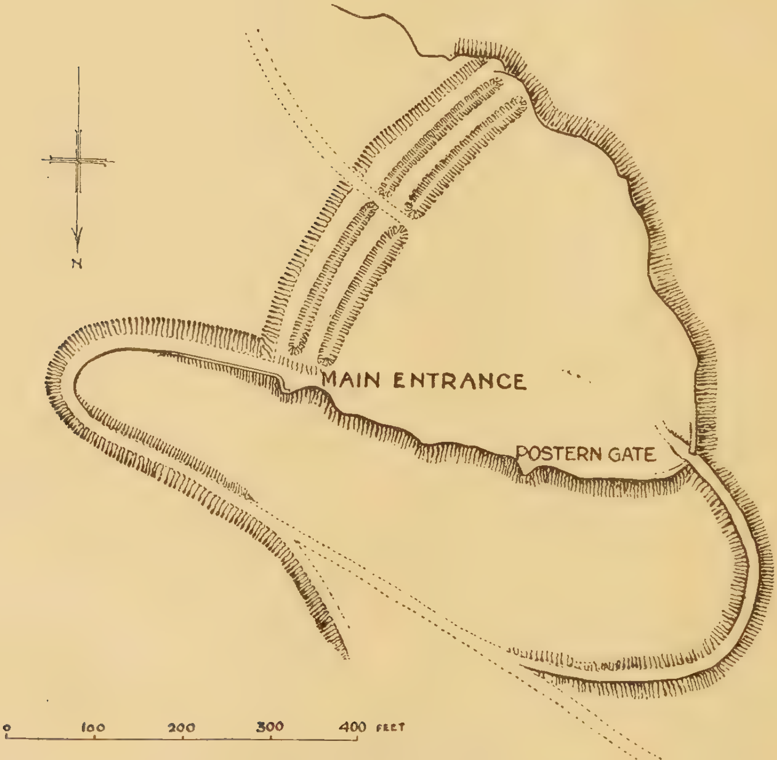
THE County of Derby is deservedly renowned for its picturesque hills and dales, and it is also particularly attractive to the antiquary on account of the numerous stone circles scattered so widely over its moors and the prehistoric earthworks which crown the summit of some of its hills.

Derbyshire possesses four prehistoric promontory forts coming within definition A of the Earthworks Committee's classification, as fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, and defended in part only by artificial work—namely, Combs Moss, or Castle Naze, in Chapel-en-le-Frith, Fin Cop near Monsal Dale, Carls Wark on Hathersage Moor, and Markland Grips near the village of Clowne.

The fort of Combs Moss or Castle Naze, which forms the subject of this paper, is probably one of the best preserved and most complete of the promontory forts now remaining in England. Fortunately, its situation, on an elevated rocky moorland, has rendered it immune from the plough, and beyond the probability that stones have been taken from the inner rampart for the purpose of building the modern stone wall round the enclosure, the fort has, during the historic period, suffered only the inevitable waste and decay caused by time and weather.


OUTER DITCH
OUTER MOUND
INNER DITCH
INNER MOUND
INTERIOR OF FORTRESS
15 0
40' 0"
30' 0"
50' 0"

. SECTION THROUGH FORTIFICATIONS.


N
MAIN ENTRANCE
POSTERN GATE
0
100
200
300
400 FEET

PLAN OF COMBS MOSS FORT.

Combs Moss is an elevated plateau of moorland, stretching from the neighbourhood of Buxton on the south to the vicinity of Chapel-en-le-Frith on the north. At the northerly end it terminates in a well-defined V-shaped spur, with more or less precipitous sides, and this feature was taken advantage of by the men of old time for the construction of their stronghold.

The fort is situated about a mile in a southerly direction from the Chapel-en-le-Frith Station of the London and North-Western Railway, and, consequently, is easy of access. The private road leading from the station to the bottom of the hill on which the fort stands and the fort itself are the property of Mr. Lowe, of The Ridge, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and owing to his courtesy access to the fort is not denied to anyone interested in ancient earthworks.

A description and plan of the fort by Mr. Chalkley Gould appeared in the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society's *Journal* for 1903, and in the earlier pamphlets issued by the Committee of Ancient Earthworks a plan of it was given as a typical example of a promontory fort. The last-mentioned plan was evidently a copy of Mr. Chalkley Gould's plan, and, unfortunately, both of them omit one very interesting and important feature—namely, the north-westerly entrance, or postern-gate, as it might not inappropriately be termed. This incomplete plan also appears in Mr. Hadrian Allcroft's excellent *Earthwork of England*, and again in Mr. Charles H. Ashdown's *British Castles*, recently published. The plan illustrating this paper was made by Mr. Ernest Gunson, surveyor, Manchester, and appeared in the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society's *Journal* for 1911, accompanying a paper by the writer on "The Promontory Forts of Derbyshire." This plan was the result of an actual survey, and it is to be hoped that in future it will be substituted for the former plan. It is principally with the object of preventing the incomplete plan from being further utilized that this paper is written.

The original builders of the fort threw their rampart and ditch, or, if both ramparts are contemporaneous, their double rampart and ditch, across the open side of the **V**, commencing at the northerly end at a point where the slope of the hill becomes precipitous. The enclosure contains about 3 acres, and is defended on the south-east by the ramparts, and on the other side by cliffs, more or less precipitous. Immediately outside the ramparts lies a wild expanse of heather, but the interior of the fort, as the result, no doubt, of its occupation for a prolonged period, is carpeted with rough pasturage.

The outer rampart is more formidable, and in a far better state of preservation than the inner. The latter, in the irregularity of its height and outline, shows many signs of wear and hard usage; while the former appears to-day almost as complete as it must have been when left by its original builders before the probable stake defences or palisades were added.

The inner rampart is constructed almost entirely of stones gathered from the moor, and very little soil is mixed with the stones. The outer rampart is formed of similar stones, but apparently combined with a much greater quantity of soil.

The outer fosse still preserves its sharpness of outline, while the surface of the inner fosse is now scarcely lower than the level of the ground inside the fort. This raises the question whether there was originally a ditch immediately outside the inner rampart. From a study of the site, but judging without the advantage of excavation, the writer believes there was a wide but shallow fosse in that position, and that it has become silted up. The rampart in its complete state had, no doubt, a covering of earth and sods, and as these would naturally be obtained from the ground immediately outside, the result would, in the rocky soil of Combs Moss, be a wide fosse of little depth. Neither fosse could have held water, owing to the ends being open, on the south-west to the precipice, and on the north to the steep entrance slope; nor are the fosses sufficiently level.

The question whether both ramparts were constructed contemporaneously, and together formed the original defence, or whether a single rampart was thrown up by the first builders, and the second rampart added as an additional safeguard at some subsequent period, is an interesting subject for discussion. Even to the casual observer, the well-preserved condition of the outer rampart, when compared with the dilapidated state of the inner, at once points to one of two conclusions: either that the outer rampart is a work of a later period than the inner, or, if both ramparts are of the same date, that the outer has been repaired at some subsequent period when the inner was left untouched. In support of the contention that both ramparts were thrown up at the same time, it might be urged that if the inner rampart alone constituted the original defence, it would have been protected on the outer side by a well-defined fosse, and the ground does not show any decisive evidence that such a fosse existed. But this argument is by no means conclusive, because, as mentioned by

Mr. Allcroft, many hill forts have large valla and small ditches, and in Scotland, about St. Abb's Head, there is a group of forts with no ditches whatever. It is quite possible that the builders of the inner rampart at Combs Moss, with their primitive tools, would have found it a difficult matter to excavate a fosse of any considerable depth in the rocky soil.

Even in the prehistoric times of promontory fortresses, some advance in the art of fortification must gradually have taken place, and it is scarcely reasonable to believe that a fort which, in all probability, formed for many generations the place of refuge for the tribe, was not strengthened and improved with the passing of centuries. It can readily be imagined that the military genius of the long-forgotten past who first conceived and carried out the idea of fortifying this defensive position, would be amply satisfied with a single rampart (with or without a ditch) thrown across the open side, and that such a work would be a sufficient protection against an enemy of the period, to whom it would appear a new, vast, and impressive obstacle. No doubt, also, with the passing of years, or of generations, this impressiveness would wear off, the single rampart would become to be considered less impregnable, and perhaps might be rushed by a foe. Consequently some succeeding chieftain would be anxious to improve and strengthen the work of his predecessor, and in front of the original defence would throw up a higher bank and dig a deeper fosse.

In the absence of more definite evidence, the most probable conclusions, as they appear to the writer, may be summarized as follows: That the defences of Combs Moss as they now stand were not the design of one chieftain, nor the work of one time; that the inner rampart is of earlier date than the outer, and represents the original defensive work; that at some subsequent period the more formidable outer rampart and ditch were added.

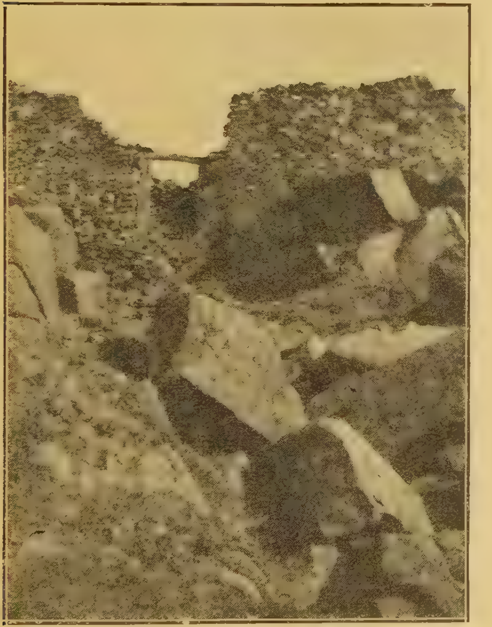
The original entrance, referred to by all the authorities, was at the northerly corner, between the ramparts and the precipice, where a narrow space was left for the purpose, and is approached by a steep path cut in a slanting direction up the side of the hill. An enemy attacking this entrance would be met by a storm of stones and other missiles hurled down from the northerly ends of the ramparts, which to-day tower above the approach at a steep angle.

The other original entrance, the postern-gate, hitherto unnoticed by all the authorities except Mr. Sainter in his *Scientific Rambles Round Macclesfield,* is gained by a steep path running up close under the north-westerly angle of the enclosure, and enters a few yards to the south-west of that point. About five yards from the top a projecting rock has been roughly split or cut through to allow for the passage, which is only 3 feet wide. Here the entrance has in modern times been walled up and most effectively blocked with the usual Derbyshire dry-stone walling. The pile of loose rocks shown in the accompanying photograph lie on and cover the path. It would appear that these rocks have been thrown down in quite recent times, probably out of pure mischief.

NORTH-WEST ENTRANCE AND PATHWAY LEADING TO IT.

It is interesting to notice that three out of the four promontory forts in Derbyshire—

namely, Combs Moss, Carls Wark, and Markland Grips—have this small entrance situated at a point of the enclosure the farthest away from the principal entrance and the rampart. One can readily appreciate its usefulness as a way of escape in the event of the principal entrance or the rampart being forced by an enemy, and also for the purpose of access to the fort after the closing of the principal entrance. In addition, it may have been used by the defenders for sending out a party to attack the enemy in the rear. Fin Cop, the remaining Derbyshire promontory fort, probably had a corresponding entrance, but this cannot be definitely asserted.



NEAR VIEW OF NORTH-WEST ENTRANCE: POSTERN GATE.

There is also now a third entrance to the fort, which passes at a right angle through both ramparts near the centre, the width of the passage on the ground being about 4 feet. From this entrance two tracks can be distinguished running across the moor, one leading towards another slanting way down the hill about 200 yards from the rampart, and the other bearing in a south-easterly direction towards the higher moorland. The opinion has been expressed by most authorities that this entrance did not form part of the original design, and Dr. Cox suggests, in the *Victoria History of Derbyshire*, that this entrance may have been made by the Romans, who, he thinks, are not likely to have overlooked the advantageous position of the fort. No evidence, however, has been discovered of Roman occupation, but it should be remembered that no excavations have yet been made. Such an exposed situation on high ground would, however, scarcely have appealed to the Romans, except as a temporary military necessity. There are some indications that a portion, at least, of the materials produced by the cutting through of the inner rampart has been thrown inside the enclosure on both sides of the entrance, but there is no trace of any deposit of material removed from the outer rampart. If the cutting through the ramparts had been made for convenience of access for agricultural purposes, it would be reasonable to expect that the stones and earth removed would have been disposed of in the most convenient way by tipping them into the fosses. There is no trace of any such tipping, and, presuming that the entrance was made since the formation of both ramparts, the excavated material must have been carried away, or possibly used for the repair of the ramparts. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that this entrance was made during the period the fort was used as a stronghold, and from the general appearance of the entrance and ramparts the writer inclines to the opinion that the entrance is contemporaneous with the outer rampart.

An ancient trackway can be clearly traced running towards the fort from a north-westerly direction, and the path leading to the north-westerly or postern-gate entrance branches off this trackway at the bottom of the slope. The main track then continues along the northerly side of the fort at the foot of the steep slope below the precipice, and here the track is sunk to the depth of about 5 feet below the surface. The excavated earth has been thrown up on the side of the track away from the fort, apparently with the intention of affording some protection. The track takes a sharp curve at the bottom of the ascent leading to the main entrance, and the pathway appears to have been sunk to the depth of 2 or 3 feet for about half the distance up the slope. Higher up the path there are, or not long ago were, some traces of a stone wall on its outer edge.

Towards the westerly end of the enclosure there are some excavations in the ground which Mr. Sainter and Mr. Chalkley Gould believed to be the sites of huts; but as these excavations are irregular in shape, and by the side of them are slight mounds, which may be taken to be the refuse thrown out from them, it is doubtful whether they are anything more than pits made for getting stone for walling either in ancient or modern times.

There is a spring or small pool of water in the enclosure situated a few yards from the central entrance in a northerly direction, but it seems doubtful if, at the present day, it is of much service in dry weather. The three other promontory forts of Derbyshire have no water within the fortified area. A natural supply of water within the enclosure of promontory fortresses does not seem to have been considered by the original builders as absolutely essential. If the most convenient defensive position within their scope had a natural supply, no doubt they were glad of it; but if there was none, then they did not reject the site on that ground alone. In the latter case, when a retreat to the stronghold was decided upon, the duty of carrying skins of water would no doubt devolve upon the women and other non-combatants, who would also drive the cattle before them into safety. We must not assume that in the ancient days, when these promontory forts were constructed, the art of besieging a fortress, and so effectively surrounding it as to prevent access and egress for any prolonged period, was practised in England. Such a course of action would require much more discipline and cohesion, and also organized commissariat, than is likely to have existed amongst the wild uncivilized tribes. Possibly one or two attempts might be made to rush the rampart, and if these efforts failed, entailing, as would be inevitable, considerable slaughter, the attacking tribe would retreat. It is more probable, however, that an attack on the fort would be considered as too hazardous, and would not be attempted unless by way of surprise, but that recourse would be had to the cunning which the savage usually displays in warfare.

It is interesting to consider whether any, and, if so, what, means were adopted by the prehistoric builders to render their rampart secure against a sudden rush of a hostile force, and also what protection, if any, was afforded to the men stationed on the rampart. It can scarcely be accepted as probable that the tribes who possessed the engineering skill and the means to throw up these huge ramparts would not devise some method of making the outer slopes practically unclimbable. Bede, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, when speaking of the wall of Severus, says: "For a wall is made of stones, but a rampart, with which camps are fortified to repel the assaults of enemies, is made of sods cut out of the earth and raised all round like a wall, having in front of it the ditch whence the sods were taken, and strong stakes of wood fixed upon its top." We also know that Cassivelaunus drove stakes into the bed of the Thames in the vain attempt to prevent the legions of Cæsar from crossing. It is quite possible, and even probable, that stakes may have been used, even in the remote period to which promontory forts are generally assigned, for the purpose of rendering the rampart secure against a rush. Irregular rows of pointed stakes driven into the ditch, or the outer slope, or top of the rampart, would have formed a most effective obstacle to an attacking party. Some rude stockade of tree trunks and loose stones may, in addition, have crowned the summit of the rampart, and afforded some protection to the defenders against the missiles of an enemy.

The measurements of the fort are as follows:

	Feet.
Length of rampart	547
Width of outer fosse at top of cutting	30
Depth of ditto from level of ground	6
Height of outer rampart from bottom of outer fosse	14
Width of inner fosse at top of ramparts	50–65

	Feet.
Depth of ditto from top of inner rampart	10
Height of inner rampart	10
Length of west side of enclosure ...	450
Length of north-east side of enclosure	466
Area of enclosure about 3 acres.	

The Brass of Sir Thomas Massyngberd, Gunby, Lincolnshire.

By G. Anderson.

ON the north side of the nave, in the Church of St. Peter, at Gunby, two miles from Burgh, in Lincolnshire, lies a large slab containing the effigies of a knight and lady, under a mutilated double canopy, the whole being enclosed by a border inscription. The knight wears a camail and hawberk of banded mail, with scalloped borders, and a plain jupon. His legs and arms are encased in plate armour. The laces which fasten camail and bascinet together are covered by a leather band. The broad belt, from which are suspended sword and misericorde, is ornamented with roundlets, containing alternately leaves and roses. His wife wears a kirtle, with tight-fitting, mitten-like sleeves, and a mantle. Her headdress is of the earlier crespine form —that is, the hair is bunched above the ears, the veil falling gracefully at the sides. At her feet are two small lap-dogs. Together with her husband she wears the collar of S.S. Of the fine canopy nothing remains but the two cinquefoil arches and parts of the pinnacles. From the latter and from the side shafts were originally hung seven, or possibly nine, shields, of which two alone survive. The first bears Massingberd—azure, three cinquefoils, and in chief a boar passant, or, bearing a cross formy, gules; and the second, the same impaling an erased coat—probably a fess, for Bernak. The others possibly had Woodthorpe and Mablethorpe in various combinations.

The date of this brass is *circa* 1405, and it commemorates Thomas, son of Hugh Massyngberd, and Juliana Bernak, his wife. It is known that he married this lady about the year 1406, and at the same time left his home of Sutterton for Burgh, where his wife held lands from her father, Thomas Bernak. The brass was, therefore, probably laid down directly after his marriage.

One of the most interesting features of this brass is the inscription. At the present day about one half of the whole remains, of which a fragment is covered by the chancel step. The Rev. W. O. Massingberd in his account of the family gives the greater part as follows: "✠ Syr Thomas Massyngberde and dame [Johan] hys wyfe specyale desyres all resnabull creatures of your charyte to g[yfe lawde and prays unto . . . queen of ever]lasting lyfe. . . ." (The portions in brackets are now lost or covered.) I cannot say what authority he has for the missing pieces, but it is perfectly certain that, in the excellent engraving of the brass in Boutell's famous work, the word "gyfe" does not appear. Instead we read "Cryte"—evidently an archaic spelling of "Christ." Unfortunately Boutell cannot help us with the next words, but I think it would be feasible to complete the missing part with a sentence such as "to pray for the joy." The latter half of the inscription would thus run " . . . of youre charyte, to Cryte to pray for the joy of everlasting lyfe with him." From the spelling and type of the lettering it is obvious that this inscription is "palimpsest" (in the metaphorical sense of the word). It was probably made for one Sir Thomas Massyngberd, great-grandson of the original Thomas, in order to convert the brass into a memorial to himself and his wife Joan, daughter of John Bratoft.

At the lower sinister corner of the slab is a piece of border fillet inscribed "charyte to C." Between these are the Latin words "die mensis," which have been partially erased. I think it is unlikely that these words belonged to the original inscription, since, had the second Sir Thomas wished to employ his ancestor's epitaph, he would surely have used the whole and not merely one or two words. (It is worth mentioning that in an old publication of the Camden

Society, the words "Quorum animabus propicietur Deus" are given as having been erased from the brass; these may have existed on some portion of the border fillet now lost, but they are certainly not to be seen at the present day.) That the original inscription did exist entire in the time of the later Sir Thomas is highly probable, seeing that only about a hundred years elapsed between the deaths of the two men.

A more likely theory to account for the presence of the erased letters is that they were "wasters" from the engraver's workshop. If one could leave out of consideration the words "Quorum animabus propicietur Deus," one would be tempted to say that the "die mensis" formed part of a "ready-made" brass, and were rendered unnecessary because the customer had the date of his death expressed by the Saint's day. That "ready-made" brasses were engraved we have proof enough. In this very brass, for instance, when it was first made, there was no collar of S.S. The order for the monument evidently stipulated that this ornament should be included. The makers, therefore, set to work to make this alteration in the least troublesome manner. Wherever possible the join was made along the curve of the camail, so as to avoid the difficulty of cutting diagonally through the links. In this way four strips of mail were removed, and a piece exactly similar in size and form, but engraved with the collar, was inserted in its stead. The only trouble was found in the clasp and pendant, which hung down into the two bottom rows of the camail. In order to avoid the labour of entirely re-engraving these rows, only the part round the pendant was made afresh; although this was done as carefully as possible, this part of the join is much more noticeable than the rest. A somewhat similar case of alteration is on the brass of John Leventhorpe, Esq., 1433, at Sawbridgeworth, where a livery collar has been converted from one of S.S. by the removal of the letters.

"Ready-made" brasses, then, did exist, and these words, "die mensis," probably formed part of such a monument, but for some reason were never employed for their original purpose. (Such fragments of inscriptions are not uncommonly found used on palimpsests — *e.g.*, Topcliffe, Yorks, 1391, where nearly the whole brass is made up of them.) But the engravers, who were evidently of a frugal nature, determined to put them to some use. The raised background was therefore cut down, nearly—though not quite—to the depth of the letters, and was then crosshatched, while in the space between the old words, new ones, in raised letters, were engraved.

Having described the brass itself, something should be said of the persons commemorated. Sir Thomas was one of the five children of Richard Massyngberd, and Maud, daughter of Thomas Kyme of Friskney. One of his brothers, Christopher, was a priest, while another, John, held various offices at Calais. Sir Thomas was probably born about 1470, and some twenty years later he married Joan Bratoft. In 1495 Agnes Bratoft, a widowed relation of his wife, quit claimed to him lands belonging to her husband in "Bratoft, Gunby, and Thedylthorp"; in consequence of this he removed from Burgh to Bratoft Hall. In 1533 he was made Knight of the Sword. On the death of his wife he became a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and died May 25, 1552. He had four sons, of whom Oswald took part in the famous siege of Rhodes.

In conclusion, it may be of help to the collector to give the exact dimensions of the brass, since several authors are somewhat inaccurate on this point. The length of the entire composition is 9 feet, the breadth 55 inches, and the height of the figures 5 feet 6 inches.

The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. Holden MacMichael.

(*Continued from p.* 64.)

THERE was formerly a *Castle* in Distaff Lane*; in Mark Lane†; "near Smithfield Barres," where the carriers from Bramley lodged, as did those from Torcester, Northamptonshire and from Warwickshire*; at Bank End and at Battle Bridge, Southwark; in St. Clement's Churchyard; in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; in Gray's Inn Lane; "at Saffron Hill"; and in Paternoster Row.† Also at Holborn Bridge; "on Redrif Wall"; and at Wapping New Stairs.‡

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* *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series) January 12, 1594.

† *Epicure's Almanack.*

The *Castle* Inn in Wood Street was a famous carriers' inn. The site is now occupied by the great carrying firm of Pickford.§ Hither came the carriers from Evesham and Bewdley, in Worcestershire, and from Chester, Derby, and Sheffield.‖ In 1650 the proprietor issued a farthing token. In 1689 Mr. Price records a Mr. Golding there; in 1765, Sam Hewet, grocer. I observed some time ago the ancient name of Boucher (to-day Bourchier) as that of the sexton, on a board announcing the services of a church in Maida Vale. In 1706 Edward Bouchier was a vintner of the Castle Inn, Wood Street. In 1742, says Mr. Price, the carrier left here every Friday for Carlisle, and most of the North-Country towns up to Glasgow. In 1752 William Plympton was a stocking-maker at the Castle, Wood Street, a portion of the inn no doubt let to him for his trade.

The *Castle* Tavern in Lombard Street is thought to have stood back, and to have been approached by a narrow passage between No. 29 or 30 and 31.¶

"THE Creditors of James Stephens, late of Thames-street, London, Merchant, deceas'd, are desir'd to meet at the *Castle* Tavern, in Lombard Street, To-morrow, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to consider how to proceed to recover their respective Debts."**

At the "*Castle* by Smythfelde-barres" the magistrates of Middlesex used to assemble during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, for the administration of the law. But as the business of this inn and of the "Windmill" Inn increased, the justices were so much annoyed by the turmoil of the country carriers, and other persons arriving and departing, that they applied to King James I. to furnish them with better quarters.* This was the origin of the Sessions House, known as Hicks's Hall. The Castle Inn was on the west side of St. John Street. The inn yard must have suffered considerably from the great rain-storm which happened on May 21, 1661. Although this storm did not last much more than half an hour, the streets of London were like rivers. The water ran with such violence past the Castle Inn that it bore down several hog-sties in the yard, and "carried the hogs down the common shore to the middle of Cheek-lane, which is near 2 Rood," etc.†

At the *Castle*, Paul's Chain, Thomas Swettingham issued a halfpenny token.

Castle in the Old Change. The proprietor issued a farthing token, the "Worster Armes" = A. Castle.‡

Castle Tavern, St. Botolph's, Aldgate.§

There was a *Castle* Inn in Piccadilly.

The fine piece of blacksmith's work which adorned the exterior of the *Castle* Insurance Company, at the south-east corner of St. James's Street (now removed to quarters opposite), was taken down "because it resembled too closely a tavern-sign"! One wonders what Mr. Norman Shaw, architect of the picturesque block, would have said to this piece of —— !

The *Castle* Tavern in Paternoster Row is described by Cunningham as having been "near where Dotty's Chop House stood," and therefore not "on the spot," as Burn in his *Beaufoy Tokens* says. At the Castle an ordinary was kept by Dick Tarleton, the famous Elizabethan stage clown, for whom Shakespeare wrote the tag songs, such as that at the end of *All's Well that Ends Well*. In 1648 one Gough, a vintner, dwelt here, and "I. B.," says Mr. F. G. H. Price, issued a farthing token from the same place. That "exchange is no robbery" was quite an exploded theory so early, even, as the seventeenth century:

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* Taylor's *Carriers' Cosmographie*.

† Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, Nos. 114, 134, 339, 340, 530, 554, 882, and 977.

‡ *Ibid.*, Nos. 966 and 1263.

§ See Mayhew's *Shops and Companies of London*.

‖ *Carriers' Cosmographie.*

¶ Price's *Signs of Lombard Street.*

** *Daily Advertiser*, June 3, 1742.

* Pink's *Clerkenwell.*

† *Annus Mirabilis*, 1661, 4to., quoted in Pink's *Clerkenwell*, p. 353.

‡ *London Topographical Record*, 1907, p. 94.

§ *Vide St. Botolph's, Aldgate*, by A. G. B. Atkinson, 1898, p. 54.

"On Thursday night a Man and Woman going into the Castle Tavern in Paternoster Row, called for ½ doz. of Potch'd Eggs which were brought upon a plate with as many Silver Spoons, they eat the eggs up but changed the Spoons for those made of White Metal. These very persons have made it their practise to go to several Taverns about Town."—*Post-Man*, May 18, 1699.

The old house, which Shakespeare probably knew, perished in the Great Fire, but when rebuilt it became a rallying-point for the lovers of harmony, a musical reunion owing largely to its associations with the Young family. James Young was a maker of violins and other musical instruments, and the prowess of the Young family was celebrated in some witty verse which was published in the *Pleasant Musical Companion* (1726).

Advertisements relating to concerts at the Castle frequently occur in the mid-eighteenth-century news-sheets, after the manner of those relating to two other notable centres of harmony, the Swan by the Exchange, and the Crown and Anchor in the Strand. In 1770 the Castle had been converted to the uses of the Oxford University Press as a Bible warehouse; but on the morning of January 8 in that year a fire occurred at Messrs. Johnson and Payne's, booksellers, in Paternoster Row, which destroyed their house and the Oxford Bible warehouse, involving a loss of more than £7,000.

Castle in Westcheap (Cheapside), 1390 (14 Rich. II.).—"Thys yere the goodman at the Cooke [Cock] in Cheppe, at the new condite in Cheppe, was morder'd in hys bede by nyght, and the wyffe of the howse brente and three of hys servanttes drawne and hanged at Tyborne for the same dede."*

The *Castle* Inn in Holborn appears to have stood at the entrance to what is now known as Furnival Street, but was formerly Castle Street, and before that Castle Yard—*i.e.*, the yard of the Castle Inn. Took's Court is described in an advertisement of 1742 as being in Castle Yard:

"To be Sold by HAND

In Took's Court, Castle Yard . . . the Household Furniture of CHARLES TOWNSEND," etc.*

Lord Arundel, the great collector of art and antiquities, was living in Castle Yard in 1619-20; here also died Lady Davenant, the first wife of Sir William Davenant, the poet; and "in his house in the New Buildings in the Castle Yard, Holborn," died the wife of Secretary Thurloe, 1646.† The street maintained its credit as Castle Yard, says Mr. Wheatley, into the middle of the eighteenth century.

There was also a *Castle Tavern* in Holborn, which was on the north side, and must not be confused with the Castle Inn. It stood at the upper end of Fuller's or Fullwood's Rents, nearly opposite the end of Chancery Lane. The *Castle* is described in Strype's Stow (1720) as being "a house of considerable trade." This tavern is remarkable for having been, perhaps, the only real pugilists' club on record. Possibly this was owing to the redoubtable Tom Belcher's position as landlord, the brother, apparently, of the far more famous Jem Belcher. The club was designated the "Daffy," in allusion to the then favourite beverage among the "Fancy" varyingly described as White Wine, Old Tom, Max, Blue Ruin, a Flash of Lightning, Jacky, Stark Naked, and Fuller's Earth—the last possibly in allusion to Fuller's Rents. In its turn, "Daffy" was no doubt allusive to the joys, as a recuperative of health, of Daffy's Elixir, a famous medicine still favoured. Here, "if you had been a member, you would have met such pugilistic personalities as Burke, Jackson, Tom Belcher, 'Old Joe Ward,' Dutch Sam, Gregson, Humphreys, Mendoza the redoubtable Jew, Cribb, Molyneux, Gulley, Randall, Turner, Martin, Harmer, Spring, Neat, Hickman, Painter, Scroggins, Tom Owen, etc. In the assembly-room was, among other sporting prints, one of the famous dog Trusty, the present of

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* *Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London*, quoted by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price in "Signs of Old London," *London Topographical Record*, 1907, p. 37.

* *Daily Advertiser*, June 25, 1742.

† Register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, quoted in Wheatley's "Cunningham."

Lord Camelford to Jem Belcher, and 'the victor in fifty battles.'"*

The Castle, Holborn: "A Pleasant conceite penned in verse. Collourably sette out, and humblie presented on New-yeeres day last, to the Queene's Maiestie at Hampton Courte. Anno Domini, 1593. At London Printed by Roger Warde, dwelling in Holbourne at the signe of the Castle." (See further Sir E. Brydges' *British Bibliographer*, 1814, vol. iv., pp. 259, 260.)

Castle, Cornhill.—In 1651 A. F. T. H. issued a farthing tavern token. The tavern is mentioned again in 1663. In 1656 Lodo Lloyd was a bookseller "next to the Castle."†

At the Castle in Cornhill was printed by R. H. for Humphry Blunden, in 1640, George Herbert's "Witts Recreations selected from the finest fancies of Moderne Muses, with a thousand outlandish Proverbs (selected by Mr. G. H.)," and an engraved frontispiece by W. Marshall, with the poetical explanation opposite. This exceedingly rare book was extraordinarily popular, passing through several editions before the close of the seventeenth century. Epigram 25 (signature B 5) is addressed to "MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR," and others are offered to Ben Jonson, Chapman, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Heywood, Withers, Middleton, Shirley, Ford, etc.

The *Castle and Falcon*.—This inn had for its sign a combination, probably like those in many other instances, of two distinct signs, which have given their names to the immediately neighbouring Castle Street, and Falcon Square and Falcon Street. Assuming the Falcon to be a later addition to the Castle, one cannot even then say with certainty how the sign had its origin. But in case of doubt—at least, so far as City signs are concerned—it is better to look to the arms of the great City guilds than to seek the origin in private heraldry. Certainly the crest of Catherine Parr was a crowned falcon perched on a castle, and it is possible that this Queen's popularity, as a partisan of the Reformation—also the fact of her having, as Henry VIII.'s sixth and last wife, preserved that wayward monarch's favour to the last—may have led to the adoption of her badge as a sign. But the Falcon occurs also in the arms of Edward IV., and is borne in the arms of the Stationers' Company; so derived, it served as the sign of Wynkyn de Worde in Fleet Street.

Until 1783 the Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Stourbridge "Light Post-Coach" plied between the Castle and Falcon and Shrewsbury, going through Oxford, Enstone, Shipston-on-Stour, Stratford-upon-Avon, Aulcester, Broomsgrove, Envil, Broseley, and over the iron bridge at Coalbrook Dale.

Up to the last the Castle and Falcon was a famous coaching inn, and is believed to have given its sign, on this account, to other hostelries in divers parts of the country. Here the coaches set out to Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, Coventry, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, Lutterworth, Rugby, Taunton, and Salisbury.*

Larwood and Hotten are evidently in error when stating that the Castle and Falcon, or one on its site, was occupied in Elizabeth's reign by John Day, the printer and publisher, for Day published from a room over the City Alders-gate, "over against" which the Castle and Falcon stood. Day, in fact, usually described himself as "dwelling over Aldersgate" (in the same way that Cave occupied a room in St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell), sometimes adding "deneth [underneath] St. Martin's." *Cf.* the sign of the Resurrection.

From the Castle and Falcon, in Aldersgate Street, Mr. William Child advertises for "a bright bay Gelding, 14 hands, 8 years old, all his paces, bare of Flesh, has no white, carries a good Forehand." (*London Gazette*, May 27-30, 1689.)

An accident in which the common sewer played a disgraceful part is not likely to occur under our present system of drainage, since now

> "In office here fair Cloacina stands."

On May 30, 1734, "a great shower of rain that fell about four in the Afternoon, caus'd such a Flood at Aldersgate, that it stopt the Common Sewer, and occasion'd a great Quantity of Water to run down the *Castle and Falcon* Inn, with such a torrent, that altho' they had shut the Gates it forc'd them open, and arose so high under Aldersgate, that the Horses that past that way were up to their Bellies; an Accident that had never happen'd before in the Memory of Man."*

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* Christopher Brown's *Tavern Anecdotes*, 1825

† *Topographical Record*, vol. v.

* Cary's *Book of Roads*.

According to an advertisement, a Mr. John Tottingham appears to have been the landlord in 1742. He advertises to let a "Brick House sash'd, four rooms on a Floor—all convenient Offices, Brewhouse, Coach-House, and Stables, pleasant garden wall'd round and planted with Fruit-Trees, with a Court-Yard before the House," situated at Ware in Hertford.† The Castle and Falcon embraced the White Horse Livery Stables, as appears from the following:

> "WHEREAS some Time in the Beginning of September last a Gentleman gave a Boy Directions to go for a Mare into the Borough, and deliver'd him a Token by which he was to have her; and as there now appears some Reason to believe there is a Mistake made, therefore if the Person who owns her will make it appear she is his Property, he may have her again, paying Charges. She is a red Roan, full aged, fourteen Hands one Inch high, with a bald Face. Enquire of George Fishwick, at the *White Horse* Livery Stables, in the *Castle and Faulcon Inn*, Aldersgate-Street."‡

At a meeting held in a room in the old Castle and Falcon Inn on April 12, 1799, was founded the Church Missionary Society. And in a room on the same site, on April 12, 1899, the Centenary Day was ushered in by an informal gathering of one hundred friends of the Society, who met at breakfast in response to an invitation from the Secretaries.§

The *Castle and Lion*, St. Paul's Churchyard, was the sign in 1660 of Joseph Cranford, a bookseller. A Joseph Cranford, probably the same, was bookseller in 1659 at the King's Head and Bible, also in the Churchyard.

The *Castle and Lion*—*Vide* the "Lion and Castle" (*History of Signboards*).

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* *St. James's Evening Post* of that date.

† *Daily Advertiser*, March 18, 1742.

‡ *Whitehall Evening Post*, November 23, 1756.

§ See the (annual) *Story of the Year*, 1898-99, where there is a representation of the meeting at the Castle and Falcon, at which the Society was founded.

(*To be continued.*)

Frewin Hall, Oxford.*

By Harry Paintin.

◆

FEW of the many thousands who daily throng Cornmarket, Oxford, imagine that within a stone's throw of the Clarendon Hotel there is an "ancient haunt of peace," now, and for the last 150 years, known as Frewin Hall. Since its erection the house has undergone many and great changes, not only in its architectural features, but also in the purposes to which it has been devoted. During the last eight centuries it has been successively utilized as a great landowner's town-house, a college for the reception of students from the greater houses of the Augustinian Order in England, a school for children of the freemen of Oxford, a city Bridewell and poor-house, the residence of Dr. Griffith Lloyd, who was also Principal of Jesus College; the home of Dr. Frewin—after whom it was renamed—the official residence of the Regius Professor of Medicine; the Oxford home of King Edward VII., and, finally, the house has been used as a private dwelling. A building, the history of which has extended over so long a period, cannot be without interest.

The earliest existing remains are a circular Norman pier, and a portion of the arches that rise above it. The pier itself is supported by a square plinth, merely chamfered on its upper face, and though this and the pier are somewhat early in character, the arches themselves are pointed, and must, therefore, belong to the Transitional period. To what use this crypt or cellar was originally devoted it is impossible to determine, but it probably belonged to some wealthy person, who desired a receptacle for his riches that would be immune from fire, following a custom common in the twelfth and succeeding centuries, when the ground and first floors of tenements were largely constructed of wood, and, therefore, liable to destruction from fire. Numerous examples of crypts for safe-guarding valuable documents and other property still exist. There is one at Burford, and a very fine specimen was that belonging to John of Ducklington, a wealthy fishmonger, and eleven times Mayor of Oxford, which was, unfortunately, destroyed when the present post-office was erected. Another splendid, and happily existing example, is the Carfax cellar, now occupied by Messrs. Jones.

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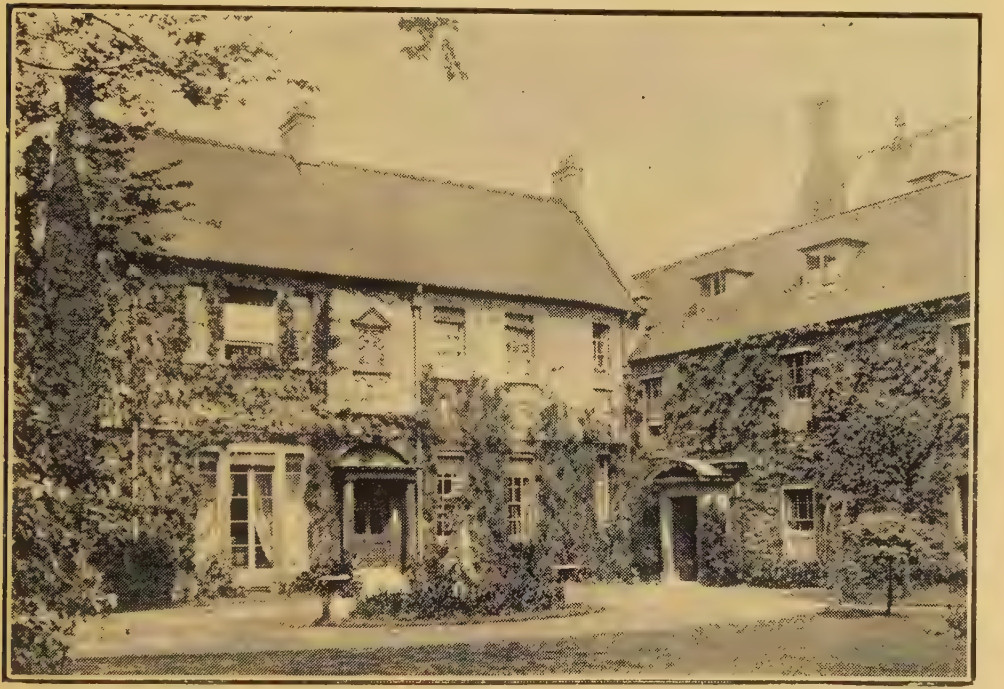
* The blocks illustrating this article appear by the courteous permission of Professor Oman and *The Oxford Journal Illustrated*.

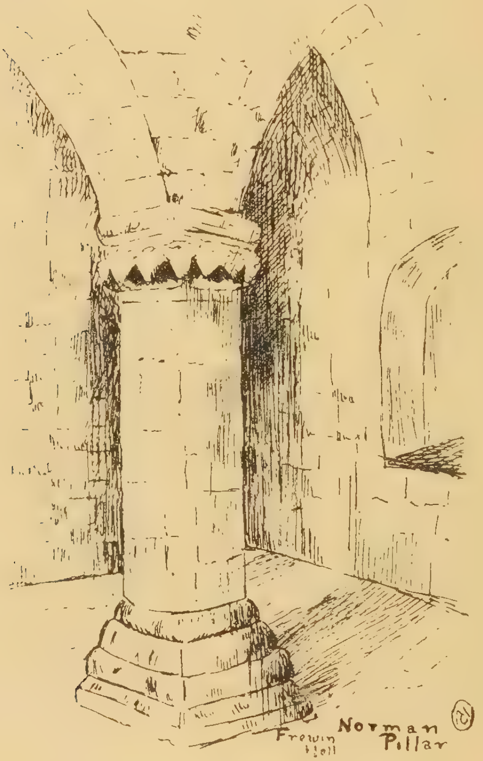
The Fettiplaces have been connected with the site. One of the family, Adam de Fettiplace, was Mayor of Oxford no less than ten times in the latter half of the thirteenth century. Possibly he may have been connected with the great family of the same name who were seated at Swinbrook and Childrey for so many years. At a later period the name of Piers or Peter Bessels was associated with the site. He resided at Besselsleigh, and was High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1408, and dying in 1424, was buried in the church of the Preaching Friars, at Oxford, to whom "he gave £120 to make six windows of the north aisle of the said church." About 1435 the site was purchased by Thomas Holden and Elizabeth his wife, and four years later the land was in the possession of Osney Abbey. Previous to this, the Canons of Osney and other members of the Augustinian Order had been allowed to attend the University lectures, but only by favour, and as early as 1421, at a Chapter of the Order held at Leicester, the King had been asked to found a college for the Order in Oxford, but the scheme did not mature. On the acquisition of the site in St. Michael's and St. Peter-in-the-Bailey parishes, however, building operations were at once commenced, the first portion to be erected being, as was customary, the chapel. Apartments for the students and a cloister were subsequently added, but of these the only remains are the gateway in New-Inn-



FREWIN HALL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, SHOWING THE ALTERATION IN ROOF-LINE MADE BY DR. SHADWELL, AND THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY WING.

The crocketed pinnacle in the foreground was removed from the Codrington Library, All Souls.

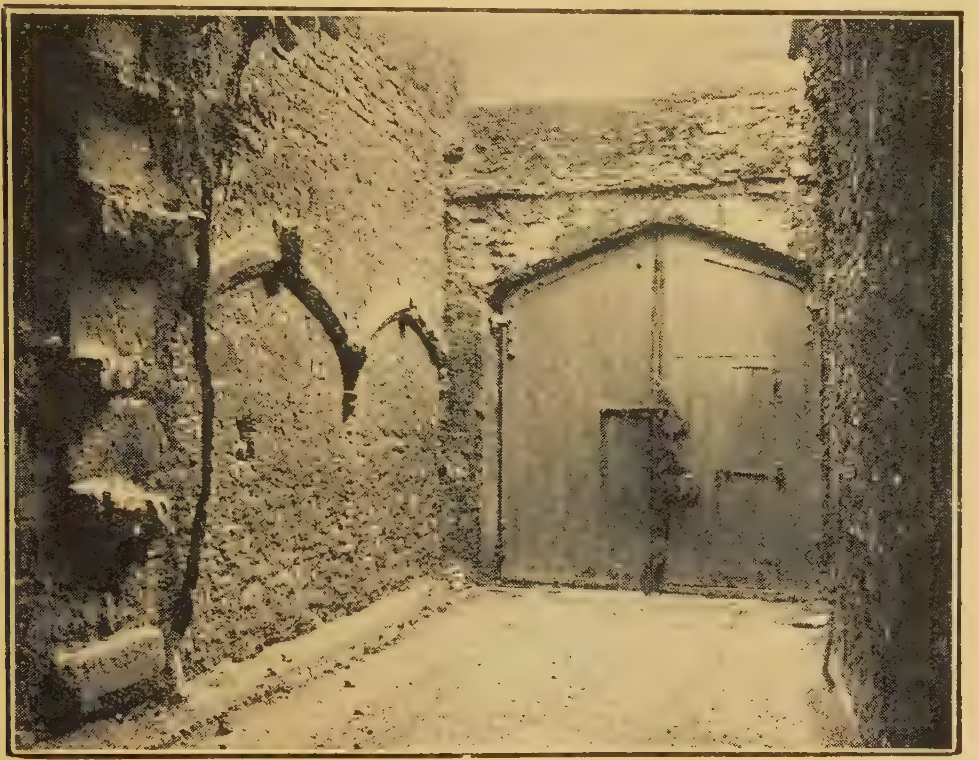
Hall-street, and the corbels and vaulting-shafts adjoining, which were probably erected in the latter half of the fifteenth century. The college was dedicated to St. Mary, and was subject to the general Chapter of the Order, and each house was commanded to send and maintain two students. It is interesting to note that Erasmus, when at Oxford in 1497-98, studied and dwelt at St. Mary's College. Pope Benedict XII. decreed that the head of the college should retain office for one year only, but for some reason this rule was disregarded, and during the ninety-eight years of its existence as a college the names of only nine principals have so far been discovered—viz., William Westakarre, 1448; Richard Leycester, 1466; — Ceme, 1467; John Hackborne, 1501; Thomas Beel, 1509; Hugh Whitwick, 1518; John Rasey, 1528; Thomas Massey, 1532; Jarvis Markham, 1540.



From a drawing by Miss C. Oman.

EARLY NORMAN PIER, WITH TRANSITIONAL ARCH, IN CRYPT.

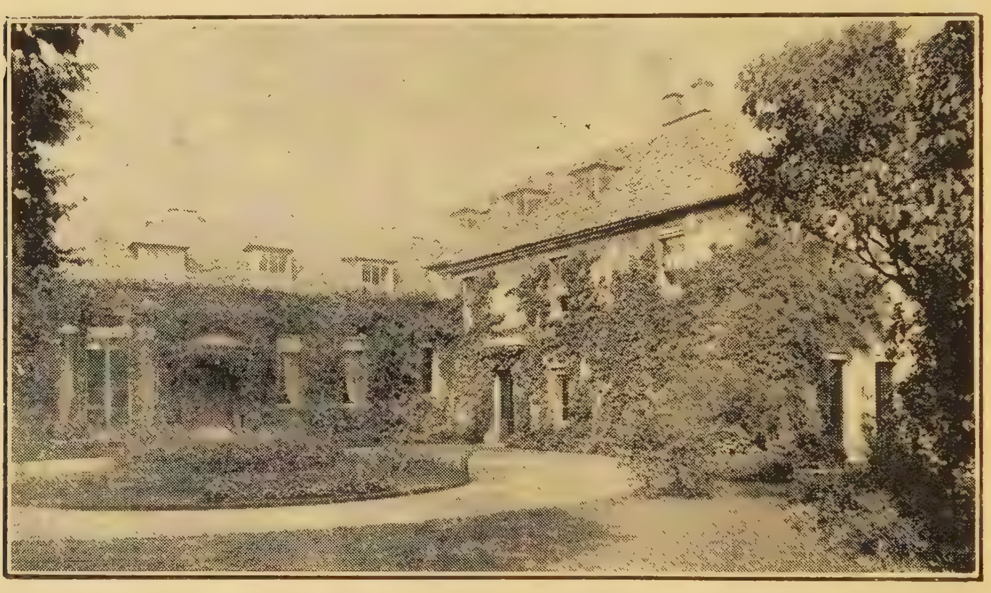
In that year the college was dissolved, and it was possibly on the same date—November 17—that Robert King, last Abbot of Osney and first Bishop of Oxford, surrendered his House to the King. Subsequently the premises appear to have become the property of Christ Church, but that body only retained possession of the site for a brief period. In 1556 the purchase by the city of the building materials of some portion of the college is mentioned in the Council minute-book. At that time one of the most progressive of the Civic Fathers was John Wayte. He must have been a most energetic person, and having been admitted as Hanaster—or member of the merchant guild in 1538—was, in 1551, appointed to "the oversyght of bothe the ffayers." A year later he, with others, was given charge of Port Meadow, was bailiff in 1552, M.P. for the city in 1553, and subsequently became master of the mill; but in 1578 he fell from his high estate, for on July 31 in that year it is written: "Hit ys agreed at this Counsell that from henceforthe Mr. Wayte, whoe hathe taken the priveledge of the Universitie, and for saken to be Justified by the Mayor and Bayliffs of this Towne, shalbe quyte disfraunchesed, and be taken as one not free of this corporation." In 1556, however, Mr. Wayte was in the full plenitude of prosperity, but even then his actions did not always secure the approval of his brethren, for on October 8 in that year it is recorded, "At a Counsaill holden the viij. day of October in the yeres above said, it is agreed and condiscended by the Mayre, Aldermen, Bayles, and Counsaill of the Citie of Oxforde, that the bargayne of tymber and slatte bought by Mr. Wayte in Saynt Mary Colledge, shalbe no bargayne for the body of the Citie." In 1562, however, it is apparent that the city was interested in the site, for on January 27 in that year it is recorded, "Yt ys agreyd at a Cowncell holden the 27 of Januarye, yt Mr. Mayre and Mr. Wood shall goo unto London a bowte the suete of Saynct Mary Colledg." In the same year the following entry occurs in the accounts of John Comber and William Pickover, Chamberlanis Item, "payd to Ashley for iij. payre of gloves wch Mr. Flaxney carried to my Lord of Huntyngton when he dyd pay for the writyngs of St. Mary College vjs." The same account also contains the following entry, "payd for a brekefast geven to the Presedent of Magdalene Colledg. and to Mr. Westfayllyng, and other, when they gave possession of Saynt Mary College to the Towne for ye use of porepeople vjs. viij." Later the college was granted, on behalf of the city, to a Trust, comprising fourteen prominent citizens, in which they were enjoined to "convert and occupy the said house and hole crypt of the late Colledge commonly called S. Marie's Colledge, for the use and educacon of tenne or moe poore children to be contynually nourished lodged and taught within the said Colledg or house and alsoe to and for the setting to work of tenne or more poore people having not otherwaies wherwth howe to gett their livynge." The "tenne or more" poor people referred to in the foregoing extract appears to have been generously interpreted, for in 1576 the Town Council resolved, "Yt ys also agreed at thys Counsell that theire shall not be any more putt in Brydewell to be theire founde from hensforth but by the specyall consent of thys howse." At the same meeting a lease of twenty-one years was granted to Mr. Wayte of "the Church of Brydwell" and the garden there, whilst the "pece of Cloyster of Brydwell" was granted to Mr. Tarleton for twenty-one years at a rental of 2s. per annum. To Mr. Rychard Williams was granted "a leas of the great garden behynde the Brydwell churche" for a yearly rental of 26s. 8d. and



GATEWAY OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE (LATE FIFTEENTH CENTURY).

Probably originally a gatehouse. Vaulted on the ground-floor, the remains of the return wall are clearly visible on the left of the picture.

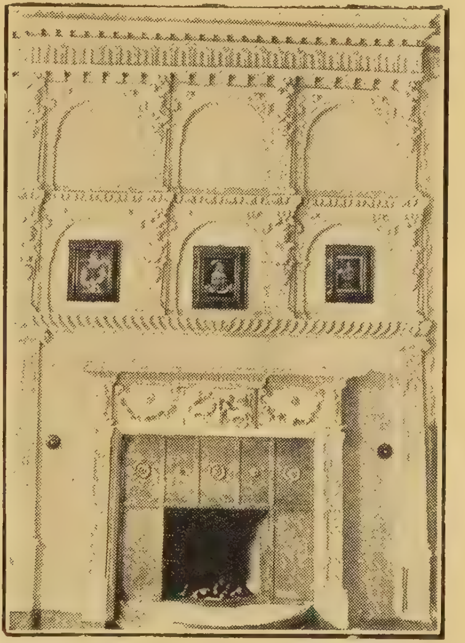
another part of the same garden and a "pece of Cloyster was leased to Mr. Barnard Arche . . . for 4s. yearly." Four years later the city appears to have lost possession of the college and its gardens, which reverted to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, who transferred the college, in exchange for other property, to Brasenose College, the present owners. The circumstances that resulted in the loss of the college to the city have never been definitely ascertained, but it affords only one of the many instances in which valuable property of the citizens has been alienated through lack of care and foresight on the part of the governing body of the town.


VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR BEFORE GABLES WERE REMOVED.

In passing judgment, however, it is only just to point out that, till a comparatively recent period, any citizen who defended the rights of his fellows did so at a very great risk. Previous to the Reformation, the University authorities did not hesitate to use that terrible weapon, excommunication, against any man who thwarted them. But even then patriotic citizens braved the danger, and in this connection the name of Michael Hethe—excommunicated by Dr. Lyndsey in St. Mary-the-Virgin's Church on August 8, 1530—should always be gratefully remembered. But it was not till nearly three centuries later that the humiliating ceremony of St. Scholastica's Day was finally abolished, and the degrading custom of the Vice-Chancellor's confirmation of the Mayor's election lingered on till 1857, when Alderman Isaac Grubb absolutely refused to make the required submission.

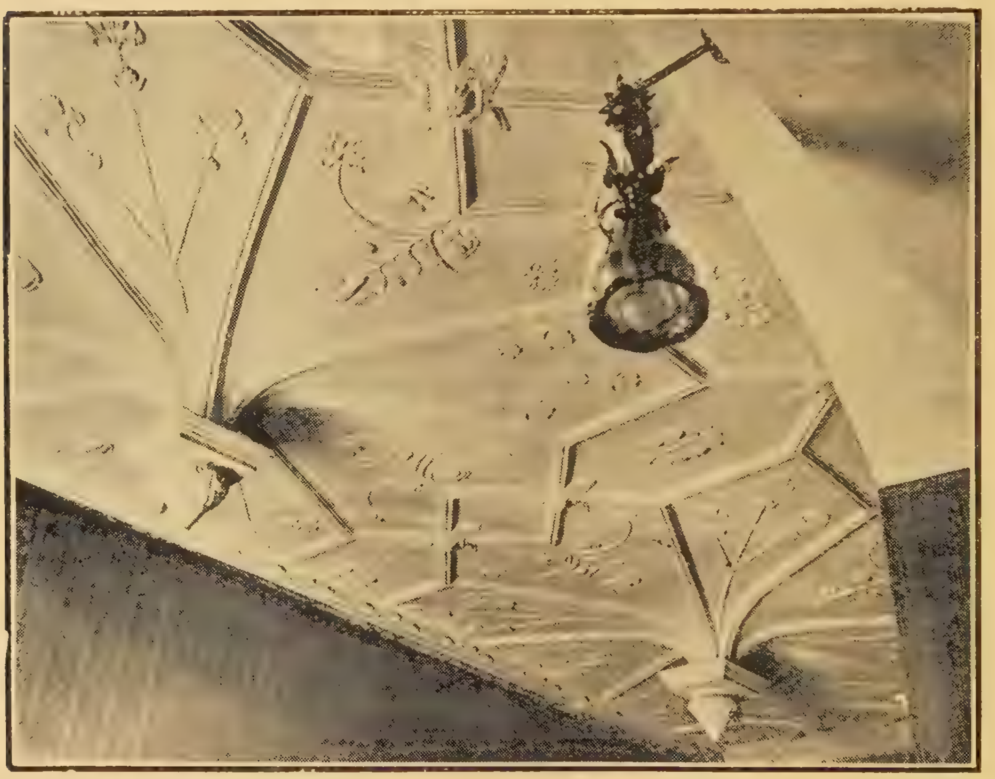
About 1580 it is possible that the college buildings had been allowed to become dilapidated, and this feature may have been one of the causes that led to its loss by the city. In 1582 the site was let to Dr. Griffith Lloyd, an eminent physician, and, as his name implies, of Welsh extraction. To Dr. Lloyd, who, as already stated, had become in 1572 Principal of Jesus College, is owing the existing Elizabethan house, which he erected over, and parallel with, the original crypt. The next occupant of prominence was Dr. Richard Frewin, who was born in London and educated at Westminster and Christ Church, and who attended Dr. Aldrich—the architect of All Saints' Church—on his death-bed. In addition to his eminence as a physician, he was a distinguished historian, and in 1727 was appointed Camden Professor of History. Having survived his three wives and all his children, he died in 1761, and left his large fortune to charities. Among his numerous benefactions was one of £2,000 in trust for the physicians of the Radcliffe Infirmary. The remainder of the lease of Frewin Hall he devised as an official residence for the Regius Professor of Medicine, the last to occupy the house in that capacity being Dr. Kidd, who, in 1849, removed to St. Giles', and bequeathed his tenement there as a perpetual residence for the Lee's Reader in Anatomy. In 1860-61 the Hall was occupied by King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, and his tutor, Colonel Bruce. Since then Frewin Hall has been tenanted by Dr. Skene, the friend of Scott; Edward Chapman, Fellow of Magdalen, and afterwards M.P.; Dr. Shadwell, now Provost of Oriel; and the present occupant, Professor Oman. It should be mentioned that there are portraits of Dr. Frewin in the Hall and Common Room at Christ Church, and also a bust by Roubillac in the Library.

Unlike so many quiet and picturesque houses of the Elizabethan period, Frewin Hall—with one important exception—has happily survived the "restoration" so frequently inflicted on houses of this character in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when so many beautiful examples of sixteenth-century work were too often tortured to fit the plans demanded by business enterprize. As already stated, Dr. Griffith Lloyd, when erecting the northern wing in 1582, relied on the original foundations for supporting his new work. Nor was his confidence misplaced, as these are in good condition and perfect in every way. The house consisted of two floors, the upper of which was gabled. This necessarily meant lean-to ceilings to the bedrooms, and though this may not be an ideal arrangement for convenience and considerations of health, the substitution of the present straight roof-line, which was carried out during the tenancy of Dr. Shadwell, robbed the house of its picturesque elevation, and entirely altered the character of its upper story. Dr. Shadwell was also responsible for the sundial that surmounts the garden entrance. The principal apartment is situated on the southern side of the building, and there is no reason to believe that the main features of this apartment are widely different from what they were in the closing years of the sixteenth century. The ceiling is a remarkably fine example, and is entirely lacking in that superfluity of ornament that is so painfully conspicuous in modern reproductions. Fortunately, too, the sharpness of the various members composing the design is still clear and well-defined. The woodwork of the oak overmantel may well belong to the period mentioned, and in addition to the fluted pilasters at each flank consists of a double arcade, richly, but somewhat coarsely, carved, and divided into pairs by four uprights, also profusely ornamented with figures. While seven of these truncated personages are allegorical—"wild men," or "Atlantes"—the eighth, the second in the top row, is a little Elizabethan gentleman in doublet and ruff, perhaps Dr. Griffith Lloyd himself. The mantel itself is very much later in character, and belongs to the first quarter


MANTEL AND OVERMANTEL, FREWIN HALL.

of the eighteenth century. The carving, though not of the highest type, is well and boldly executed, the figure-work and wreaths immediately under the shelf conspicuously so. The former represents the fable of the "Stork and Fox." The oak panelling fits the room, and therefore probably occupies its original position. Over a portion of the hall is a ceiling, almost identical in design with that in the room already described, the only difference being that the pendants in the hall ceiling are lacking in the room. From the hall a staircase leads to the bedroom used by King Edward VII. when at Oxford, 1860 61, his occupancy of this somewhat modest apartment being due to the then-existing low ceilings and dormer windows of the other bedrooms in the house. In the first quarter of the eighteenth century an important addition was made to the building. This consisted of a large wing added by Dr. Frewin, the then occupant, at right angles to the original house, which therefrom took the form of the letter L inverted.

To Frewin's wing Dr. Shadwell added a doorway similar in character to that in the garden front of Dr. Lloyd's work. The lintel bears the following chronogram, which, like that on the Rhodes Tower at Oriel, indicates the date of its erection:



SECTION OF CEILING IN HALL, FREWIN HALL.

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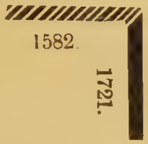
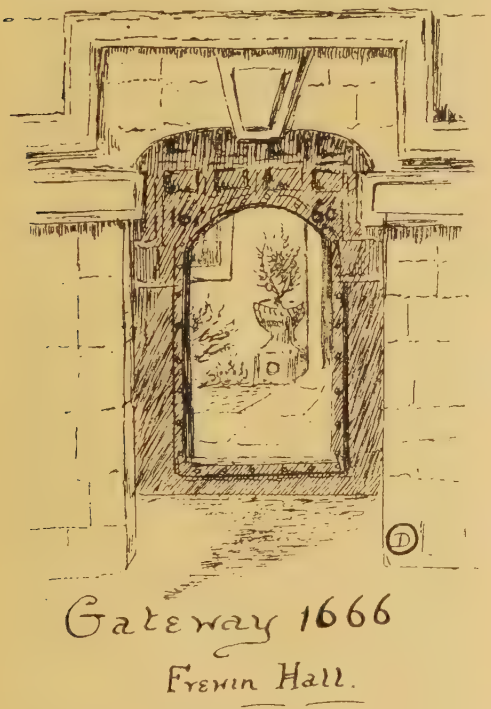
shaDVVeLLIVs aVLaM

The practice of decorating buildings in this manner is not free from objection, and if it were followed to any considerable extent the result would be appalling. Frewin's work is substantially built, and all the apartments are well panelled in the style of the time, but eighteenth-century buildings are rarely interesting or inspiring, and this section of Frewin Hall is no exception to the rule. To the same period as the new wing belongs a little classical doorway opening into the garden, which has been attached to the Elizabethan house front of the oldest part of the building. It is inoffensive, if a little incongruous in its surroundings.

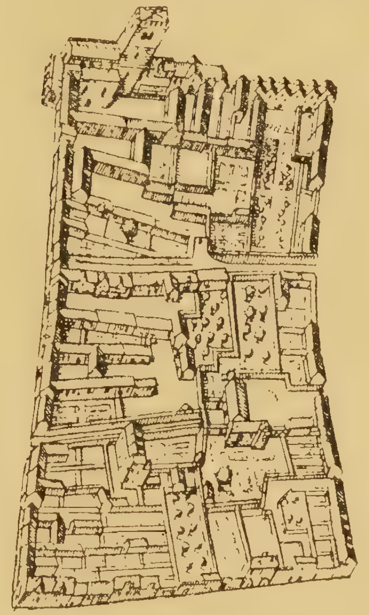




From a drawing by Miss D. Oman.

The Garden.

Not the least of the many pleasing features associated with Frewin Hall is the beautiful garden. This is of considerable magnitude, and though the shape is somewhat irregular, the boundary has not been altered since the sixteenth century, as both Agas and Loggan define the garden as it exists at the present time. It would be interesting to know the exact position of the cloisters, and also if they consisted of four "walks" or only half that number. But however this may have been, late in the sixteenth century the cloisters were let in "peces" to a number of tenants, and this would indicate that they were of considerable dimensions. Tradition associates the position of the chapel with that portion of the garden immediately to the south of the wing added by Dr. Frewin, and on this site there is at present a collection of



SECTION FROM LOGGAN'S PLAN OF OXFORD, DRAWN IN 1675.

The block illustrated is that bounded by Queen Street, Cornmarket, New-Inn-Hall Street, and what is now known as St. Michael Street. At the left top corner is shown the old Church of St. Martin (Carfax), the tower of which (restored) still remains. The site now covered by the Clarendon Hotel is represented as being occupied by three long buildings, which were possibly stables and outbuildings attached to the "Star." Frewin Hall, with its garden, is immediately to the right of these. The plan clearly indicates that in building the eighteenth-century wing Dr. Frewin displaced, or very largely modified, a structure that already existed on the same site. What is now the Union Society premises appears to have been occupied by a lofty house, to which was attached a large garden.

fragments that represent almost every phase of pointed architecture. Among these is a section of zig-zag moulding that probably formed part of the original structure. Portions of shafts and window-heads also remain, and though there is nothing definite to connect these with the adjoining buildings, the presumptive evidence is strongly in that direction. Allusion has already been made to the brief period—about forty years—during which the property belonged to the city, and also to the state of ruin into which the building was allowed to fall during the comparatively few years between 1536 and 1580. Possibly in no part of the fabric is this feature more manifest than in the walling of the gatehouse in New-Inn-Hall Street. On the south a portion of the vaulting-arches and corbels still remain, but on the north every vestige of these has disappeared. Possibly the building still remaining was erected or adapted by the civic authorities to provide the school "for tenne pore" children, or for the reception of the impecunious relatives of the members of the Town Council. The note in the minute of January 19, 1576, strongly points to the latter theory.

Chicksand Priory, Bedfordshire, before the Dissolution.

By R. A. H. Unthank.

(*Concluded from p.* 142.)

FROM passably fat the history falls to very lean years. For seven years, 1315-1321, England was in terrible distress from famine, cattle murrain, and, on one occasion, "a general earthquake with great sound and much noise." Rains brought floods, floods destroyed crops, dearth brought pestilence, and pestilence mortality. Great numbers of the poor folk died. To support their members the resources of the religious communities were heavily taxed; to find besides their wonted alms was next to impossible. Neither could the brothers and sisters scatter to sister convents. All alike were affected. The prior of Chicksand in his extremity borrowed of the Italian merchants who came to England to collect the Pope's dues, as well as to trade on their own behalf. And veritable Rehoboams these merchants were in usury, compared even with Jews—60 per centum of interest being no uncommon demand. In four years the prior's debt to the brothers Francisci increased from £120 to 400 marks, irrespective of any possible paying off of the principal. The steadily accumulating debt the prior appears to have tried to repudiate by fraud, asseverating the loan's repayment. Whereupon the case was brought before the King's itinerant justices at Bedford, Brother John de Leccheworth, the prior's fellow-canon, and William de Horblyng, appearing as the prior's proxies. Unfortunately for prior John's good name, it was shown that he had falsely sworn to the acquittance, and, moreover, had bribed a certain Ralph, son of Richard, 100 shillings to maintain them in the false plaint.

But the Chicksand community had not done with Puisaquila yet, for he was also the lessee for life of the convent's "manor of Wolverton, and all its appurtenances, free of all service"; the lease stated further that Puisaquila agreed to keep it in repair, and Chicksand was to supply the necessary timber.

In 1327 the Blundel family were again good Samaritans to the embarrassed convent. John and his wife Matilda gave two messuages and lands in Campton of the yearly value of 16s. 4d., while Robert de Flamville, who, by his frequent association with the Blundels, seems to have been related to them, conveyed to the priory a yearly rent of 77s. 6d. in Haynes. A loan of £35 was also granted to the prior by Matilda, which was not repaid for eleven years. The witnesses to the acquittance of the same were Robert de Flamville, Henry de Flamville, and Robert Blundel. The last named (who was also a benefactor to the priory of Dunstable, in the south-western corner of the county), in 1347, in concert with John, the Vicar of Haynes (probably he who was before "parson of the church of Clifton," and son of the donor of the manor, who now by favour had won the vicarage of Haynes in the convent's gift), bequeathed forty-two acres of land, two acres of meadow, and 6d. of rent in Mepershall, amounting in value to 10s. a year.

We must now go back two or three years—namely, to 1322. In that year the convent's London property—property which must have been left to them anterior to the 1291 "taxation"—to wit, tenements in the adjacent parishes of St. Mary de Colcherche, St. Stephen le Colemanstrete, and St. Mildred in the Poultry, to the value of £16 a year—were leased out for a term of forty years. This property thirty years before was worth £9 6s. 8d., so we have no need to refer to Besant to see the great appreciation in the value of property in the heart of the City at that period. The tenements together were held for life by a certain Simon le Foundour, but the chief ownership was now mortgaged to Master Roger de la Beere, clerk, for a term, as we have said, of forty years. On payment of £180 by the prior of Chicksand the covenant was to be annulled. John de Stotfold was the convent's cellarer at this time, as appears by the deed; the mention of whom reminds us of the importance of that obedientiary's presence, as well as the witness of the scrutator, in all property and large commercial transactions.

The escape of Roger, Lord Mortimer, from the Tower of London, with his family, caused Edward II. to alter his plans for Mortimer's wife's and two daughters' confinement. He now placed them in the retirement of Gilbertine convents. Isabel Mortimer was consigned to Chicksand, for which safe-conduct was granted to the sheriff of Southampton until he should bring her thither, and 2s. a day was allowed to the lady for the expenses of her journey. For Isabel's maintenance at Chicksand 12d. a week was receivable from the King's treasurer, and "a mark yearly at Michaelmas for her robe." Doubtless the nuns looked well after their gentle charge, but it was a foul deed that brought her and her mother and sister freedom again.

The tale of debts and mortgages makes wearisome reading, but they must have caused the canons and nuns an almost endless round of anxiety. In 1325 a Genoese merchant acknowledged a debt of £26 13s. to the prior, but before the year was out the tables were turned, and John de Puisaquila sat on the creditor's side for a sum of 400 marks. The figures of the debt and the date tally so significantly with the Lucchese merchant's suit against the priory that it seems to suggest that it was a loan raised on purpose to acquit themselves of the affair in which their dishonesty had been so cleverly and unexpectedly exposed. The same year saw them further bound to Puisaquila and his partner Bartholomew Richi in 3,300 florins of gold, through which the priory was obliged to demise their manor of St. Thomas's Chapel in Mepershall, and the grange of Haynes, for £200 a year, for the lives of John and Bartholomew and to their heirs, executors, or assigns, for twenty years after their deaths. Besides this the prior and convent granted to them "the fruits of their church of Hawens for seven years, and sold to them their woods Appelee and Inwood," retaining the soil thereof. In consideration whereof "if the prior and convent pay to the said Bartholomew and John £1,200 at certain days and places, then the deeds of demise" of all "shall be annulled, and that they shall be excluded from all action against the said prior and convent." Shortly following, the prior, on behalf of the convent, paid £300, "a quarter of the aforesaid debt," for which sum John de Puisaquila released them "from all his debts for which he might have action against them."

The common custom in early days of seeking confirmation of grants from the heirs of kings and patrons on their succession was very necessary to preserve the validity of title. In 1330 neglect of this precaution nearly cost the convent loss both of free warren and the view of frankpledge, or a substantial fine to the Crown to buy the privileges back. The presentation of the original charters and the evidence of continuous exercise, however, saved the priory on payment of one mark.

What the precise havoc wrought by the Black Death was no record remains to show: we can but compare with the extent of disaster which other monasteries suffered. Miss Graham thinks "it is probable that at least half of its members" (*i.e.*, of the Gilbertine Order) "perished, and novices were not forthcoming to fill the empty places. None of the monastic Orders ever recovered their full numbers or their spiritual efficiency."

If there were fewer mouths to be filled, there was likewise immeasurably less wherewith to fill them. The sheepfolds* were depleted, and the few labourers remaining commanded enormously increased wages; while again, on the one hand, the price of agricultural products, including wool—the Gilbertines' chief source of support—remained fixed, on the other "all the ordinary articles needed for agriculture, such as wheels, nails, and millstones, were doubled in value."

The plight of Chicksand must in the midst of it have been extreme, for constantly since 1330 the prior and canons had been praying the King for respite from tenths on account of "all their manors, lands, rents and churches being in the hands of creditors, whereby they were so greatly impoverished that they had not whereof they might be sustained, and many of the canons and nuns had been dispersed by the prior for that reason." In 1330 they were pardoned altogether, in 1331 released £10 of £17 9s. 7d., in 1335 £5 16s. of £9 8s., for the second half-year in 1337 pardoned all the tenth, namely £18 6s. 0½d., and the same again in 1338, 1345, and 1356.

In the last-named year Adam de Pulhangre bequeathed "four messuages in Sheford" of the annual value of 10s., for which the convent had obtained the inevitable licence to alienate. Some doubt, however, is cast five years afterwards upon whether they gathered home all the bequest, or it was another messuage which figured in a dispute at law. The prior was alleged to have taken the last, "which was of John de Euere" of Adam de Pulhangre *without licence*, the property consequently then reposing in the escheator's close fist. The issue of the suit restored the messuage to the claimants, Thomas Breton and Cicely his wife, and proved that "the prior did not appropriate the said messuage nor ever had any estate therein, but was of the right of Cicely as of the gift of John to her made in fee while she was single." Badly as the convent needed help after the difficulties of the Black Death, no more benefactions were made to it during all the remaining 180 years to the Dissolution. The rich required all their diminished substance to keep themselves; indifference to religion was growing, and, above all, the Wars of the Roses were about to break upon the land.

In the midst of trouble the Gilbertines' Hall of St. Edmund at Cambridge for their students, which had belonged to them since 1291, was burnt down (1348). How many scholars Chicksand sent we do not know, but the priory contributed 16s. annually towards the hostel's maintenance right up to the Dissolution, a similar "pension" being made by all the other large houses of the Order. Let it here be mentioned that the Gilbertines did not admit pupils into their cloisters except they were intending to train for the monastic life.

Some idea is afforded in 1359 of the terms upon which a lady was receivable into the convent: Alice, the wife of Sir Richard of Bayouse, paid to the prioress 13s. 4d. a year for her sister Margaret to be at Chicksand, which, translated into current value, would mean about 5s. a week inclusive—a very moderate sum to all appearance when clothes and pocket-money for almsgiving are taken into account. Other gentlewomen who wore the veil at Chicksand at one time or another were Margery, the youngest daughter of de Burgo the younger, who held lands in six different counties (1279), and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Chamberleyn, Knight of Cotes, 1391.* Nuns possibly, too, were some of the ladies de l'Isle—John de l'Isle was prior from 1316 to 1325—whose father, Robert, left an illuminated calendar in 1339,† "à tous jours à les dames de Chikessand," after the deaths of his daughters. The de l'Isles' principal manor was in the neighbouring township of Shefford, but their wealth of lands lay as widespread as the Isle of Wight.

In 1377 a poll-tax of 12d. was levied on, amongst other ecclesiastics, every prior and prioress, canon and nun, the mendicant friars alone excepted. This was another burden for the little community; even those obtaining the first tonsure exceeding the age of fourteen years could not escape their contribution of 4d.

In 1385 an event happened which is sure to have been productive of much internal gossip. Beatrice Sheldon, seemingly a ward under the custody of the prior, was abducted by night by Edmund Randolf, Esquire, on Thursday, the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle. Her would-be guardian—or husband — though pardoned of the consequent outlawry for the misdeed, seems to have been a crafty man, for to obtain delay of suits pending against him he sought to go to Calais in the company of William de Hoo. The King, however, finding out his subtlety, revoked his intended "protection" for the journey. Of what ultimately happened to Randolph or to Beatrice Sheldon we are left uninformed.

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* One sheepcote at Clophill was rented in 1273 for 6d. of Isabella St. Cross (*née* d'Albini).

* Lincoln Wills.

† Arundel MSS., 83, *f* 123.

Through all the history of the Order there never was a mitred prior, or even Master, with equi-episcopal powers, the humility of the founder and the principles of the Order being opposed to the seeking, if not the acceptance, of dignities. The resentment of the Bishops of Lincoln at not being able to visit the Gilbertine houses in their jurisdiction engendered frequent friction between themselves and the priors, and they even went so far as to refuse their offices in ordaining canons and setting nuns apart. The impasse might have been avoided had the Gilbertines thereupon had recourse to a former grant made to them by Pope Alexander IV., by which "any Catholic prelate" might perform the function; but the Order preferred (in 1396) to seek plenary powers for their Master, and to make him independent of all ecclesiastical authority, save the Pope. Either the bribe that may have accompanied the petition was not sufficient, or the Curia, with more honesty than that with which it has generally been credited, refused "the right to bear the mitre, ring, and pastoral staff, and to consecrate the nuns"; hence, to quote the opposition of John Buckingham, Lincoln's Bishop (1363-1398), no "prejudice was given to the diocesan, and also other prelates, without comparison greater than the prior, and peers of the realm [who] would disdain to take a lower place in congregations, and at burials of the dead." Upon Chicksand's prior, John Bruton, 1388, was conferred the dignity of a "Papal chaplain"—if dignity it can be called, for papal chaplaincies in the prelacy of Urban VI. (1378-89) were in at least fifty instances sold to obedients who wished to escape from monastic rule, to augment the funds for carrying on the military campaign against the anti-Pope in Flanders. The office of these chaplains was a sinecure, and their freedom from regular life did but enable them to take up any rich living that was wanting a vicar.

So strict was monastic etiquette, that only by papal licence could a member of one Order transfer himself to another, and even then he had to pass into one "of like or stricter obedience." In 1423 John Bolyngton, a canon of Chicksand, so obtained leave from Rome to exchange his habit and obedience for that of the black canons of St. Augustine.

"The history of the Order," to quote Miss Graham, "in the fifteenth century is shrouded in darkness. The entries in the King's Rolls are very few, and there is no other evidence." A careful search confirms the truth of this.

Poverty overtook the house again in 1441, with consequent pardon of a moiety of its tenth, a pardon in the previous year being "void because the said moiety was assigned to the Cardinal of England before they sued therefor." Three years later a grant to the Order—not to Chicksand alone—shows that their plight was growing even worse. They were to be "quit of all tenths, fifteenths, and other subsidies, aids, quotas and contributions and from the levying thereof." And so the tale continues. The Order was unable to share the patriotic burden of finding men and money any longer for the French wars. In 1445 they were released "from all aids and subsidies for ever," the last term telling most eloquently of desperate plight. And yet their fortunes had not reached the lowest level, for five years later a liberal Crown pardoned the Order of "all penalties, fines, ransoms, amercements, forfeitures, and all actions, suits, demands, executions, quarrels, and impeachments against them, and all debts, accounts, prests, arrears of farms and accounts due by them."

An annual grant of £20 from Chicksand "for the King's personal expenses in France" in 1522 shows the "for ever" in the quittance of 1445 "from all aids and subsidies" to have been mere legal jargon, or else invalidated by the lapse of time. At any rate, the fortunes of the priory must have improved considerably to have enabled them to answer the call.

Seven years later the prior was summoned to Canterbury Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Bedford, but was not permitted to be represented by proctor, personal attendance being strictly demanded.*

The causes which led to the dissolution of the religious houses are well known: without dwelling upon them, let us consider how the machinery of dissolution affected Chicksand. Dr. Layton was the commissioner appointed, and his intrusion seems to have been much resented. "Wheras they wolde not," says he, "in any wisse have admittede me as a vysiter. I wolde not be so answerede, but visitede them." From the "suspicions" of "one old beldame" alone, perchance of a backbiting or over-susceptible disposition, could the inquisitor wring evidence—if such suspicion can be called—of broken vows of chastity. The guiltiness of two nuns, one with the sub-prior, the other with a servingman, was her allegation, which was in turn refuted by the two accused, the prioresses, and all the sisters, with the most emphatic assurance of their innocence. But Layton refused to be convinced, although he, in addition, noticed the nuns to be "strictly enclosed," and sent in his report to the Court of Augmentations accordingly.

In due course the priory came to be suppressed, the prior being given the choice of "voluntary" surrender and a pension or refusal and gibbeting on the tree beside the priory gate. The annual revenues, which then stood at £212 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$d. clear, were appropriated to the King's exchequer. Five years intervened between the subscription and the actual surrender of the priory, which took place on the October 22, 1539. When the fateful day arrived there went, thrust forth into the world again, a prior, sub-prior, and prioress, six canons, and seventeen nuns, besides lay brothers and sisters, their home left to be spoiled of the despoiler. The fabrics of the vestments were in most instances the perquisites of the hired vandals, the silver ornaments and vessels were sent to London to be melted down, the lead was stripped from the roofs, and the bells went into the crucible for gun-metal.

For the prior, John Orrey, there was a pension of £30 a year for life, and an allowance for a new suit of clerical clothes to enable him to help the world to forget the inglorious extinction of monastic life. The canons received annuities of £2 each with clothing allowance, and those who had held responsible office in the house, such as confessor, cellarer, and other, were granted slightly more. The nuns received upwards of two marks, according to their age or seniority, but the prioresses—two only named—were forced to content themselves with £3 6s. 8d. apiece, the lay brothers and sisters being turned adrift with only their trades to help them. We may as well enumerate the names of those who only left the ship as she was about to plunge beneath the waves: John Orrey, prior; John Whytte, confessor; Thomas Crosdall, Percival Symson, Robert Harryson, Miles Gyll, and Peter Husbond, canons; Margaret Burton and Margaret Graunger, prioresses; Avicia Mershall, Margaret Spenser, Isabel Sheffield, Margaret Pulley, Margaret Graye, Joan Pulley, Isabel Lamkyne, Sibilla Nowies, Margaret Woodyll, Margaret Gybbott, Agnes Rayley, Alice Spenser, Margaret Neyler, Alice Clerke, Elizabeth Hunkyll, and Anne Hyll, nuns. The accession of Queen Mary found the majority of them still drawing their pensions, and two new male annuitants added, for instance:

Percival Sampson	£4
Peter Goodhusbond,* Miles Gylle, Thomas Coresdale, and Robert Harrison	£3 6s. 8d. each.
John Gostwick and John Colbeck	£2 each.
Margaret Grayynger	£3 6s. 8d.
Avice Marshall, Margaret Odell, Isabell Lamkyn, Margaret Chybbot, and Margaret Pulley	£2 each.
Alice Clarke and Anne Hill	£1 6s. 8d. each.

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* This can scarcely be the first time, however, that the priors were summoned to Convocation, but the first and only instance mentioned in the Close Rolls.

* Note the prefixed syllable to Peter Husbond's surname, acquired since 1539. His vow of obedience seems rather to suggest transference to a wife!

The house, site, church, steeple, churchyard, and tithes were all sold, as we have previously seen, and for a time the church was allowed to remain, since it was the only place of worship for the parish. But population dwindling—the parish now numbers less than seventy souls—the church was demolished, though when seems to have been forgotten, but its last mention on parchment was in 1592. The benefice is now united to Campton. At the 1291 taxation the rectory was returned as only worth £2 13s. 4d. The grange and farm of Haynes were noted in "the inventory" which Wolsey bade Cromwell take, in the first bitter hour of his fall: "There, take an inventory of all I have, to the last penny; 'tis the King's." How Cardinal Wolsey came by the property is not plain, but it was certainly found in his enjoyment on his attaint.

Neither the title we have chosen for this paper, nor the space at our disposal, will allow the subsequent history of the priory to be given. Since 1576 it has belonged, through purchase, to the Osborn family, whose history, posterior to their settlement at Chicksand, would, to do it justice, require the limits of a small volume to itself.

The list of priors, by no means complete, we give as in the *Victoria County History*, save with the addition of John de Camelton and John Orrey:

G—— occurs 1186.*
Walter occurs 1204-5 and 1209-1210.
Simon occurs 1224.
Thomas occurs 1240.
Hugh occurs 1245.
William de Hugate occurs 1309.
John de Camelton occurs 1322.
Simon occurs 1325.
John de l'Isle occurs 1316, 1324-25.
John Bruton occurs 1388.
Ralf occurs 1409.
Stephen occurs 1473.
John Atoun occurs 1481 and 1493.
John Spencer occurs 1529 and 1535.†
John Plomer occurs 1538.
John Orrey occurs 1539.

It will be noticed that there is an overlapping of some of the dates of the priorates; conjecture alone can be called in to explain the circumstance. Of the prioresses, in all the 400 years of discreet and sober matrons, three only have allowed their names to be handed down to us:

Emma occurs 1482.
Margaret Burton } occur 1538.
Margaret Graynger } occur 1538.

Before closing, a word must be said about the convent seals, of which four are known. That appended to the deed of surrender is bright red, and represents the Annunciation, the angel kneeling and holding a cross before Our Lady, each under a canopy, while a third figure kneels below. The inscription (broken) runs: "S. CONVE . . . CHIKESAND AD CAVSAS." Another seal, with a device of the Annunciation, again supplies the missing portion of the inscription of the first: "S' CONVENTVS SĈE MARIE DE CHIKESAND AD CAVSAS." The third seal, a small one, depicts the Blessed Virgin with the Holy Child, and another figure on the right—perchance the Holy Family; but the inscription is all worn away save the single letter E. The fourth seal shows Our Lady crowned, with the Holy Child, a canon and a nun kneeling right and left in an attitude of prayer.

The canon's buildings were the first to be demolished; the nuns' remain, with little internal alteration, as they left them, but Ware and Wyatt were each employed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to make liberal alterations to the original thirteenth-century face of them. The steep chestnut roofs of the old priory still remain, as also the vaulted, double-bayed cloisters on the south and part of the west of the quadrangle, relics of the once continuous square, round which the nuns and canons made their solemn processions on the greater feast-days of the Church. The library, private oratory, laundry, and stores now occupy this remnant of the vaulted walk. The arrangement of the stories over has likewise been entirely altered. The large quadrangle with the cloisters measured 64 feet by 51½ feet; the smaller one is believed to have stood to the north, separated from the nuns' apartments by the intervening church. The burial-ground has been located by the discovery of coffins, bones, broken glass, and pottery, to the east of the great cloister.

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* His priorate is doubtful.

† "1535. 1st June—to Lord Chancellor Cromwell—Sir Francis Bryan, Commissioner of Tenths, and of Inquisition, for Beds, learnt at his coming into the country [the King's palace of Ampthill] that the prior of Chicksand is deceased, and desires to have preferment of next prior."

While endeavour has been made to give in the foregoing paper as much new detail of the history of the priory as possible, without unduly traversing what has been already written, there are abundant references still left behind in the public archives, the records of tenures and tenants, trivial disputes in the Hundred and King's Courts, payments into the Treasury and Exchequer, and so on, which could only be properly utilized with greater facility of space than is afforded by a magazine. For the history of the Order in general, Miss Rosa Graham's *St. Gilbert of Sempringham and the Gilbertines* is of surpassing interest and value, while the *Victoria County History of Bedfordshire* briefly but well relates the history of the Priory in particular.

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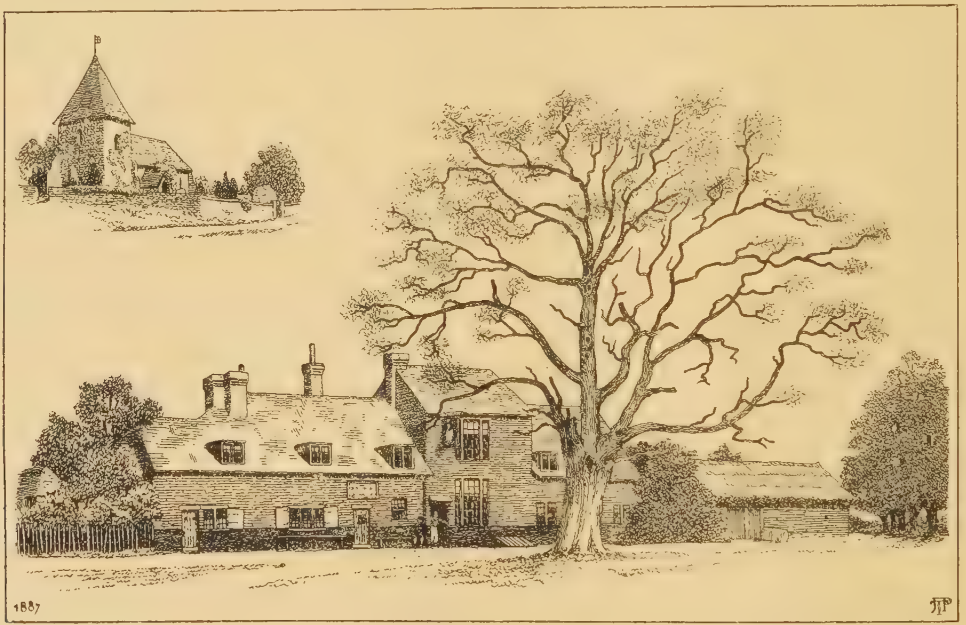
The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE OLD SWAN OF WEST PECKHAM, KENT.



THE CHURCH, THE SWAN AND THE WALNUT-TREE OF WEST PECKHAM KENT

THE public-house "boom" of a few years ago, which caused so much financial loss to speculators in brewery shares, also wrought irretrievable ruin among the picturesque wayside inns of the country. The half-timber houses with their gabled fronts gave place to smug hotels and red-brick gin-palaces, which too often reflect in their plate-glass windows, across a railed-in and regulated "green," some over-restored and new-looking ancient church; and thus, instead of "the charm of the English village," we have the vulgarity of a London "pub" grouped with the garishness of a modern conventicle in a suburban garden. Although the sequestered Kentish parish of West Peckham has not escaped the general ruin, it has suffered less, both in loss and substitution, than many others. But in one particular its ruin has been more complete; and to appreciate the measure of the damage it has sustained, we must shortly describe the place as it existed towards the end of the last century, and more particularly the part of it shown in our sketches.

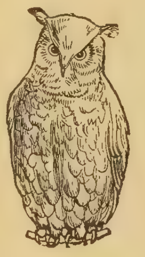
The little scattered village of West Peckham lies along the tumbled face of the lower-greensand escarpment which looks southward over the Weald of Kent, under the shadow of the Great Comp and Mereworth Woods, which were, down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, famous for their wild swine, and even now retain much of their ancient forest character. The nucleus of the village consists of the church, the Swan Inn, a few cottages, and a range of timber buildings known as "Ducks' Place," now divided into small dwellings, which marks the site, and may incorporate some remains of a Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in 1408 by John Culpeper, a Justice of the Common Pleas. The church itself is a small structure of no very great interest, and consists of a western tower of, perhaps, eleventh-century work, a nave with north aisle, a chancel with north chapel, and a south porch, all of much later date than the tower. There is no chancel arch, but the upper and lower doors to a rood-loft remain, and the north chapel has been fitted up as a family pew with some rather good Jacobean woodwork, and is used by the Geary family of Oxenhoath. The western wall of the churchyard abuts on a large open rectangular space or green, and in a line southward of it was the front of the old Swan Inn, the weather-boarded face of which was picturesque rather for its dilapidation than for any inherent beauty of outline or detail. It was, however, a much patched and altered venerable structure, and it seems a pity that the exigencies of business or the demands of fashion compelled its removal.

The Green, or "Sporting Place," as it is locally named, was used for the annual Whit-Thursday Fair, and has now fallen under the control of the Parish Council. On it, in front of the Swan, stood the great parish walnut-tree; but, unfortunately, this chief ornament of the green has been destroyed, for it grew to be so dilapidated through old age as to become dangerous, and had to be cut down. As the nuts it produced were common property, it was, perhaps, no one's duty to attend to the threshing of it, and a sparing of the rod led to the spoiling of the tree, according to the well-known adage as set forth by old John Ray—

> Nux, asinus, mulier simili sunt lege ligata ;
> Hæc tria nil fructus faciunt, si verbera cessant.

J. Tavenor Perry.

At the Sign of the Owl.



In connection with the Shakespeare Commemoration arranged by the London Shakespeare League and the Shakespeare Reading Society, an interesting exhibition of original documents of Shakespearean interest took place at the Record Office, Chancery Lane, on Saturday, April 19. This had been arranged by Dr. William Martin, who, with the co-operation of the Lord Chamberlain, Mrs. More Molyneux McCowan, and the Society of Antiquaries, had brought together twenty-six documents, letters, and records bearing on Shakespeare's life and work in London. The visit was made additionally interesting by an admirable catalogue, specially prepared for the occasion by Dr. Martin. In a lengthy commentary on the documents, he pointed out that although London can boast of no baptismal entry or registration of burial, we treasure documents which, with pardonable pride, may claim to be truly representative of Shakespeare. In the year 1594 the first record in the Pipe Office shows the payment made to Shakespeare and his colleagues, Kemp and Richard Burbage, for performing before Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich "twoe severall comedies or interludes in Christmas tyme."

* * *

As regards residence in London five documents were shown which point to the poet having lived in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, in 1596, and earlier, and to have removed subsequently to the Liberty of the Clink, Bankside. In the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth, November 17, 1592, to November 16, 1593, three subsidies were granted to the Crown. When the second payment in respect of the last of the three subsidies was demanded on or before February, 1597, a William Shakespeare, of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, was named in the Collector's affidavit as a defaulter in respect of 5s. on goods of the value of £5. By following up the defaulters there is to be found in the Pipe Roll, 41, Elizabeth, Residuum, Sussex, the entry, "William Shakespeare, in the parish of St. Helen, 13s. 4d., of the whole subsidy aforesaid granted in the said 39th year, which is required upon the same roll there." Against the name of Shakespeare are the words "Epo Winton," indicating that the Sheriff was to apply for payment to the Bishop of Winchester, the Clink, in Southwark, where the Play-houses and Bear-gardens were situate, being a Liberty of his. It is clear that the debt was satisfied, as the Bishop accounts for the money in the Pipe Roll of the following year, and Shakespeare's name is not mentioned.

* * *

Another document on view, indicating the length of Shakespeare's residence in London, was the enrolment, March 11, 1612-13, of the conveyance of the house in Blackfriars from Henry Walker to Shakespeare. On a further document also shown, Shakespeare's name stands first as receiving, with others, "4½ yards of skarlet red cloth for the procession of James I. when visiting London." Viewing the documents as a whole, regret was expressed by Dr. Martin that Shakespeare Societies have not hitherto collaborated to produce an authoritative work containing the available evidence in our midst for the facts of Shakespeare's career. A comprehensive volume on the lines of Lambert's *Cartæ Shakespeareanæ* is much to be desired for checking the many assertions concerning the poet and his work.

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The third portion of the Huth Library, including letters E to H, will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on nine days, beginning June 2. The catalogue of about 500 pages contains some 1,335 entries. There is but one Caxton-Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, 1493, of which fifteen leaves are in facsimile. Blades records five perfect copies only. The number of Wynkyn de Wordes is considerable. Among them may be named *A Lytell Booke of Good Maners for Chyldren*, 1532, Higden's *Polychronicons*, 1495, Fisher's *Funeral Sermon on Henry VII.*, 1509, and the *Fruyte of Redempcyon*, an undescribed edition of 1530. The *St. Albans Chronicle* of 1483 (on vellum) represents the St. Albans Press. There are many books under the headings of Erasmus, Evelyn, Fielding, Fletcher, Ford, Goldsmith, Holbein, and other well-known seventeenth and eighteenth century names. The Horæ are numerous—more than forty in all—twenty-two of them illuminated.

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A great many rare pamphlets and plays are included. Items of this kind, indeed, are among the most important features of the collection. The following are a few of the rare treasures: *The Boke of Mayd Emlyn* (*c.* 1530) is a unique and perfect copy, formerly in the Caldicott and Daniel Libraries. This tract was reprinted for the Roxburghe Club and for the Percy Society. Unique also are *Four Leaves of Truelove* (Wynkyn de Worde); *Cold Doings in London, except it be at the Loterie*, 1608; *Fructus Temporum; Quippes for Upstart Newfangled Gentlewomen*, 1595, claimed by Stephen Gosson; *Mulierum Pean*, by Edward Gosynhill (in this undated edition); Stephen Hawes's *Convercyon of Swerers* (edition *c.* 1540); and a volume on *Hawking* (Augsburg), 1497. An Almanack of Thomas Hill's for 1571 has blank pages for a diary, and these and all other available spaces are covered with interesting notes by some former owner, who used it as a commonplace book. The first edition of Froissart in English, by Pynson, 1523-1525, bears the autograph of Jane, Countess of Southampton.

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Speaking at the annual meeting of the Trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace at Stratford on May 6, Sir Sidney Lee announced that an American visitor, Mr. Cooper-Prichard, of New York, had promised to complete at his expense the specimens in

New Place Museum of the coins mentioned in Shakespeare's plays or in use in the country in the dramatist's day. Referring to the Royal Commission on Public Records, of which he was a member, Sir Sidney said that probably the most exacting and difficult of all the functions of the Commission would be to report on public records in local or private custody. That field seemed limitless, but for the Birthplace Trustees it was peculiarly promising. A thorough survey of local archives ought at any rate to bring to light some new Shakespearean clues. In that branch of inquiry local voluntary effort was especially to be desired, to supplement public central effort. He wished a great archæological society would arise in Warwickshire, thoroughly to catalogue and to co-ordinate all extant records bearing on county affairs through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

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The catalogues issued by Mr. P. M. Barnard, M.A., of Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells, are always of interest and value to book-lovers and bibliographers. One of the last I have received lists a collection of rare and valuable Spanish books, including a few rare incunabula. Mr. Barnard's annotations are much to the point, and often contain matter of bibliographical interest beyond the subject of the book immediately dealt with. In the description of a Spanish translation of *Quintus Curtius*, printed by Juan Cromberger in folio at Seville, January, 1534, Mr. Barnard notes: "Juan Cromberger introduced printing into America. Although there is no evidence that he himself ever crossed the Atlantic, in 1539 he sent some of his staff to Mexico with necessary materials for establishing a press, and the books they printed are said to be printed *en casa de Juan Cromberger*." Mr. Barnard's bibliographical notes to his books are valuable, and the catalogue should not be missed by amateurs of early Spanish printed books.

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At the annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on April 29, Professor F. Haverfield in the chair, Mr. J. W. Mackail read a paper on "Virgil and Roman Studies," in which he pleaded for a re-interpretation of Virgil in the light of history and archæology, and quoted from the Georgics and the Æneid in support of his suggestion. It was only during the last generation, he said, that Virgil had been recognized as an interpreter of Roman history. His poetry illustrated the new methods of historians and archæologists. Half a century ago the commentator of Virgil was content to treat the whole thing as a matter of book-learning. But anyone approaching the same task now would have to utilize the whole armament of Roman study. Virgil was no longer studied as mere literature. At every point his work threw light on Roman studies.

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Sir James Murray has informed an interviewer: "I have got to the stage when I can estimate the end. In all human probability the *Oxford Dictionary* will be finished on my eightieth birthday, four years from now." It was in April, 1879, that Dr. Murray made a start on the materials collected by the Philological Society.

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The *Times* of May 13 printed the first detailed account of the new manuscript of the Gospels discovered in Egypt and bought by Mr. C. L. Freer, and now in Washington. A facsimile has been produced by Mr. Freer's direction, and a copy has been presented to the British Museum by the University of Michigan. The manuscript is described, said the *Times*, "as one of the most valuable and ancient versions of the New Testament in Greek.

"It dates either from the fourth or the fifth century, and provides Biblical scholars with much important new material, particularly on the texts of St. John and St. Luke.

"The text of chapter xvi. of St. Mark's Gospel contains, after verse 14, some verses which occur in no other manuscript of the New Testament, and include as the words of Christ:

"'The limit of the years of the power of Satan is (not) fulfilled, but it draweth near: for the sake of those that have sinned was I given up unto death, that they may return unto the truth and sin no more, but may inherit the spiritual and incorruptible glory of righteousness in heaven.'"

For a full account of this important text I must refer readers to the *Times* of May 13 and 14. In the latter issue a facsimile was given of the page of the manuscript in which occurs the new saying of Christ.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*April* 17.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Laurence Weaver exhibited a leaden bust of Queen Elizabeth, which, except for some trivial differences, is a replica of the upper part of the figure of the Queen on her tomb at Westminster Abbey. The tomb was made by Maximilian Colte, and the question is whether the lead bust is the model from which the artist worked for the tomb, or whether it is a copy made at some later date from the marble. On the whole, the author was in favour of the former assumption.

Mr. Philip Newman exhibited a painted board with the arms of Queen Elizabeth, from Green's Norton Church, Towcester; and Dr. Cock an iron skillet of the eighteenth century used for making rushlights.

Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. Henry Dewey read a paper on "Stratification at Swanscombe," being the report of excavations undertaken by the British Museum and the Geological Survey. The site is about midway between Dartford and Gravesend, on the south bank of the Thames, and has yielded abundant palæolithic implements, which come from the deposits above the chalk, the latter reaching a height of about 90 feet O.D. The gravel occurs in large patches, and includes the well-known Galley Hill deposit in the immediate vicinity. It is practically horizontal in the Lower Thames Valley, and is generally called the 100-foot terrace.

As the systematic examination of these Pleistocene deposits was important for the chronology of stone implements as well as for the geological history of the district, the authorities of the British Museum and the Geological Survey co-operated last spring, and hope to continue the work of excavation this year. With the willing assistance of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, proprietors of the Milton Street or Barnfield Pit, special excavations were made under personal supervision, and various types of implements found undisturbed in their original beds. As the stratification is exceptionally clear, a type sequence can now be established, at least for the lower horizons of the terrace; and the majority of implements may be shown to come from a particular band of gravel. As usual, the fauna was poorly represented; but what was found agrees as closely as the implements with the discoveries of Professor Commont at Amiens and Abbeville.

Specimens from the various strata, and certain types of implements not yet traced to their original deposits, were shown in illustration of the paper, together with photographic sections and geological diagrams relating to the Lower Thames Valley and the River Somme. The site excavated is an exceptionally favourable one, as the earliest palæolithic period seems to be completely represented. The principal flint-types would be assigned abroad to the Chelles group, and the lowest gravel yields a pre-Chelles industry, the corresponding fauna being apparently represented on a site adjoining the Barnfield Pit. Other excavations in the neighbourhood have thrown some light on the later horizons of the terrace-gravel, but redistribution of the material has obscured the succession of the beds and associated implements.

In the discussion which followed the President explained the scheme of collaboration between the Museum and the Survey; and Messrs. Strahan, Lamplugh, Bromehead, Warren, Dale, Kennard, Kendall, Johnson, and Leach spoke on various points raised by the paper.—*Athenæum*, April 26.

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The papers read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on May 7 were on "Some Alabaster Panels at Lydiate, Lancs, depicting the Martyrdom of St. Catherine," and "Some Mediæval Painted Glass," by Dr. Philip Nelson; and "Some Fonts made by Nicholas Stone," and "Additional Notes on Fonts Sculptured with the Seven Sacraments," by Dr. A. C. Fryer.

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The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on April 14. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ossory contributed notes on a thirteenth-century papal charter to the Abbey of Kinloss in Morayshire, now in the archives of the See of Ossory. The charter confirms privileges granted in the year 1219 by Pope Honorius III., and has been executed with great skill and care. Though slightly damaged, it bears intact the signatures of the Pope and attesting Cardinals. It was evidently unknown to Dr. Stuart when he wrote the history of the abbey, as also seemingly was the fact that this Pope had conferred any privileges on the monastery. It is unknown how the charter found its way into the archives of Ossory, but it was suggested that it may have been through Bishop Pococke, the well-known traveller, who occupied the See. The signatures are affixed in the form customary in the case of such documents, the Pope's being placed between the rota, or wheel-like cross, and the monogram, which stands for "Bene valete"; while beneath are those of three Cardinal-bishops, on the left those of four Cardinal-priests, and on the right of five Cardinal-deacons. A transcript of the charter accompanied the notes.

Mr. James D. Cairns described an incised cross-stone of early date in the burying-ground of Isle Martin, West Ross-shire. Vague local traditions were given regarding the priest whose grave the stone was supposed to mark.

Mr. John Fraser gave an account of the excavation of four burial mounds, "the Knowes of Trinwaan," in the parish of Harray, Orkney, one of which contained a short cist, and another, within a small stone-built cavity, a steatite urn, which Mr. Fraser has presented to the National Museum. The urn contained about a pound weight of partly burned bones. The two remaining mounds contained neither cists nor urns, but disclosed on examination a few fragments of bone and of charred wood. The mound containing the urn was formed of earth and turf, and measured some 6 feet in height.

Mr. Eric Stair-Kerr gave his reasons for concluding that Randolph's exploit, in which he scaled the rock of Edinburgh Castle and recovered the fortress from the English in 1313, took place on the north side, not on the south, as presumed by Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Alexander Thoms, St. Andrews, demonstrated that the stone of which St. Regulus Tower is built was derived from local sources, and not, as has been stated, from Jarrow-on-Tyne. Mr. Thoms arrived at his conclusions after microscopical examination and expert geological opinion.

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At the April meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. A. A. Brickhill exhibited a photograph of a sexton's wheel. These once common instruments are now reduced to two specimens, the perfect one at Long Stratton, Norfolk, and a fragment at Yaxley, Suffolk. This is carefully kept in the vestry at Long Stratton Church, and in the pre-Reformation days was used to determine the day on which a fast or a penance was to be kept or begun. The instrument consists of a wheel fixed in a fork, which is attached to a handle for support or suspension. There were in both the Long Stratton and Yaxley wheels eight compartments of which one was a blank, thus leaving seven, each of which was labelled for a day of the week. A man having a fast to keep, or a penance to perform, repaired to the sexton, who produced the wheel and set it in motion. As it slowed down the person caught at a tape, and whatever compartment he stopped by means of the tape, on that day the fast or the penance was to be observed. The wheel is 2 feet 8 inches in diameter.

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The annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Guildford on April 19, the Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, Colonel the Hon. H. Cubitt, in the chair. It was reported that the membership was 496. With reference to the suggested possibility of the sale of two silver Commonwealth flagons belonging to the parish church of East Horsley, and which had been in the possession of the parish since 1649, it was stated that they were the only specimens of the period in the county, that they were of great rarity and beauty, and that their loss would be a serious misfortune to the church plate in Surrey. A resolution was passed expressing the hope that the parishioners would see their way to retaining the flagons in the possession of the parish.

Mr. H. E. Malden gave an interesting address descriptive of some of the recent additions to the museum. He first mentioned a very small sepulchral urn found in a garden on the edge of Cotmandene, near Dorking. The urn was of about the Christian era, and was marked by Celtic ornamentation. There were also fragments of other urns as well as some flint implements and an ancient hearth with burnt stones. He next exhibited to the audience a small bone counter bearing the arms of a Surrey family, named Branch, which was unusual, and went on to speak at length of the find of the top or slab of an altar tomb during alterations at the Ram Corner, Guildford, which had been rescued from use as a paving stone. He thought the stone must have been used for more than one person, because the remains of the original inscription were written in Lombardic letters and belonged to about the fourteenth century, but on the top there were the matrices of two brass shields, which were of a later date—probably two hundred years afterwards. He was afraid that they must remain in considerable uncertainty as to whom the slab originally referred. It was interesting to have it rescued from ill-usage and neglect, and some day, possibly, further light might be thrown upon it. A large Roman sepulchral urn from Reigate was next referred to, and also two stone sleepers from the Surrey Railway from Wandsworth to Croydon, the Act of Parliament for making which was passed in 1801; a beaker belonging to the early bronze period, the only example ever found in Surrey; a very large cinerary urn containing ashes, found at Wonersh in a round barrow in 1900, and presented by Mr. Hodgson, and belonging to the later bronze age (400 B.C. as a moderate date); and an ancient stone quern—a hand-mill for grinding corn—found at Burpham, and given by Mr. Bowles.

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At the annual meeting of the NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 23, Canon Greenwell was unanimously re-elected president. In his presidential address, speaking of the Galilee in Durham Cathedral, which was alleged to be unsafe, the venerable Canon expressed the opinion that the Galilee would stand as long as the cathedral itself stood, and there was no reason to suppose there was any fault with it. Concluding, he hoped that next year he would be able to meet them again, but when a man got to be ninety-three it was time that he went out of the world. He did not know a single person of his own time. He did not even know the second generation. They were all gone, and he was left alone. Of course, one could make fresh friends, but the old associations could never be restored.

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The THOROTON SOCIETY (Notts) held its annual meeting on April 9, when Mr. H. Hampton Copnall, Clerk of the Peace of the County, presided. The report of the Councll showed that the Society was both prospering and doing useful work. Two summer excursions were organized in 1912, one in the neighbourhood of Annesley and the other at Wollaton Hall, kindly placed at the disposal of the members by Lord Middleton. Mr. J. A. Gotch pointed out the architectural features of this fine Renaissance building prior to the visitors inspecting the interior. Two winter meetings were also arranged, at the first of which a paper was read on "The Eighteenth-Century Houses in Nottingham," by Mr. Gill, who brought to light many interesting objects, which he illustrated by lantern slides. At the other meeting Dr. T. Davies

Pryce read a paper on "The Roman Station of Margidunum," situated on the Fosseway near to Bingham, where research is in progress.

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A meeting of the ST. ALBANS AND HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on April 23, when Mr. R. H. Forster lectured on "The Excavations at Corstopitum," with lantern illustrations; and another on May 3 in the Great Gateway of the Monastery, St. Albans, when Mr. C. H. Ashdown gave a general outline of the history and architecture of the Gateway, and conducted the members and friends to the objects of interest.

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Mr. F. W. Dendy presided at a meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on April 30, when Mr. G. Renwick exhibited ancient flooring tiles discovered in excavating Newminster Abbey, which he purchased some time ago, and also cooking utensils found in the crypt. He said columns had been found which would enable them to reconstruct the arch of the chapter house, and interesting material was being found every day. He hoped to invite the Society to visit the excavations in June. Mr. J. Oswald exhibited photographs of new windows found whilst lowering the ground round Seaham Church, and the Chairman remarked that while they had been described as Saxon, they were probably Norman.

Mr. R. O. Heslop presented a new translation of a tombstone found at South Shields, and said Dr. Percival had examined it and found it showed a lady seated in an alcove with needlework, and the inscriptions were in Latin and Palmyrean, the latter probably intended for Semitic reading only, and stating that the erector of the stone was now a cave-dweller living in anguish.

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At a meeting of the HELLENIC SOCIETY on May 6, Mr. Joseph Curtis read a paper, with lantern slides and musical illustrations, on "New Light on Ancient Greek Music." The effect of music on the ancient Greeks, he said, was almost exactly opposite to that on people of the present age. What moderns regarded as plaintive they considered bold and manly. The modern rag-time melody would probably have reduced them to tears. The delicacy of the Greek ear and artistic perception could not be attacked, and their perception of absolute pitch was astonishing. The "Athenian Hymn to Apollo," in the Phrygian notation, was shown and sung by students.

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The Foundation Meeting of the SURREY RECORD SOCIETY was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries on April 15, Lord Farrer presiding. Rules were made for the governance of the Society and officers were elected, including Lord Farrer as president, Mr. P. Woods, C.B., as honorary treasurer, Mr. M. S. Giuseppi as honorary editor, and Mr. Hilary Jenkinson as honorary secretary. The object of the Society is to print, and publish in the interest of the history of the county of Surrey, transcripts, abstracts, indexes or lists, according as may be deemed expedient in each case, of documents, or series of documents, preserved in any public or private collections. Additional members are greatly needed in order to ensure the satisfactory working of the Society.

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The annual meeting of the WARWICKSHIRE FIELD CLUB was held on May 8, Alderman W. Andrews presiding. The first paper on the programme was one by Alderman Kemp on "The Players at Warwick." Mr. T. S. Burbidge then recorded the finding of a quantity of broken pottery of the Roman-British period, including part of a *patera*, in the Chapel Fields district of Coventry, and mentioned that this was the first record of the finding of remains of this period within the city boundary. In a short discussion which followed Mr. Andrews said he was under the impression that some Roman pottery was once found in the River Sherbourne, and Mr. Horwood observed that most of the fragments found by Mr. Burbidge were Upchurch ware.

Mr. S. S. Stanley reported his discovery of a fossil plant as yet unclassified from the Keuper strata of Milverton, Leamington; and Mr. A. R. Harwood (Leicester Museum) read a paper on "The Jurassic Rocks of Leicestershire (with remarks on the formations contiguous to it) compared with that of Warwickshire."

After the reading of the papers Alderman West said he thought there was one matter it was appropriate to refer to before closing the meeting: that was the gift by Colonel Wyley of the ancient Cook Street Gate to the city of Coventry. He had pleasure in proposing: "That the Warwickshire Archæologists' and Naturalists' Field Club beg to express to Colonel Wyley their admiration and thanks for his action in presenting the ancient Cook Street Gateway to the city of Coventry, thus preserving one of the threatened and few remaining ancient monuments of that city."

Mr. T. S. Burbidge seconded, and said that it was a gift which they as archæologists would thoroughly appreciate. Cook Street Gate is one of the only two remaining city gates out of the thirty-two towers and gates which formerly dominated the three miles of city walls erected in the fourteenth century, and dismantled in the reign of Charles II.

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Other meetings have been those of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on April 29, Count Plunkett presiding, when the Very Rev. Jerome Fahy read a paper on "The Islands and Shores of the Corrib"; the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 15; the annual meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB on May 6, when the president, Mr. N. M. Richardson, gave a review of the principal scientific achievements of the past year; the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 22, when Mr. Harvey Brook lectured on the work accomplished on the site of St. Mary's Abbey since May, 1912; the annual meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 29; the visit of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Norland on May 3; the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on May 21, when Professor C. F. Lehmann-Haupt read a paper on "Semiramis in History and Legend"; and the annual meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY on May 7, when energetic protests were made against the continued removal and destruction of ancient buildings in Suffolk.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

THE CHRONICLE OF LANERCOST, 1272-1346. Translated, with Notes, by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt. Eight plates, and coat-of-arms in colour on title-page. Glasgow: *James MacLehose and Sons*, 1913. 4to., pp. xxxii + 357. Price 21s. net.

Quarter by quarter this translation has been appearing in the pages of the *Scottish Historical Review*, and now it is put forth in book form, finely printed and handsomely bound, in an edition of 200 copies at a guinea net, and 100 copies on hand-made paper, bound in half vellum, at two guineas net. The work forms a worthy companion to the same translator's version of Sir Thomas Gray's *Scalacronica*, published in 1907 (see the *Antiquary* for that year, p. 315). The Lanercost Chronicle, in its original Latin, is familiar to all serious students of Scottish history in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; but the classical languages, as Sir Herbert points out, are not studied nowadays to the extent they formerly were, nor is the proportion of those who keep up their classical studies, and who keep their knowledge of Greek and Latin fresh and bright, so large as it used to be. Consequently, a translation such as this, which is not only faithful, but is itself excellent English, with just the necessary touch of archaicism to give a flavour of mediæval days, will be a boon, not only to those students who have little Latin, but to all students of the period. The entire Chronicle covers the period 1201-1346. Sir Herbert Maxwell has translated the part which deals with the last seventy-four years of that period—*i.e.*, the reigns of Edward I. and II., and part of the reign of Edward III.—"a period of perennial interest to Scotsmen, who, however," adds the translator, "must not be offended at the bitter partisanship of a writer living just over the Border"—Lanercost Priory being in Cumberland. The authorship and original source of the manuscript Chronicle has been disputed; but to Sir Herbert Maxwell's translation there is here prefixed an introductory chapter in which Dr. James Wilson, than whom few speak with more authority on subjects of this kind and period, discusses and analyzes the whole of the evidence, with the result that he comes to the conclusion that "the preponderance of evidence favours the Augustinian house"—*i.e.*, the Priory of Lanercost, Cumberland, as the source of the Chronicle. The sources of the Chronicle are, he remarks, "a strange mixture of written history and oral tale. Many of the stories there recorded, some of them being in glorification of the Mendicant Orders, were taken down from the lips of a narrator. An Augustinian house with the geographical advantages of Lanercost was well adapted to serve as an emporium of news, and the ubiquitous friars, who often assisted the canons in parochial administration, were convenient agents to collect the supply. But the corpus of the Chronicle, taken as it exists in manuscript, was compiled from written sources, and the institution from which it emanated was well supplied with some of the best materials for the period to which it relates."

The plates include very fine photographic views of the ruined Lanercost Priory Church, Durham Cathedral, and the interior of Hexham Abbey Church, a facsimile of a page of the manuscript, and views of the Priory Church and Carlisle Cathedral from drawings by T. Hearne, of 1780 and 1802. The index is adequate.

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TWO LOCAL HISTORIES.

A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BRIGHTLINGSEA. By E. P. Dickin, M.D. Eight plates (one of them in colour), eight figures in the text, and folding map. Brightlingsea: *T. W. Barnes*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 184. Price 4s. 6d. net. Three hundred and fifty copies printed.

BOURNE IN THE PAST: BEING A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF WESTBOURNE. By Rev. J. H. Mee, Mus. Doc. Hove: *Combridge*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. x + 312. Price 10s. 6d. net. (post free, 11s.).

It is pleasant to see the activity which prevails in the study of local history. Every year sees considerable additions to the long list of books on particular towns or parishes, and the worth of such books is much greater in many cases than it used to be. Two particularly good examples are those now under notice. Dr. Dickin's book shows evidence of original and painstaking research to an unusual extent on every page. The history of the township and manor is carefully traced, and a particularly valuable chapter is given on Brightlingsea as a member of the Cinque Ports. Dr. Dickin has made extensive researches in the Sandwich records, and prints a large amount of fresh information. This chapter, indeed, is a contribution of some importance to Kentish history as well as to that of the old Essex town. The ecclesiastical history of the parish is also well done. The gift of the manor of Brightlingsea to the Abbey of St. John the Baptist in Colchester by William I.'s steward was confirmed by William II., and the confirmation by royal charter was repeated more than once afterwards. Dr. Dickin gives as full a list of the Vicars as is possible, and in his account of the various sixteenth and seventeenth century changes in religion and Church government preserves an admirably impartial attitude. The local industries, details of domestic life in mediæval and later days, and some miscellaneous matters, fill the later chapters of the book. There is a fair index and a very long list of authorities, but the system of referencing seems to us awkward and repellent. This is a small matter, however. Dr. Dickin writes well and clearly, and has made his book thoroughly interesting.

The second volume before us deals with a retired and comparatively little known corner of Sussex—the village of Westbourne, near Racton, on the Hampshire border. A particularly interesting feature of Dr. Mee's treatment of the manorial history is the reproduction in photographic facsimile of two maps of the manors of Westbourne and Prinsted (the latter in the parish of Westbourne), both made in 1640, Careful study of these maps, the numbers and references on which are fully explained and annotated in the text, is calculated to give the student a much clearer idea of the system of tenure and cultivation that prevailed 300 years ago than written exposition can give. There are full chapters on old roads and watercourses, ecclesiastical history, crimes and riots and local courts, royal visits, local tokens and old industries, family names and notable people. No aspect of local history has, indeed, been neglected. It is a very full book, the preparation of which must have involved much labour and research. Dr. Mee was unable to revise the work because of ill-health. It has consequently been edited, and some of the sections have been finished, by Mr. L. F. Salzmann, F.S.A., whose name is a guarantee for careful and scholarly work. There is a full index, and the book is creditably produced.

Both these local histories are much above the average of such works, and should be warmly welcomed by the antiquaries and topographers of the two counties to which they do honour.

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MEMORIALS OF OLD NORTH WALES. Edited by E. Alfred Jones. With many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. x+261. Price 15s. net.

This volume is somewhat of a new departure in the County Memorials series, for it deals, not with a county, but with an extended district embracing several counties. There are good reasons for this no doubt, but as a result the volume somewhat lacks the concentration of interest found in most of its predecessors. Most editors of these volumes must have found the work of selection difficult, but such difficulty must have been experienced in unusual degree by Mr. Jones. He explains that the work "has no pretensions to be a general history of North Wales; its main purpose is to throw into relief certain features, archæological and historical, architectural and biographical, which necessarily cannot receive full treatment in a general history." One or two of the chapters stand out from the others. Mr. Ditchfield, in the introductory "Historic Wales," gives as satisfactory an outline, perhaps, as can be expected within the limits of twenty-three pages. Dr. Hartwell Jones is thoroughly at home in dealing, with somewhat more elbow-room, with the history of "The Church of North Wales." Mr. Edward Owen sends a too brief but suggestive sketch of "The Social and Economic Conditions of North Wales in the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Centuries"; and the history of the numerous "Castles of North Wales" is, on the whole, well done by Mr. H. Harold Hughes, though he should not misspell Mr. G. T. Clark's name. Mr. Hughes is also responsible for chapters on Bangor and St. Asaph Cathedrals, and the Religious Houses and the Parish Churches of North Wales, in which the architectural features and historic fortunes of these varied fabrics and institutions are rapidly outlined. English readers will turn with peculiar interest to Mr. L. J. Roberts's chapter on "The Eisteddvod"; and they will find some illuminating remarks and expositions, with many unfamiliar names, in Sir Edward Anwyl's account of The Poetry of North Wales." The other chapters deal with Llewelyn the Great and Llewelyn the Last, the Cromlechs of North Wales, Owen Glyndwr, Archbishop Williams, the Origin of Nonconformity, Relics, Civic Plate, Regalia, etc. It will thus be seen that the selection of topics is amply varied, and may be regarded as fairly representative. Mr. Jones is to be congratulated on the success with which he has performed a difficult task. The volume is well illustrated and handsomely produced.

* * *

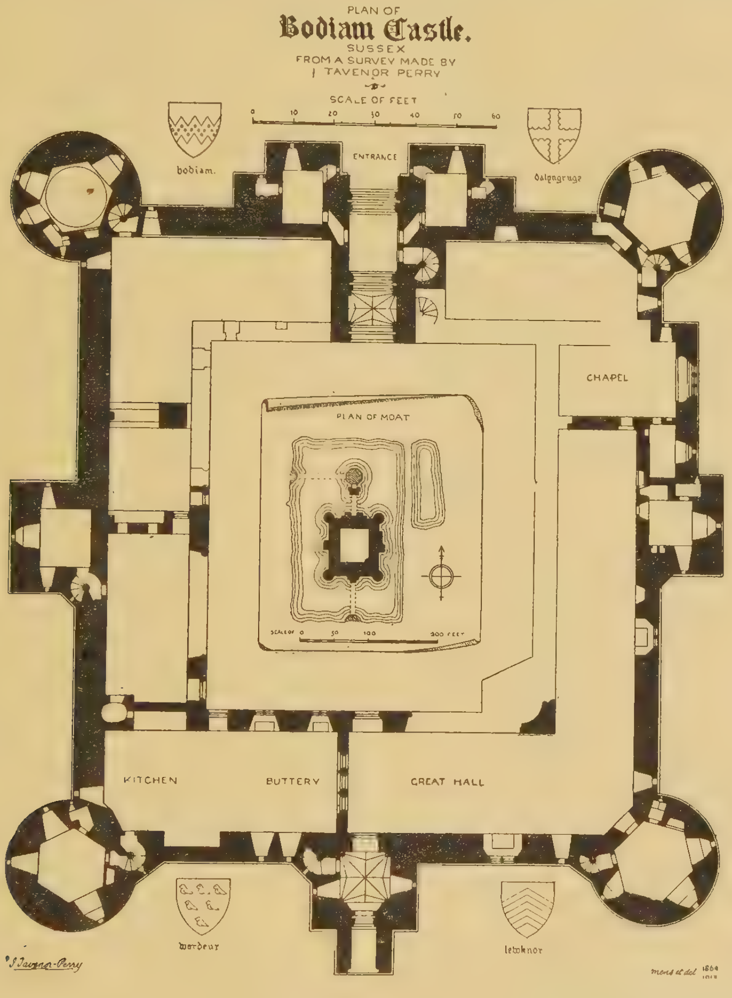
THE BERWICK AND LOTHIAN COASTS. By Ian C. Hannah. With sixty-five illustrations, by Edith Brand Hannah (Mrs. I. C. Hannah). London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. 368. Price 6s. net.

It is certainly a happy thought to add a volume on the Berwick and Lothian coasts—those of the counties of Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow—to the "County Coast Series." The towns and villages, hills and valleys on and near this coast-line abound in historical and other associations. Berwick-on-Tweed, the starting-point, strangely neglected by tourists, is, with the exception of Chester, the only completely walled town in England, and Mr. Hannah has much to say of the part the old town has played in border history. Then there is a remarkable succession of castles, for the most part now very dilapidated, but all eloquent of a stirring past. There are old-world towns and peaceful villages dotting closely or at a short distance a rocky coast with plenty of attractions for the geologist. Edinburgh itself comes into the scheme of the book and occupies some ninety pages; but the charm and glamour of the old town, the wealth of its memories, its associations and suggestions have been more successfully realized and pictured by other writers than they are here, though Mr. Hannah's pen is industrious and conscientious. More valuable and useful are the other pages of the book, which deal with the less familiar story of the rest of the strip of coast between Berwick and Borrowstounness. Mr. Hannah has done his work very carefully, and has drawn upon wide resources of material. His style is rather dry, and he somewhat fails to convey the spirit of the scenes he describes; but all the same he has provided tourists and readers with a useful and reliable handbook to a richly-storied portion of our island coast. Those who may be in doubt as to where to spend a vacation might do much worse than buy a copy of this book and a ticket to Berwick-on-Tweed, and then let Mr. Hannah conduct them through a country of much picturesque charm, and rich in historical and literary associations. The book is very freely illustrated, partly from photographs and partly from clever drawings by Mrs. Hannah. It is satisfactorily indexed.

* * *

THE HISTORY OF BODIAM: ITS ANCIENT MANOR, CHURCH, AND CASTLE. By the Rev. Theodore Johnson. Twenty-seven illustrations. Hastings: *F. J. Parsons, Ltd.*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. vi+51. Price 1s. 6d.

Built towards the end of the fourteenth century, Bodiam Castle, Sussex, is a typical example of the fortress of the late Plantagenet period. Mr. Johnson, the Rector of the parish, gives some good reasons for believing that it was never properly completed, or, at all events, that any occupation must have been but partial and of short duration. At the present time its appearance is both grand and picturesque—the effect being much increased by the position of the fortress in the midst of a moat, which may more properly be called a lake, with the castle standing on an island in the midst thereof. Mr. Johnson has been fortunate in obtaining for his little book, as frontispiece, an excellent ground plan, drawn by the skilful pen of Mr. J. Tavenor Perry, which we are here courteously permitted to reproduce. A plan of the moat, it will be observed, is inset in the middle of the ground plan. The construction of the castle followed the usual lines of the period—a parallelogram with massive towers at the angles. Mr. Johnson gives some particulars of the early manorial history of Bodiam, and of the succession of its owners; and a detailed account of the various parts of the castle. He adds a few pages, historical and descriptive, about Bodiam Church—a building which has been very thoroughly "restored," and, except for a few fragmentary brasses, does not contain anything of special interest. The little book will be found very useful by the many visitors who yearly go to see the frowning walls and towers of Bodiam. Apart from one or two typographical eccentricities, such as a profuse and unmeaning use of capital letters, it is well printed, very freely illustrated, and altogether is an unusually good example of the right sort of local handbook, though the title is a trifle too ambitious.


PLAN OF
Bodiam Castle.
SUSSEX
FROM A SURVEY MADE BY
J TAVENOR PERRY
SCALE OF FEET
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
bodiam.
Dalyngrugge
ENTRANCE
CHAPEL
PLAN OF MOAT
SCALE OF 0 50 100 200 FEET
KITCHEN
BUTTERY
GREAT HALL
Wardeux
lewknor
J Tavenor-Perry
mens et del 1884

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We have received Nos. 1 and 2 of the *British Archivist* (March and April), edited by Richard Holworthy, and published by C. A. Bernau, 20, Charleville Road, W. Some particulars were given in the April *Antiquary*, p. 150, of the somewhat novel lines on which it was proposed to produce this new genealogical periodical. These first two issues certainly promise a very useful publication. The arrangement by which each section can be detached, so that when a series of papers is complete they can be taken out and bound, must be found helpful; for readers of, and subscribers to, such a periodical will naturally wish to select for preservation what they find most useful or valuable. The two parts abound in genealogical material. Outstanding articles are "Edouart's Collection of Silhouettes," by Mrs. Nevill Jackson, in No. 1, and the "Battle of La Hogue, 1692" (extracts from the parish registers of Northwood, Isle of Wight), by Mr. S. Andrews.

* * *

We have received Fasc. 1, dated April, of *Neapolis* (Naples: F. Perrella and C., Galleria Principe di Napoli, 16), a new quarterly review of archæology, epigraphy, and numismatics. The editors are Signor V. Macchioro and Signor L. Correra, respectively assistant professor of archæology and assistant professor of ancient history in Naples University. The publication is under the auspices of the Archæological Municipal Committee of Naples, and the leading idea is to bring together news and elucidatory articles on excavatory and other archæological work in Italy, especially in Southern Italy and Sicily. The number before us contains 118 quarto pages, with a number of admirably produced plates and many illustrations in the text. Mr. Adolphe Reinach begins a series of "Notes Tarentines" in French, and there is a German paper, "Ueber die Bedeutung der sogenannten busti in der Vasenmalerai," by Herr Kurth. The other papers (Italian) include "A proposito di una tomba dipinta di Canosa," by Michael Rostowzew, and "Intorno al contenuto oltremondano della ceramografia italiota," by Professor Macchioro. There are also many reviews of books, etc. This new *Rivista* is most creditably produced, and as a medium of authentic information and competent criticism concerning one of the most interesting, and in the future probably one of the most productive of archæological fields, it deserves the support of British antiquaries. The annual subscription is 20 francs (15 francs for Italy), single number 5 francs.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, May, contains some very fine reproductions of etchings by William Walker; an attractive paper, lavishly illustrated, on "The Hôtel Carnavalet, Paris," by Mr. W. H. Ward; freely illustrated articles on "The Reform Club, London," by Mr. S. C. Ramsay, and on "Nailsea Court, Somerset"; the second part of Professor Lethaby's "Architecture of Londinium"; and much other excellent matter, literary and pictorial. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, April, begins a new volume. Mr. C. E. Keyser writes fully on "Hanney Church," with ten fine plates, and the Rev. J. E. Field continues his topographical notes on the parish of North Moreton, Berks. Other useful notes and contributions make up a good number of a welcome publication.

The quarterly *History* continues to maintain its freshness and value. The new issue, vol. ii., No. 2, is distinguished by "The Unpublished Correspondence of Sir George Rooke," during the naval campaign of 1703-5, contributed by Mr. A. M. Broadley. Among the other contents are suggestive papers on "The Public Library and the History Student," by Dr. C. A. J. Skeel; "The Teaching of History," by C. H. K. Marten; and the second part of Dr. Gerothwohl's striking review of "Nero in Modern Literature." To the *Musical Antiquary*, April, Mrs. R. L. Poole sends a paper on "The Oxford Music School" and its collection of portraits, illustrated by four well-produced portraits of Oxford seventeenth-century musicians. There are also, *inter alia*, an important paper, embodying much fresh material, on "The Ferrabosco Family," by Giovanni Livi, and an article on "Il Giocatore," by O. G. Sonneck. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, April; parts iii. and iv. of the *Journal* of the Alchemical Society (H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street, W.C. Price 2s. net each), slim pamphlets of sixteen pages each, which contain papers on "An Interpretation of Alchemy in Relation to Modern Scientific Thought," by Sijil Abdul-Ali, and "The Evidence for Authentic Transmutation," by Gaston de Mengel, with discussions thereon; and Fascicule 14 of the valuable bibliographical quarterly—*Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris, Rue Spontini, 19).

Correspondence.

FIG SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR.

The letter from Mr. Boyson on p. 200 reminds me that a precisely similar custom of eating figs on that particular Sunday was observed to a small extent in this city some forty years ago; but in a part of Northamptonshire that I often visited then it was almost universally observed, as it may be still. In this locality I believe it has quite died out. I wonder if the custom of eating "cheese-cakes" at Easter is in use in any other county or district than this? Until comparatively recent years it was a very general thing, but it is gradually falling into disuse.

W. HOBART BIRD.

The Gate House, Coventry.
May 5, 1913.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

The Antiquary.

JULY, 1913.

Notes of the Month.

The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries: Ordinary Fellows—Rev. J. F. Chanter, Major Fane Lambarde, and Messrs. A. W. Clapham, W. V. Crake, A. C Dickie, C. H. Hopwood, M. E. Hughes-Hughes, C. W. Dyson Perrins, Maurice Rosenheim, Frank Simpson, and Henry Vassall; Honorary Fellow, the Marquess de Cerralbo.

* * *

Last month we reprinted from the *Guardian* a forcible letter from Mr. Arthur F. G. Leveson-Gower on a fresh attempt to legalize the sale of church treasures. It has since given us particular pleasure to read in the *Nineteenth Century and After*, for June, an excellent paper by Mr. Leveson-Gower and Mr. Harrison Evans on "The Alienation and Destruction of Church Plate." The light-heartedness with which some of the clergy try to dispose of sacred and valuable articles of church furniture towards which their only rightful position is simply that of a trustee is amazing. The authors of the article named give some astonishing examples. "In an Essex parish a Rector applied to the Archdeacon of Essex not long ago for permission to sell the church plate in order to provide a new stop for the organ. . . . A valuable pre-Reformation pewter Communion set was sold some years ago to a passing pedlar; and a cup dated 1574 is now in the possession of a chemist at Cardiff, having been bought by him at an open auction at Tenby some years ago." Instances of gross carelessness are also given. It is a deplorable record. We entirely agree with the authors of the article that more stringent measures are needed with a view to the proper protection of valuable church goods, which have often been alienated or treated with careless neglect by persons totally ignorant of their artistic or intrinsic value, and apparently callous to the shame of converting to secular uses things consecrated by gift and sacred association and use. We hope that the article may be read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested by all interested in the treasures of our churches, and especially by Archdeacons, Chancellors, and Bishops.

* * *

The *Times* of June 9 said: "Prehistoric human remains have again been discovered in the clay which is being worked by the London Brick Company at Fletton, near Peterborough. The latest discovery is that of a skull and the bones of a woman unearthed a foot and a half below the surface. There are many Roman burial-grounds in the district."

* * *

Mr. J. Tavenor Perry contributed to the *Architect*, May 16, a historical and architectural article on the remarkable cathedral, with its extraordinarily high west front and strangely fashioned entrances, of Le Puy en Velay, illustrated by nine admirable drawings from his own skilful pen. The same issue of our contemporary contained an article on "Roman Roads in Hampshire," by Dr. Williams Freeman.

* * *

Commendatore Boni lectured on June 10 at the University of London King's College on "The Houses of the Republican Period now discovered on the Palace of Domitian." There was a large and appreciative audience, among those present being the Italian Ambassador. Commendatore Boni explained that he had undertaken the excavation of the Palace of Domitian with the idea that the site was such that many of the large houses of the later Republican times must have been there. He showed a number of slides and demonstrated that it was possible to recognize the palaces of Domitian, Nero, and Caligula, and below them a stratum that went back as far as 100 B.C. He drew attention to the varied colouring of the decorations, and referred particularly to the remains found among the rubbish in the galleries of the lower house, which clearly belonged to a still earlier civilization. They included a clay-modelled lion, a portion of an ox, and, what was still more interesting, the head of a camel. This last find justified Plutarch's criticism of another author when he pointed out that the camel must have been known to the Romans in the time of Scipio. After drawing attention to the evidences of mechanical skill that were to be found among the remains and bore out the written evidence as to there having been lifts in the days of Julius Cæsar, he threw upon the screen a remarkable series of the wall-paintings found, illustrating scenes from the *Iliad*, and devoted the conclusion of his lecture to considering for whom the buildings discovered had been erected. By a curious chance a stone of one of the columns had cut into it a builder's direction addressing it to Tiberius Claudius. There was, in the construction of the large bathroom, abundant evidence of there having been a capricious woman at work, and it was conceivable that the house in question had been built by Augustus for his daughter Julia, who married Tiberius.

⁂

We have received the Report of the Colchester Museum for the year ended March 31, 1913. The Report of this Museum is always one of the most interesting of such annual records that reach us. It is gratifying to read of a large increase in the number of visitors, due to the installation of new cases, affording a better arrangement and display of the collections than hitherto. The Report records many accessions of interest and value during the year, including the Bronze Age cinerary urn illustrated in the *Antiquary* for January last, a group of Late Celtic vessels, a fine pedestalled urn of the same period, a bowl of unusual form, and a pedestalled vase—all found in the county. Other valuable acquisitions are noted, and the Report is illustrated by nine good photographic plates. Mr. Arthur G. Wright, the able Curator, and his Committee are to be congratulated on the continued prosperity and development of a fine collection of local antiquities.

The Somersetshire Archæological Society have issued a four-page illustrated account of some of the results of the excavations of Glastonbury Abbey, which were begun in 1908 under the able and experienced supervision of Mr. F. Bligh Bond. The Society have exhausted their funds and appeal for further help. The work of excavation is expected to last for some years. The sites of the Abbot's House, Prior's Lodgings, Lay Brothers' quarters, Abbots' Guest Hall, Royal Lodgings, Infirmary, School, also of the whole of the outlying buildings to the south and south-west, as well as the Fish-ponds, have yet to be explored, and are expected to yield valuable results. An income of £250 a year is needed for the efficient carrying out of this work. The portion selected for this season's work is the Cloister garth. We warmly commend the appeal to all who are interested in ecclesiastical antiquities, and especially to all lovers of Glastonbury Abbey. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer of the Glastonbury Abbey Excavation Fund, The Castle, Taunton.

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We have received with pleasure another of Mr. Harry Paintin's interesting and remarkably cheap booklets on village churches. The one before us deals with the churches of Broughton-Pogis, Kelmscott, and Little Faringdon (Oxford: Alden and Co. Price 3d., post free 4d.). Reprinted in small quarto form from the columns of the *Oxford Journal Illustrated*, and embellished with no fewer than twenty-six illustrations, it gives a readable and accurate account of three village churches of varying degrees of interest. Broughton-Pogis Church suffered considerably by restoration fifty years or so ago, when "every vestige of ancient woodwork was destroyed and replaced by modern examples of no interest or value." Among its principal features are the saddle-back tower—probably the earliest part of the existing building — with two small and very early openings high up, the chancel work of rude and early character, rising only 9 feet from the floor, two hagioscopes, and a beautiful piscina, trefoil-headed and finely moulded.

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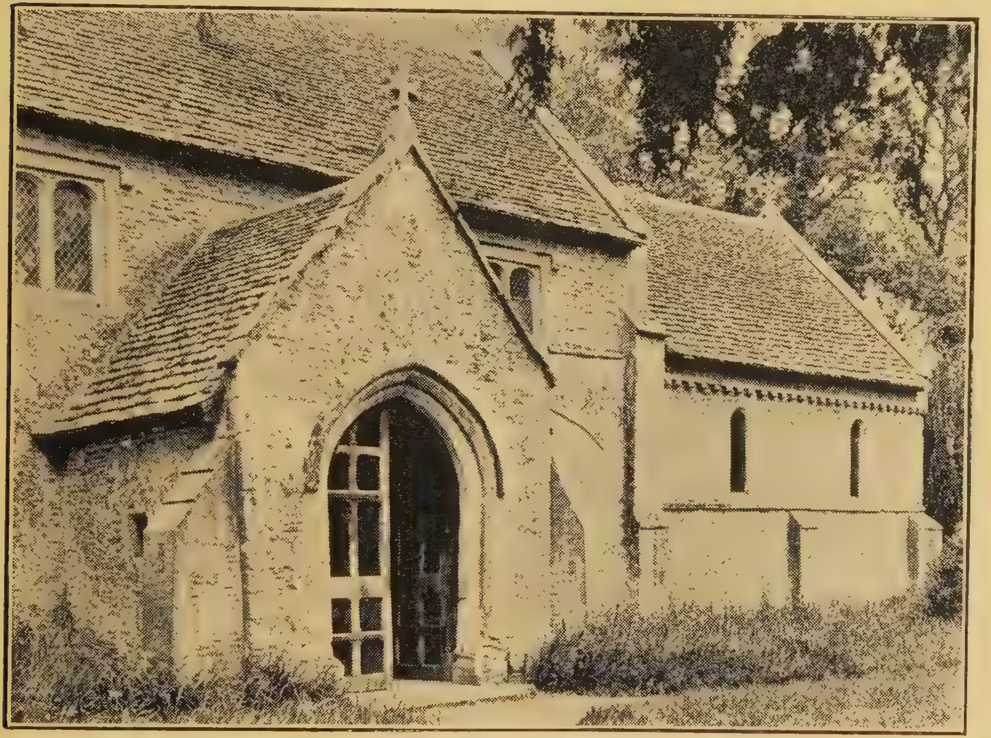
Kelmscott Church is well known to many because of its association with William

Morris, whose grave, covered by a ridge-shaped stone, is in the churchyard. Some of the architectural features of the church are puzzling, and Mr. Paintin's suggestions in explanation deserve careful study. Little Faringdon Church consists largely of work dating from the first half of the twelfth century. Mr. Paintin's description shows that, though the building is small, it abounds with features of interest. The accounts of all three churches are well and abundantly illustrated. We are courteously allowed to reproduce a view of Little Faringdon Church from the south-west. It shows the "south wall of choir, with Early English buttresses, the string-course above, small lancets, and the billett-ornamented corbel-table, also the late Perpendicular clerestory windows and the south porch. To the right of the latter is seen a segment of the arch that formerly gave access to a small chapel or chantry that projected from the main building at this point."



LITTLE FARINGDON CHURCH.

Reproduced by permission from *The Oxford Journal Illustrated.*

⁂

The Græco-Roman Department of the British Museum acquired in May an interesting bronze figure of a priestess that formed one of a group that was recently exhibited in London and reported to have come from the Lake of Nemi. It is a fine dignified figure, with a large ideal head and a remarkably free treatment of the hair. Standing about 10½ inches high, it is in this connection rather more important than most of the small bronzes. The priestess is standing holding a cup in her right hand and pouring a libation, while in her left hand she holds what appears to be an incense-box. An interesting terra-cotta figure has also been acquired, representing a child seated, apparently with a bladder at the end of a tube in his hand. While the type is not new, it has not hitherto been represented in the British Museum. The two figures are being exhibited in the continuation of the Terra Cotta Room, close to the Gem and Gold Ornament Room, and will stand beside the beautiful bronze of a captive barbarian that was recently acquired.

A loan exhibit of considerable historic interest is being placed in the English China Room. It includes a mediæval plate that once belonged to Horace Walpole, and a collection of archaic English pottery that was formerly the property of Mr. Gladstone.

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The *Coventry Standard* in May contained some interesting notes by a correspondent on the finds which have almost invariably accompanied excavations in the soil of the old city. "When the foundations of the Opera House in Hales Street were got out," wrote the correspondent, "it was proved beyond a doubt that the burying-ground of the Hospital of St. John was invaded. All that remains of this ancient hospital, founded in the reign of the Second Henry, is part of the chapel, now the Old Grammar School; how far the original buildings extended nobody knows. The front of the chapel protruded some way into Bishop Street; illustrations of its appearance are extant. That the buildings and precincts went eastward a considerable distance is certain, but the erections of the last two or three hundred years have blotted out all above-ground traces in this direction. It is only when deep delving is done that reminders of what was are produced.

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"Some interesting facts are known about this old burying-ground. On March 29, 1425, as the result of an arbitration held at the Chapter House of the Cathedral, it was ordained, among other things, that the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital should have right of sepulture in the said hospital, but that the bodies to be buried should be first borne to the Mother Church, and that all 'apparel of wax and tapers' provided by reason of the funerals should be solely rendered to the Cathedral Church, 'and in acknowledgment of the said right of sepulture the hospital shall offer annually one pound of wax with its weight of tapers to the Cathedral Church.'

"This establishes beyond all doubt the fact of the burials, though, as I have said, there is no actual knowledge of the extent of the burying-ground."

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Excavations at present being made in Coventry on a site for a theatre are expected to be productive. In the first hole that was made a wooden coffin, very slightly shaped, was uncovered, but the date is uncertain. "Wooden coffins of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are very rare; the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, of Rugby, knew of but one, and that was at Chester. That coffin was shaped, being larger at the head than at the foot. Wooden coffins were not much in vogue, even among the higher ranks of society, before the fifteenth century. The usual shape was a parallelogram of equal width throughout. Therefore this coffin seems to be of that period at least; it may, perhaps, be contemporaneous with that at Chester, as its slight shaping seems to imply. But, as I have said, all this is a matter for experts."

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The Hon. John C. Lyttelton, M.P. for the Droitwich Division of Worcestershire, has offered to present the memorial floor-brass, designed by Messrs. Singer, of Frome, which will be placed above the spot where the body of the second Duke of Hamilton lies in the sacrarium of Worcester Cathedral. It is proposed to inaugurate this brass, as well as the more elaborate mural monument to be placed on the north side of the Cathedral, on September 3, the 262nd anniversary of the battle in which the Duke of Hamilton was mortally wounded. Intending subscribers to the mural monument are requested to send to the honorary secretary to the "Hamilton Memorial Fund"—Mr. Joseph Littlebury, The Commandery, Worcester.

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The Report of the Horniman Museum and Library, Forest Hill, for 1912, issued by the London County Council, shows that much valuable educational work is being done in connection with the institution. The collections are being turned to excellent account by means of lectures and through organized visits of school children. The completion, early in 1912, of the new Lecture Hall and Library have greatly facilitated educational developments.

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On May 23 a communication was made to the Honorary Society of Cymmrodorion, by Mr. T. A. Acton and Mr. W. Burton, descriptive of the excavations that have been conducted during the last three years at Holt, near Wrexham. Mr. Acton has discovered the site of a tile and pottery works of the Twentieth Roman Legion, and he gave a review of the discoveries of the foundations of buildings for housing the workers and probably the garrison of what must have been practically a frontier post, and also of the excavations of a series of potters' kilns. Thousands of fragments of Roman tiles and pottery have been excavated from the site, and are now in process of classification. Mr. William Burton explained the construction of the kilns, which are fortunately so well preserved that the leading features of the construction of both the circular and rectangular kilns used by the Romans in various parts of the empire are now clearly established; they foreshadow in a remarkable way the main principles of modern kiln construction. Mr. Burton exhibited three models of different types of kilns made from careful measurements of the remains, and these will be deposited ultimately in the British Museum.

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On May 22 Messrs. Sotheby concluded the four days' sale of Mr. Robert Day's Irish Antiquities. Among the bronze trumpets one made £100 and another £52. The arched top from the bell-shrine of Maelbrigde, a fragment found on the shores of the Bann, County Antrim, fetched £105, and a large bronze bell, known as the "Bell of Ballymena," £100. Three lots, comprising gold disks and plates, the disks probably used, it is said, in the sun worship of pagan times, were purchased for £120. The total for the sale was £3,596 1s. 6d.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Comte Austin de Croze has been giving in London a series of lectures and "tea-goûters" of curious interest. They deal with the culinary art in the Provinces of France, with recitations of poems, old folk songs, etc. Each lecture deals with the local dishes and beverages of some province or district of France, and at the conclusion the members of the audience have the opportunity of trying, by the practical test of the palate, one or more of the special dishes and some of the local beverages and liqueurs. The idea is ingenious, and as carried out by Comte A. de Croze is of decided interest to folk-lorists as well as to gourmets. The third and last lecture of the season was given at Marble Arch House on June 13. It dealt with the cuisine and culinary folk-lore "De La Lorraine à l'Auvergne par la Bourgogne," and was followed by a concert of folk songs and dances, with a *goûter* (French specialities). These lectures were given under the auspices of the Franco-British Travel Union.

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Last month we noted the discovery of bison and urus skulls in excavations at Bramber, Sussex. Limb bones have since been unearthed, and one fragment has been identified by Dr. Smith Woodward of the British Museum as a fragment of the epiphysis of the humerus of an immature mammoth.

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We are glad to hear that Borrans Field, Windermere, has now been acquired by the National Trust, and arrangements have been concluded by which the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society will begin preliminary excavations on the site of the Roman Fort in the course of the present summer.

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A correspondent of the *Times* of May 30 reports that half the season's excavation work at the Meare Lake Village has been completed. He says that the most remarkable find of flint (considering the period of the village, about 200 B.C. to A.D. 60) is a polished celt of Neolithic type, about 4½ inches long. This is the second stone axe which has been revealed at Meare. Other objects of stone are parts of rotary and saddle querns, a large number of whet-stones and sling-stones, small pebbles used in games, and spindle-whorls. Pottery is being revealed in some abundance, the thickest and coarsest ware being found in the foundations. Among the other finds are an antler weaving-comb, and bronze, tin, and iron objects, including a rude bronze figure intended to represent a boar.

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Interesting relics of the Crusaders have been unearthed, says the *Kreuz-Zeitung* in the Caucasus. In the course of some ordinary excavations there were found a number of armorial bearings belonging to great French and German families, and a number of shields bearing the escutcheons of great houses. Most interesting of all was the discovery of the armorial bearings of the Hohenzollerns.

These finds throw light on the curious fact, never quite explained before, that in several parts of the Caucasus castles are found of distinctly Gothic architecture. It was always a mystery how this Gothic style got to the Caucasus, and now it is explained. These finds also serve to explain the existence in the Caucasus of a number of pure French names. It is evident that the Crusaders settled down here for a while in the course of their return from the Holy Land, and that on resuming their journey back to France they left behind a certain number of their followers.

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The annual meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society will be held in conjunction with that of the Cambrian Archæological Association in the early part of August, when members of the latter body will pay a visit to the Wiltshire area.

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The Corfu correspondent of the Press Association wrote in May:

"This year's excavations by Professor Doerpfeld in the north-west corner of the island, and on the southern side of Cape Kephali, have resulted in important discoveries, going back to the remote times of the Stone Age, long before the Homeric period. The relics now brought to light are attributed by the archæologists to the period about 2500 B.C. They include several tons of hand-mills, in which the corn was ground into flour in a cavity in a stone block by means of heavy stone balls, some of which have also been found. Judging from the description in the Odyssey of the hard, all-night work in the grinding of flour in the palace of Alcinous, it would seem that these primitive appliances were still in use in the Homeric period. Toothed flint blades have also been found, and fragments of pots of the pre-Mycenæic civilization, made by hand without a lathe, this mechanical aid not having been invented at that period. It is, however, worthy of note that among these fragments the archæologists also found others of the Mycenæic civilization, which, no doubt, were imported. In the vicinity of Cape Kephali other relics have been discovered pointing to the existence of several temples dating back to nearly 300 B.C.

"Although the archæologists cannot yet give a definite opinion, the extent of the remains hardly seems large enough to justify the assumption that they are those of the town of Alcinous, especially as, up to the present, no foundations of any large building have been disclosed. A point of some interest to archæologists in connection with these discoveries is the existence in the sea at some distance from Cape Kephali of a rock resembling a sailing-ship, which is still known as Karavi—'the vessel.' This rock is mentioned by the ancient geographers, Strabo and Ptolemy, as Ulysses' vessel turned to stone."

⁂

In the course of excavations at Leicester for the foundations of a new factory, a causeway of Roman date was found on May 22, some 10 feet below the surface. It extends for about 9 feet in length, and is about 1 yard in width. Along one side, to a width of 18 inches, the causeway is of red bricks, each being a cube of about 1½ inches. On the other side the little cubes are of apparently some grey slate stone. They are of about the same size, and both brick and stone are laid together in something after the style of mosaic, although there is no definite pattern or design noticeable.

⁂

On June 6 Sir Frederic Kenyon presided over the forty-eighth annual general meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Colonel

Sir Charles M. Watson, chairman of the Executive Committee, read a paper upon the work carried on during the last two years on the site of Beth-Shemesh by Dr. Mackenzie and Mr. Newton. Trial-shafts and subsequent excavations showed that Beth-Shemesh was one of the most ancient fortified cities in Palestine, built in the Byzantine Period, and probably destroyed by the Persians or the Arabs. It was now well recognized that the Philistines did not belong to the place at all, but came from somewhere over the seas, making war on the peoples they found in the country. The city seemed to have been a Hittite settlement, dating back 4,000 years. Such finds as were made, apart from the remains of the buildings, which he showed on the screen, were especially rich in pottery. "It is a little difficult to understand," said the reader of the paper, "why they buried so much pottery, which was, apparently, much in excess of that prescribed for the journey after death." The Palestine Fund was first in the exploring field, and the executive much desired to establish a school for the instruction of those wishful to learn the history and the archæology of Palestine.

◆

Regnum and the Regni.

IT has been assumed by most writers since the time of Camden that Regnum, a town mentioned once in the Itineraries of Antonine, was situated on the site of Chichester, and that it was the chief town of the Regni, who were supposed to have occupied modern Sussex. It has also been inferred that the Regni were one of two "very powerful tribes" conquered together with the Isle of Wight by Vespasian. Some or all of these assumptions may, of course, be correct, but that they are hardly justified by the scanty evidence at our disposal the following paper will attempt to show.

The Regni are mentioned by name once only in the whole of classical literature. Ptolemy (A.D. 120) says that they are adjacent to the Atrebatioi and Kantioi, and that their city is Noiomagos.[*] Elsewhere their chief town is mentioned only in the Itineraries (A.D. 320),[†] between Londinium and Vagniaci, the distance from London being given as 10 m.p. From the other distances in the same itinerary, it is clear that Noviomagus lay, not on Watling Street itself, but upon a branch road, and it has been placed at Woodcote, near Croydon, and at Holwood Hill, south of Bromley. The exact site, however, does not concern us here; it is sufficient that it was somewhere south of the Thames, and about eleven English miles from London.

The name of Regnum occurs only once, in the seventh Iter, between Regnum and Londinium. It runs as follows:

		mpm.	
Item a Regno Londinio	...	xcvi	
Clausentum ...	...	xx	(Bitterne).
Venta Belgarum ...	...	x	(Winchester).
Calleva Atrebatum	...	xxii	(Silchester).
Pontibus	...	xxii	(Staines).
Londinio	...	xxii	(London).

The usual identifications of all the intermediate stations and that of Londinium may be accepted as certain. "Between London and Clausentum," says Codrington,[‡] "the Itinerary distances agree fairly well with measurements on the map . . . but between *Clausentum* at Bitterne and *Regnum* (Chichester) the distance is 28 miles, compared with the 20 m.p. in the Itinerary." Moreover, the direct road from Chichester to Winchester does not pass through Clausentum, but branches from it near Cold Harbour, four miles south of Bishop's Waltham; and the direct road from Chichester to London is the well-known Stane Street. The route is the most roundabout of any in the Itineraries.

The identification of Regnum with Chichester, which, we have seen, does not agree with the distance in the Iter, is the principal reason for the allocation of the Regni to the surrounding country. But, as we have also seen, the only direct knowledge we have of this tribe is the statement of Ptolemy that

[*] Πάλιν τοῖς μὲν Ἀτρεβατίοις καὶ τοῖς Καντίοις ὑπόκεινται Ῥῆγνοι, καὶ πόλις Νοιόμαγος (J. A. Giles).

[†] Iter II., The Wall to Rutupiæ.

[‡] *Roman Roads in Britain*, 1905, pp. 295, 296.

they lie between the Atrebates and the Cantii. The region so described agrees exactly with that in which their capital, Noviomagus, was situated, which we have seen the second Iter places ten miles south of London. But even supposing the Regni to have occupied Sussex, it does not follow that a place whose name was Regnum need necessarily have been their capital. The analogy of other tribal capitals shows that the form should be rather [ ] Regnorum. The capital of the Belgæ was not called Belgum, nor that of the Dumnonii Dumnonium. Professor Haverfield points out that the British tribes were "smaller and less wealthy than those of Gaul, and therefore they have not left their mark, either in monuments or nomenclature, so clearly as we might desire. Many inscriptions record the working of the system in Gaul. Many modern towns—Paris, Rheims, Chartres, and half a hundred others—derive their present names from those of the ancient cantons, and not from those of the ancient towns. In Britain we find only one such inscription, only one town called in antiquity by a tribal name—and that a doubtful instance—and no single case of a modern town name which is derived from the name of a tribe. We can only say that the system existed, and existed (apparently) in exactly the same form as in Gaul. But it was weak. It went down only too easily when the Empire fell."[*]

An inscription has been found at Chichester bearing the name of Cogidubnus, which records the building of a temple in honour of the Imperial Household (domus divinæ) by a guild of craftsmen (collegium fabrorum) under the auspices of Cogidubnus (ex auctoritate Tib. Claud. Cogidubni). The Roman names were doubtless assumed as a mark of "Western polish," and it is clear that Cogidubnus is the chieftain sarcastically referred to by Tacitus:[†] "Some of the States were given to King Cogidubnus, who lived down to the present day as a most faithful ally—an instance of the soundness of the Roman custom of turning even Kings into instruments for their countries' servitude." But apart from the assumed identification of Regnum and Chichester, there is not the slightest reason for supposing that it was the Regni over whom Cogidubnus was set up. Probably it was over the inhabitants of this region, since the inscription has been found here; but it is unlikely that these were the Regni. It is equally unlikely that they were one of the "two very powerful tribes" conquered by Vespasian in the campaign during which he annexed the Isle of Wight.

Indeed, Noviomagus, the capital of the Regni, must have been taken by the Romans on their first campaign in A.D. 43 under Plautius. If we follow the account of Dio Cassius, it will be seen that the Romans "divided into three parties, lest, if they attempted to disembark, they should meet with some obstruction."[*] They were navigating from east to west, and it may be conjectured that the three landing-places were those subsequently occupied by the stations of Dubris, Ritupis, and Regulbium. A junction of the three forces may have been effected at Durovernum (Canterbury), and the march continued along the Pilgrims' Way or the road succeeded later by Watling Street. The first difficulty would be encountered in arriving at the Medway—the "river which the natives thought the Romans could not cross without a bridge."[†] They would thus be following the invasion route followed later by the Jutes under Hengist and Horsa, the latter of whom was slain in a battle at Aylesford. Vespasian was sent across the river and defeated the natives, who fled to the Thames.[‡] This ended the first stage of the campaign. The help of the Emperor Claudius was called in, who on arriving joined the army awaiting him "near the Thames." Taking command, therefore, and crossing the river, he came into conflict with the natives, who had assembled on his approach, overthrew them in battle, and took Camalodunum (Colchester), the royal residence of Cynobellinus."[§] In the light of this account, it is impossible to believe that the Romans would have left unsubdued a tribe whose chief town lay a few miles from their headquarters, on the south of the Thames, and which could cut off their retreat across it.

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[*] *Romanization of Roman Britain*, 1st edit., 1905, pp. 21-23.

[†] *Agric.*, 14; *Annals*, xii. 31.

[*] Dio Cassius (A.D. 230), lx., § 19; Giles, i. 74, ii. 117. Τριχῇ δὲ δὴ νεμηθέντες, ὅπως μὴ καθ' ἓν περαιούμενοι κωλυθῶσι ποι προσχεῖν.

[†] Dio Cassius, lx., § 20; Giles, i. 75, ii. 117. 'Επὶ ποταμῷ τινι ἐγένοντο, ὃν οὐκ ᾤοντο οἱ βάρβαροι δυνήσεσθαι τοὺς 'Ρωμαίους ἄνευ γεφύρας διαβῆναι.

[‡] Dio Cassius, lx., § 20. 'Αναχωρησάντων δ' ἔντευθεν τῶν βρεττανῶν ἐπὶ τὸν ταμέσαν ποταμόν. . . .

[§] Dio Cassius, transl. Giles, i., p. 77.

We may conclude, then, that the Regni were conquered before the coming of Claudius and his army; that they cannot, therefore, have been one of the two powerful tribes conquered by Vespasian during his campaign in the South; and that there is no connection between them and Regnum, which lay somewhere about 20 mpm. from Clausentum.

But if Regnum be not Chichester, where is it to found? I submit that there is a good deal of evidence in favour of Ringwood, where Camden placed it. One of the principal objections to this identification has been the absence of any signs of a road from Ringwood to Clausentum. This no longer bars the way, for I have recently succeeded in tracing an important Roman road in the New Forest, and across the Test at Nursling Mill to Otterbourne. Now, the distance along this road between Ringwood and Otterbourne, where it joins the Winchester-Bitterne road, is exactly twenty-three English miles (=about 20·7 mpm.) and this agrees very closely with the 20 mpm. of the Itinerary.

Some reliance may be placed upon the similarity of name. The ancient spelling is RIMUC WUDE* (A.D. 955), RIMEC UDA† (A.D. 961), RINC VEDE (Domesday). The second part of the name may be "wood," or possibly "wade," a common New Forest word for "ford," derived perhaps from the Roman "vadum." The early form is almost unpronounceable as spelt: orally the *m* would become an *n*, and the *u* would be elided, so that the resulting word would be very like that in Domesday. Supposing Regnum to be placed in composition with "wuda" or "wade" we should get Regnwood or Regnwade, and from this to Rincvede the transition is easy enough. True, no Roman remains are known to have been found here, but it is likely enough that some will be found when they are looked for. No considerable remains have been found to fix the site of the bridge-town on the Thames, mentioned later in Iter II., yet there can be no doubt that it lay at or near Staines. Had it not been for a gravel-pit, and the chance visit of an antiquary, we should not have known that an important settlement existed at Nursling Farm, where a Roman road crossed the Test Valley. Yet the finds there point to the existence of much more than a single house. The truth is that these ford settlements — Ringwood, Nursling, Staines, and the like — were posting and victualling stations which grew up naturally at a crucial point on the road, and they owed their importance solely to the traffic which passed along it. The Nursling settlement grew up at the lowest point where the Test was crossed.* When a bridge was made by the Saxons lower down at Redbridge, the Roman road fell into disuse, the site lost its importance, and the settlement upon it dwindled down to an encampment of squatters living chiefly upon the hazelnuts of the Test Valley, who were nicknamed by the Saxons the "nut-scillings," or "nutshell-folk."

Regnum was such a station—if it was at Ringwood. Being the nearest town to the New Forest potteries, it was a little more important as a market than other ford settlements, and perhaps for this reason its name has been preserved. But the houses would be built of wood from the forest, the site has been continuously inhabited, and all traces of older buildings have vanished. Even of important Roman towns like Durnonovaria (Dorchester) and Venta Belgarum (Winchester), little evidence is now forthcoming save pottery and pavements, and that only by deep digging. Regnum had never the importance of these towns, and its inhabitants, being mostly small tradesmen, would not have mosaic pavements in their houses. It is not to-day of much importance save as a market for the surrounding country; it cannot even boast of a museum or archæological society; and any remains that may have been found are not likely to have been recorded or preserved. In every way now, as then, it is overshadowed by its more fortunate neighbours—and for the same geographical reasons.

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* *Cartolarium Saxonicum*, iii. 917.

† *C.S.*, iii. 1066.

* Here, as at Botley on the Chichester-Bitterne road, the Roman way crosses just above the tidal point of the river; on the Test this point is situated immediately to the south of Armsea, the field where the remains were found.

It is always dangerous to draw conclusions from negative evidence, more especially in a region whose archæology has been so neglected as that of Hampshire. Places of the importance of Porchester, Dorchester (Oxon.), Ilchester, and Alchester, are not mentioned by name in any document which has survived, while we know the names of places (like Brige and Pontes) whose remains are so slight that the very site of the station is uncertain. We need not, therefore, wonder that we are at a loss to give a name to the town enclosed within the walls of Chichester, or that of Roman Regnum nothing is left but a name.

O. G. S. C.

Notes on a Probable Romano-British Valley Entrenchment in Cranborne Chase.

By Herbert S. Toms.

THE subject of valley entrenchments has received considerable attention since the appearance of an introductory article in the *Antiquary* six years ago.[*] For comparative purposes the various types in the Piddletrenthide district of Central Dorset (alluded to in the above-mentioned article) have been surveyed and described;[†] two intersecting valley entrenchments situated within the great promontory fort of Beltout, near Beachy Head, have been excavated and proved to be of Early Bronze Age origin;[‡] and a branch of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club, known as the Earthworks Survey, has been forced into being through the recent discovery of numerous unrecorded examples of such quadrilateral enclosures on the Brighton Downs. How rich Sussex is in this class of work may be gleaned from the fact that, since the early part of 1912, seven valley entrenchments and six other pastoral enclosures have been added to Sheet LIII. of the six-inch Ordnance Survey. This by no means exhausts our local list.

The Club's observations have been confined to the long stretch of Downs which, beginning at Beachy Head, runs west through Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Cranborne Chase, and on to Cerne Abbas in Central Dorset. Inquiries as to the existence of valley entrenchments north of this region have met with no definite information. One would imagine that examples occur in the vales of the Yorkshire Wolds, though they appear not to have been noted in the literature on earthworks of that district.[*]

To deal with what is known of the purpose and periods of valley entrenchments is not the intention of this article. That they are pens for cattle and sheep of "comparatively" recent date is, however, an opinion lately expressed[†]; and, as this opinion seems impossible of general application, the question of their periods demands a brief note. It is true that evidence suggesting a mediæval origin for one example has been obtained by excavation;[‡] but, on the other hand, we have the proved Bronze Age structures on Martin Down in Hants,[§] and at Beltout in Sussex.

How early this primitive type of cattle-fold was evolved, and through what periods it survived, are points which will only be made clear by most careful research. The little excavation which has been done serves merely to whet one's appetite for more practical knowledge, and the record of an unusual example contained in the following notes is intended to keep such an inquiry alive. This earthwork, shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is situated on the Common of Woodcuts—a hamlet in north-east Dorset, about midway between Sixpenny Handley and Tollard Royal. It is not recorded on the Ordnance Survey,[*] neither is it mentioned in the works of Pitt Rivers.

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[*] "Valley Entrenchments near Falmer, Sussex," by Herbert S. Toms, the *Antiquary*, 1907, p. 427.

[†] "Notes on some Surveys of Valley Entrenchments in the Piddletrenthide District, Central Dorset," by H. S. Toms, *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, vol. xxxiii., p. 34, 1912.

[‡] "Excavations at the Beltout Valley Entrenchments," 1909, by H. S. Toms, *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. lv., p. 41.

[*] *Forty Years Researches in the British and Saxon Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, by J. R. Mortimer; *Ancient Earthworks*, by Ella S. Armitage, Hon. F.S.A. (Scot.), and Duncan H. Montgomerie, F.S.A., in the Victoria History of the County of York, vol. ii., p. 54.

[†] "The Down Pits in the Isle of Wight," by Percy Stone, F.S.A., *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2s., vol. xxiv., p. 56.

[‡] "A Mediæval Earthwork near Morgan's Hill," by Mrs. M. E. Cunnington, *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine*, vol. xxxvi., p. 590.

[§] *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, by General Pitt Rivers, vol. iv., pp 188, 197.

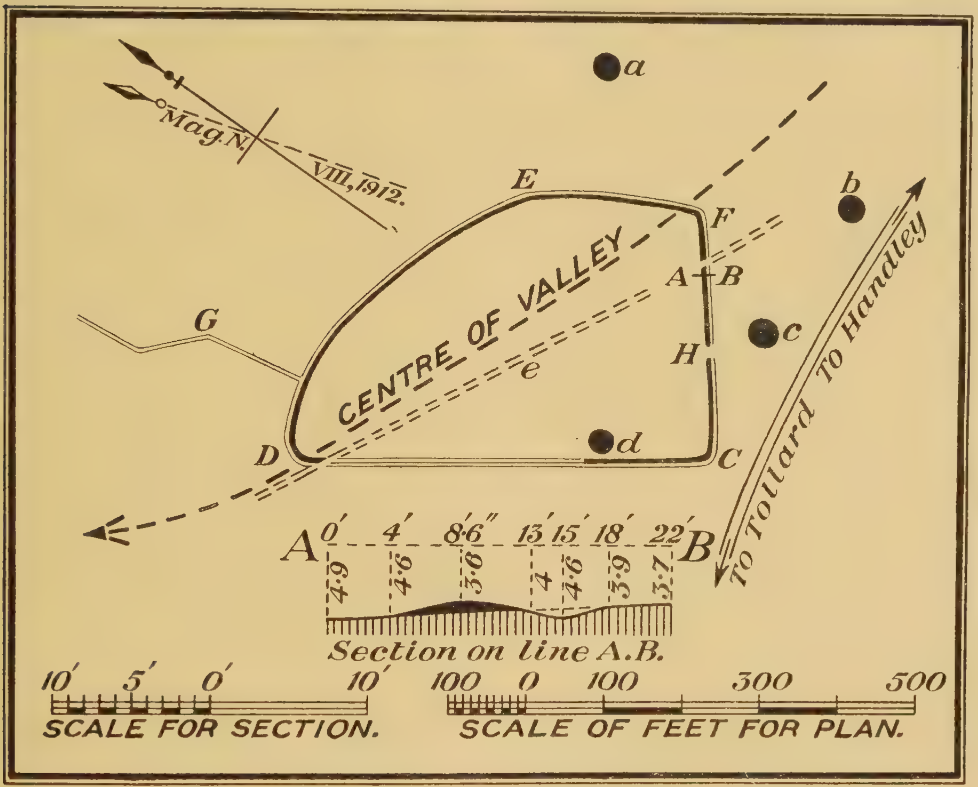

FIG. 1.—PLAN OF VALLEY ENTRENCHMENT ON WOODCUTS COMMON.

The entrenchment is represented in Fig. 1 by C, D, E, F, the thick line being the rampart and the thin line bordering it the outer edge of the ditch. The contours in Fig. 2 show the earthwork occupying a shallow coombe, to the centre of which its relation is indicated by the dotted line in Fig. 1. Two of its opposite angles are near the central line of the valley, and in this respect it resembles the entrenchment in Eastwick Bottom, near Brighton.[*]

The black spots, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, show the position of basin-shaped pits (4, 5, 6, and 7 feet deep respectively)[†]; *e* represents the track which runs across the Common from Woodcuts through the earthwork; and G is a filled-in drain (Drain No. 2 in Fig. 2), 4 feet wide, which runs down the spur and into the ditch of the valley entrenchment at its highest point between D and E.

Section A, B, Fig. 1, shows the rampart to be of low relief; and, as indicated by the three thin parallel lines, it has been completely obliterated between angle D and the pit *d*. An original entrance to the enclosure is shown at H, and the probability of a second entrance having been situated at some point on the vanished portion has to be borne in mind. The aberration of this valley entrenchment from the usual quadrilateral plan is of the greatest interest. It may be described either as an apology for a four-sided figure with sides CD, DE, EF, FC; or as a triangle with curved hypotenuse D (E) F.

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[*] Six-inch Quarter Sheet, composed of Sheets lxxiv., S.E. Wilts, and parts of Sheets ix. and xv., Dorset.

[*] "The Problem of Ancient Cultivations," by H. S. Toms, the *Antiquary*, 1911, Fig. 2, p. 414.

[†] *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. i., pp. 4, 5, 24-25.

In order to show the relation of the valley entrenchment to the Romano-British village excavated by General Pitt Rivers in 1884 to 1885, Fig. 2 has been prepared from various sources. For simplicity only the principal ramparts are shown, and nearly all their associated ditches are omitted. For the study of these the reader is referred to Pitt Rivers' own plan,* which represents the various "quarters" of the village surrounded or intersected by a system of ditches and drains. Ditches of the same character bordered the fosseway running south-east out of the village.† The fosseway ends about 500 feet south-east of Church "Barrow." Here Drain No. 1 commences and runs approximately level across the valley to the angle on the brow of the spur. Leaving the latter point it makes a decided fall to where it fines out near the bend of the 400 feet contour. The width of Drain 1 is exaggerated on the Ordnance Survey.* It measures 12 feet across in the widest place, but its average width is from 6 to 7 feet.

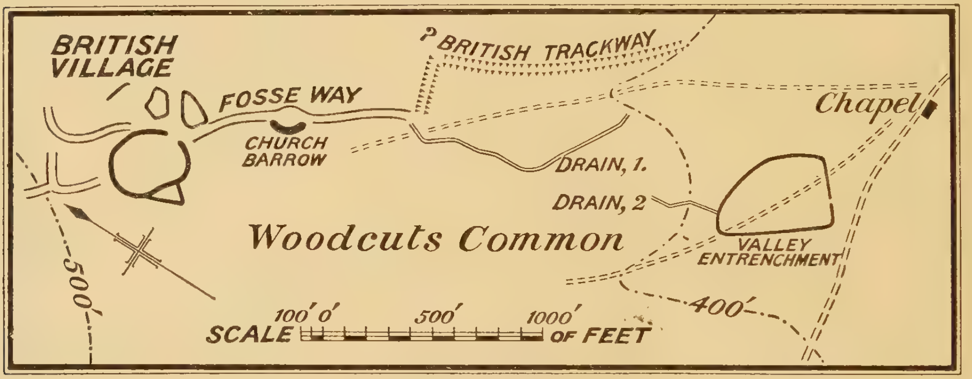

FIG. 2.—PLAN SHOWING RELATION OF VALLEY ENTRENCHMENT TO THE ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE ON WOODCUTS COMMON.

The Ordnance Survey does not show Drain 2. It runs in zigzag fashion down the brow of the spur and into the ditch of the valley enclosure. Here it apparently ended, for the rampart opposite is quite intact and there is no indication of its having been continued into the interior of the earthwork. Obviously its purpose was for the drainage of an area to the north, and Fig. 2 strongly suggests that it was originally connected with and formed a branch of Drain 1. All superficial traces of such a connection, however, seem to have disappeared.

At present the filling of Drain 2 and that of the ditch of the valley entrenchment is practically of equal height. It has been pointed out that the evidence is in favour of Drain 2 having terminated in the ditch of the valley enclosure. One therefore concludes that, at the time when Drain 2 was constructed, the ditch of the valley entrenchment must have been well open to allow water from Drain 2 to flow along it in the direction of point E, Fig. 1.† In other words, bearing in mind the rapidity with which silting accumulates in ditches dug on a chalk area,[*] Drain 2 must have been made either at the same time, or shortly after the construction of the valley entrenchment.

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* *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, by General Pitt Rivers, vol. i., Plate 2, p. 7.

† *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 23.

* Six-inch Quarter Sheet, composed of Sheets lxxiv., S.E. Wilts, and parts of Sheets ix. and xv., Dorset.

† The ground falls away east and west from the point where Drain 2 joins the ditch of the valley entrenchment, but the steepest gradient is in the direction of E. Water from Drain 2 would therefore flow along the ditch of the valley entrenchment past E,

The foregoing details may be briefly commented upon as follows: Pitt Rivers showed the fosseway to be part of the design of the Romano-British village; this fosseway was bounded by ditches which served the purpose of drainage; and Drain 1, of which Drain 2 is regarded as a branch, formed the continuation of the drainage system of the fosseway. Now, assuming the suggested contemporaneity of Drain 2 and the valley entrenchment to be correct, it follows that the latter was coeval with the village.

The same conclusion is obtained from an entirely different standpoint. One has emphasized the fact that superficial form is of little value in judging the period of most earthworks. But, waiving this for the moment, Fig. 1 shows the earthwork to be roughly three-sided. That it was so thrown up intentionally seems evident from the present configuration of the valley, there being no physical difficulty in the way of the usual quadrilateral construction. Neither does any physical feature seem to have determined the outlines of the various entrenchments of the adjoining Romano-British village. It is therefore remarkable that, in the south-east quarter of the latter, we are presented with an entrenchment which, so far as shape is concerned, is practically a miniature of the reversed plan of the valley enclosure. Moreover, the ditches and ramparts of these two entrenchments are of the same average width. A smaller triangular work forms the western outer enclosure of the village.

Pitt Rivers proved that both triangular[†] and quadrilateral[‡] earthworks were associated with the Romano-British villages he excavated. The east quarter of that on Woodcuts Common, too, was enclosed by a five-sided bank[*] which curiously resembles the reversed plan of another well-marked pentagonal entrenchment situated within the encircling rampart of a Romano-British village on Berwick Down, 1¾ miles to the north-west.[†] These facts very forcibly suggest that the earthworks comprising and connected with these villages were not planned in haphazard fashion.

The bones of the horse, ox, sheep, and pig, found with the remains of the Romano-Britons on Woodcuts Common clearly show that some sort of cattle-fold was in existence. It is, of course, fully admitted that careful excavation must prove the period of the valley entrenchment, but the superficial evidence of its contemporaneity with the adjoining village is so strong that the probability of *Romano-British* valley enclosures will have to be borne in mind.

The survey of the Woodcuts valley entrenchment was made on August 28 and 29, 1912, with the assistance of Mrs. H. S. Toms, Messrs. W. H. Fishlock and E. T. Morey. The writer is also deeply indebted to the Rev. A. R. Turing Bruce, of Sixpenny Handley, for his kindness in obtaining additional measurements and notes for the purpose of this article.

Fig. 1, to the centre of valley below F, where any overflow would find its way down the valley in the direction of Woodcuts Chapel.

[*] *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. iv., Introduction, p. 24.

[†] *Ibid.*, vol. i., Plate 2, p. 7.

[‡] *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 70; plan of the Romano-British Settlement, Bokerly Dyke.

[*] *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. i., Plate 2, p. 7.

[†] Six-inch Quarter Sheet, composed of Sheet lxxiv., N.E. Wilts, and part of Sheet ix., Dorset.

Ruined Ruins: the Abomination of Desolation.

By J. Tavenor Perry.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear.

THE systematic examination of Scandinavian bogs and midden-heaps resulted not only in innumerable "finds" of most beautiful works in bronze, ivory, glass, and wood, but necessitated the rewriting of the art-history of the Northern nations during their pre-Christian era. Until some casual and accidental discoveries led to this examination we were almost ignorant of the life and surroundings of those peoples, and depended for such knowledge as we possessed on their sagas, the meaning of which was frequently obscure; and now, not only are many dark and semi-mythical periods of our own early history made clear and coherent, but we have found a clue to much that seemed inexplicable in the beginnings of Teutonic and Celtic art.

We have scattered over the face of this country unexplored rubbish heaps, not so unpleasant as middens and bogs for examination, full of fragments of long-lost treasures, as valuable, in their way, as the recovered remains of Scandinavian art, in the sham ruins and rockeries with which gentlemen of fashion, more than a century ago, decorated their gardens; and though it would be impossible to ask the Royal Commissioners on Historical Monuments to pause in their valuable work to take account of such remains, many archæologists might find the opportunity for overhauling the rockeries of the parks and rectory gardens in their neighbourhoods, and seeking for fragments of ancient buildings wrenched ruthlessly from their surroundings, and regarded as lost for ever. Gems of architectural beauty were plucked out of the churches to which they belonged by "restoring" architects from Cottingham to Scott. Chapels, porches, and pinnacles sheared off our Cathedrals as useless excrescences by Essex or Wyatt, were too often sent to mend roads or make lime, but fragments of them, which struck the fancy of a gardener or the taste of some dilettante, were saved to embroider a rockery; while ancient fonts, which were, and still are, cast out of their places to make room for some modern mediocrity ostensibly "to the glory of God," but actually to the glorification of their donors, have found salvation, if desecration withal, in being relegated to some terrace walk as a vase for the summer geraniums.

The subject of sham ruins and artistic rockeries is altogether too vast, though the details of it are so fragmentary, to be dealt with here in any single article; and it must suffice now to give a slight sketch of the origin and history of the cult, with glimpses of its earlier votaries, and the nature and value of the sacrifices they offered at its shrine.

Ruins, as such, seem to have been abhorrent both to the ancient and mediæval mind, and were regarded as cumberers of the ground, to be rebuilt or effaced; and it was left to the moderns, with their peculiar ideas of the picturesque, to discover in them any inherent beauty. Swift said, or sang:

> Such a fool was never found,
> Who pulled a palace to the ground
> Only to have the ruins made
> Materials for a house decayed.

Yet in a generation or two after his time plenty of would-be fashionable "fools" were engaged in doing that which seemed to Swift inconceivable.

The painters undoubtedly began it. The architectural backgrounds of the Flemish masters, filled with picturesque and perfect buildings, gradually gave place to the classic ruins, the broken arches and shattered columns which the Italians found scattered through the length and breadth of their country; and presently Claude elaborated from his Roman sketch-books and transferred to his pictures the wonderful foregrounds of palaces and temples piled in impossible profusion. The next step was not difficult. The landscape-gardener caught the idea, and attempted to translate the painter's fancies into realities, and raise sham ruins of ancient stone and marble, if such were procurable, even at the expense of pulling down a palace, or failing them, in modern bricks, mortar, and stucco. To find materials for these the marbles of Greece or Rome were torn from the most sacred structures, and in this country the stonework of mediæval abbeys was wrenched away, and their architectural features carried off to build the modern ruins, of which the dilettanti of the last two centuries were so proud. Whether with intended satire or not, Crabbe well describes the result thus:

> The old foundation—but it is not clear
> When it was laid—you care not for the year:
> On this, as part decay'd by time and storms,
> Arose these various disproportion'd forms;
> Yet Gothic all, the learn'd who visit us
> (And our small wonders) have decided thus;
> "Yon noble Gothic arch," "that Gothic door;"
> So have they said; of proof you'll ask no more.

But although the ancients, as we have said, made no account of mere ruins, the reproduction of other buildings in various styles of architecture for purely scenic effect had, perhaps, its first protagonist in the Emperor Hadrian. In laying out his estate near Rome for the famous Tiburtine Villa, he altered the contours of the ground, diverted streams, planted groves, and erected temples and other buildings for ostentatious effect in the modern manner of a Kent or a Capability Brown; and it was rather a Nemesis that, although he erected no actual ruins, his ruined villa became one of the greatest of art mines for the antiquaries, and furnished galleries with sculpture and rockeries with fragments through the length and breadth of Europe.

But before we begin to describe any examples of sham ruins which remain to us (for many have unfortunately disappeared), it is necessary to distinguish between the two main varieties of them. First, there is the real sham ruin, a ruin which is all sham, all modern, and made up of rubbish and plaster, which in darkness and dirt is rapidly returning to its component parts; and second, there is the sham sham ruin, real in the parts which compose it, bearing unmistakable marks of originality and antiquity, which may endure for centuries, thus affording insoluble problems to puzzle future generations of archæologists who have lost the clue to the mystery. The division between "rockeries" follows much the same lines. Both are, perhaps, equally sham, but while one endeavours to represent only natural results, the other aims at imitating the ruins of art by building up a ruin of fragments of wrought stone and broken walling. The former is of the kind to which Addison refers when he speaks of a garden "fenced in on the lower end by a natural mound of rock-work," or that miniature imitation of a glen like that of the "Rocks" by the Dargle, which we have in the rock-garden at Kew. But in these innocent efforts of the landscape-gardeners we are not concerned, or even in the modern variety of it formed of burs, slag, and other by-products of manufacture, but with the pernicious arrangement, most common perhaps in rectory gardens, which is built up of broken statues, discarded window-tracery, and desecrated fonts.

Although the original idea of sham ruins may be credited to the suggestion of the painters, it might never have come to fruition had not wealthy connoisseurs provided the materials for their erection; and the story of the acquisition of the treasures of classic art by our countrymen from Arundel to Elgin is not always pleasant reading. At the beginning of the seventeenth century we had Sir Thomas Roe, our Ambassador at Constantinople, engaged on a roving commission to procure antiquities for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Arundel; and a paragraph in a letter he addressed to the Duke, dated August 26, 1625, will give an insight into his manner of procedure. He says: "Those [statues] on *Porta Aurea* [Constantinople] will not be removed: no man dares adventure to steal them from the principal gate, nor any favourite of the Vizier presume to mention the defacing of the wall; yet I will not leave to hope *by some art they may be made to drop*, and that so I may gather them." And in a letter later in the year to Lord Arundel he tells him that he is still "resolved to take down those six mentioned relievos on *Porta Aurea*," but he compares the difficulty of the task, as they weigh a ton apiece, to stealing such things "from the Tower-gate of London." And thus, by hook or by crook, did Lord Arundel make his famous collection of "marbles," which when complete contained 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscribed marbles, besides altars, sarcophagi, and fragments of ancient art. When the collection was dispersed, the pick of the statuary went to Oxford, but the greater part seems to have gone to Tart Hall, Pimlico; and when the contents of that place were sold off, some were purchased by Lord Burlington, and used by his architect Kent in the grounds of Chiswick Villa. The gleanings, consisting of more or less mutilated statues and architectural fragments, drifted into Cuper's Gardens, Lambeth, once famous for its fireworks, and were set up in the rockeries among its groves and alcoves; and when, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the gardens were suppressed and the site built over, many valuable pieces of ancient sculpture disappeared for ever.

Lord Burlington, a later collector of classic work, adorned the beautiful gardens of his Chiswick villa with his acquisitions. Statues of Cæsar, Pompey, and Cicero, from Hadrian's villa may be seen there in niches cut in the myrtle hedges; while two marble figures in high relief, from the Arundel collection, have been worked by Kent into the base of an obelisk. He also re-erected there a gateway by Inigo Jones, which he had acquired in Chelsea; but the gateway of his own Burlington House, admired by Pope and satirized by Hogarth, together with the columns of its colonnade, have been consigned to a huge rockery in Battersea Park.

The most remarkable ruin ever erected out of these classic "finds" is, perhaps, the one standing on the banks of Virginia Water, the work of the famous architect Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, and it is said to have required of him "as much intellect and labour as a finished building of similar proportions"; and he was evidently proud of his performance as he called it a Temple of Augustus. The columns and entablatures which stand erect or lie scattered about in ordered confusion are of red and grey granite, marble and porphyry, and they and the marble statues and fragments are all antique, the provenance of most of which is now altogether forgotten. The greater part are said to have come from Corinth, transferred hither from the outer court of the British Museum, and some were formerly in the Elgin collection.

Compared with this work of Wyattville's, Sir William Chambers's ruins are but tame affairs, since they are all real. He was very fond of introducing them into his gardens, and they formed a feature in the grounds of his villa at Whitton; and a very good specimen of them, in a state of decadence, can be seen at Kew, where he erected "a Roman Triumphal Arch" of brick and plaster, which are now falling apart.

The scenic and ruin building we have been describing had some sort of an excuse in the suggestions of the great masters of painting; but the Gothic ruins, which once abounded in our parks and gardens, were entirely due to the influence of such edifices as Strawberry Hill, Hadlow, and Fonthill; and Wyatt, Essex, and Cottingham were the principal providers of the materials of which they were built, from the cathedrals and abbeys entrusted to them to restore. The rockeries of Milton Park, formed after Wyatt restored the Abbey, are rich with the treasures of which he despoiled that building; but perhaps one of the most outrageous cases of spoliation for a trivial purpose was the transportation of large portions of Wolsey's palace at Esher to erect a sham ruined "priory" at Chelsea.

Henry Holland, the architect of "Old Drury" and Carlton House, built himself a villa at Chelsea called "The Pavilion," and Capability Brown laid out the extensive grounds around it. Between them—for it is uncertain who was the "fool" who destroyed the palace—they removed to Chelsea from Esher the traceried windows and doors and other stonework, and there they erected "round an ice-house" what is described as "an admirable representation of the ruins of an ancient priory, in which the appearance of age and decay is strikingly faithful." The walling was made up of materials taken from houses on the north side of Westminster Abbey, pulled down in 1808; and the interior contained, besides the ice-house, several cells and apartments, one of which was known as Nelson's Tomb! The pile undoubtedly presented a picturesque appearance, particularly as seen across the lake; but the whole of it was destroyed at the end of the last century, when Cadogan Square was built over the grounds. A similar case to this occurred near Dover, when all the wrought stonework and ornamental features were torn from the walls of St. Radegund's Abbey and were employed by a local magnate, named Fector, to adorn a little mansion he built at River, and called "Kearsney Abbey."

Traceried windows torn out of churches by restoring architects because they did not quite fit in with their individual ideas of correctness, often went to embroider the rockeries of adjoining gardens. Some beautiful Decorated windows from St. Mary's Easington, Durham, fortunately figured in Billings, were removed when the church was restored by Hardwicke in 1853, and are now on the Rectory rockery; and a remarkable three-light traceried window, of uncertain provenance, for many years formed part of a summer-house in a Deal garden by the beach, but has now been removed and lost. Fonts, in the same way were relegated to the ornamental scrap-heap. The ancient font at Plaxtole Church went to adorn the rockeries of Fairlawn, and now cannot be found; while the beautiful and peculiar bowl of one that had lost its stem, belonging originally to St. Augustine, East Langdon, was fortunately rescued from the Vicarage garden in 1870, and is now in the Dover Museum. It is unnecessary, however, to give further examples.

Of ruins of prehistoric times there are not a few artificial examples. In Hyde Park, by the sham intermittent cascade, was a spring of a mildly chalybeate kind, which by some garden operations became stopped, and, that the people should not be balked of their accustomed draught, they laid on a new supply from the Chelsea Waterworks, and to celebrate the achievement reared over it a tall imitation Menhir; while in Windsor Great Park is a marvellous cavern formed out of a real cromlech taken from Bagshot Heath. At Elsinore, in the gardens of an hotel much frequented by tourists with a Shakespearian taste, is a rocky tumulus surmounted by a stone bearing the words "Hamlets Grav."

Until the Post-Impressionists have effaced the feeling for the picturesque, the love of ruins, and incidentally of their representation and imitation, will endure; and the strength of that love is aptly illustrated by this sentence from one of the political pamphlets of the late Sir Francis Scott: "When the Derby is a tale of yore, and the Oaks winners are forgotten, the Hypostyle Hall of Karnak will still be young, the Temple of Apollo still gleam among the oaks of Kotilon, and the grey walls of many-mullioned Tintern look down, perfect then as now, upon the eddies of the restless Wye."

* * *

The Ruined City of Timgad, in Algeria.

By Mary F. A. Tench.

Illustrated from photographs taken by the Author in March, 1911.

TIMGAD, the Roman Thamugadi, situated on one of the lower slopes of the Aures Mountains, has frequently been compared to the fair city overwhelmed so many centuries ago by the fiery stream issuing from the crater of Vesuvius, and is, indeed, often spoken of as "the African Pompeii." There is certainly a strong point of resemblance, since neither consists, as Roman ruins generally do, of mere isolated fragments—a prætorian gateway here, the outline of an amphitheatre there, a triumphal arch or homely dwelling set in a smoothly shaven lawn or surrounded by modern buildings; each being a town in its entirety, a town with paven street and ample market-place, with forum, shop, and theatre, grouped side by side, no newer structure dividing them.

But though between Pompeii and Timgad there are points of likeness, there is also a marked difference. The one, as Fergusson has said, "was far more of a Grecian than a Roman city, and its buildings had to be considered rather as illustrating those of Greece, or at least of Magna Græcia, than anything to be found in the northward"; whilst Timgad, except for traces of a Byzantine style of architecture in its later buildings, is almost entirely Roman. Not the highest class of Roman, indeed, as it is comparatively modern—that is to say, its beginnings were somewhere about the earlier part of the second century A.D., when Roman architecture had already shown signs of decadence, but was Roman still. One city was the centre of ease, of art, of dalliance, of pleasure, and enjoyed, as it proved, a false sense of security; the other was of rougher mould, a frontier outpost, where men held, as it were, their lives in their hand, as those must ever do who dwell on the outskirts of civilization.

To east and west lay "the glory which was Rome," represented by Lambessa, the stronghold of the famous Third Legion, and the fortified city of Tebessa; to north and south the arid plain and the wild stretches of the Aures Mountains, whence the swift, sudden, fiery Berber was wont at times to rush down death-dealing, an eruption on one occasion at least proving nearly as destructive as that which overwhelmed Pompeii, for thus it was that the first city of Timgad was destroyed in the sixth century of our era. To its position, therefore, it is owing that, as Monsieur Hanetaux, of the French Academy, has expressed it, there is a majesty and solidity in the African which is wanting in the Italian city, that majesty which both men and towns acquire when standing face to face with death unflinching and unafraid. Not that Timgad was in its earlier days a fortified town, since the proximity of Tebessa and Lambessa, both within measurable distance, was regarded as sufficient protection. On it, which lay between, was perhaps "the heavier burden thrown," that of carrying civilization into the wild country, whose tribes, coming down to its markets, and mingling peaceably in its life and its usages, were thus expected to become less aggressive and less rebellious. But this hope, which cost so many years of banishment from home and country, such vast amount of treasure, was destined to be unfulfilled.

The town proved, too, a retreat for the soldiers of the Legion who had grown grey in the service, and a recruiting-ground from which to replenish its ranks when thinned out by war or the passing of the years. This part of Africa is said never to have attained to the same degree of prosperity as in these early centuries, yet, save in crumbling forum and in lonely street or market, the Roman rule—wise, beneficent and far-seeing as it was—has left no trace behind. The wild Berber of the Aures, for the sake of whose hoped-for civilization men of European birth and European culture spent so many years of dangerous exile, is, with a few notable exceptions, the wild Berber still. He is indeed, for the most part, hospitable and kindly, but primitive to a degree, dwelling as he does in the stony terraced villages of the Aures, which are scarcely distinguishable from the rocks piled up around his mountain fastness, and with no trace of the cultivation of the Roman conquerors of old times.

There is no difficulty in visiting Timgad, which lies within thirty-seven kilometres of the modern French town of Batna, from which an excellent automobile service runs twice daily, allowing a few hours for the inspection of the ruins. This is all too short a time for any save the scurried tourist; those who care for the records of the past, whether writ on parchment or on stone, and who wish to dream and to reconstruct in their own minds the glories of the past, will find in the small modern hotel outside, and not far from the north gate of the ruined city, very passable accommodation, and to the traveller, as apart from the tourist, luxuries matter little, if at all.

But before entering on any description of Timgad, a few words must be said of Lambessa, which we pass on our way from Batna, and which has several points of interest. It may be described rather as a fortress encircled by a town than as a town containing a fortress. War or defence was its dominant note, and therefore it is, perhaps, only in keeping that all which is left of the Prætorium (Fig. 1) is still its most noticeable feature, the streets around lying almost level with the ground. This is a very fair specimen of later Roman architecture, and contains within its walls various statues in different stages of decay. There are on the outskirts of Lambessa as well two or three arches, the ruins of an amphitheatre, portions of baths, and various fragments built into the walls of modern houses and gateways. The town has still a certain amount of importance as the seat of government of the mixed commune of the Aures. This has decreased its antiquarian interest, since new dwellings have been built, which to a great extent spoil its appearance.

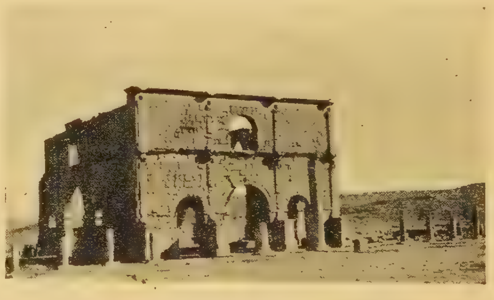
FIG. 1.—THE PRÆTORIUM, LAMBESSA.

Therefore it is not unwillingly that we turn our backs on it, as we take our onward way to Timgad over a somewhat bleak and featureless road, which, lying, as does Lambessa, at a high altitude, is in winter deep in snow, and even in summer none too warm. So luncheon and a steaming cup of coffee at the little hotel before mentioned prove far from unacceptable. From it, a short walk of a few hundred yards leads us to the northern gate of Timgad, and passing through we find ourselves in the principal street, the Cardo, which is broad and well paved, and runs due south through all its length, being intersected midway by the Decumanus Maximus, a thoroughfare of equal width, and in as good a state of preservation.

Just beside the spot where these two roadways cross each other stood, as was the Roman wont, a stately forum, thus making it the centre of the city, as it was of the city life. Thither men flocked to listen as the orators delivered their well-considered or fiery utterances; there were pronounced the funeral orations of the honoured dead. It was in the Roman forum, as we may remember, that the populace with loud acclaim listened to the tale of how Marcus Brutus slew his friend and benefactor—not because he loved Cæsar less, but because he loved Rome more. It was in the Roman forum that Antony, whose eloquence was more brilliant, or at any rate heard later, than that of the great conspirator, changed that acclaim to cries of vengeance on the man whom the populace had before hailed as the saviour of his country. Seeing, therefore, the power which emanated from its portals, the place of the forum was rightly in the heart of the city. That at Timgad would seem from its ruins to have been a fine building, but of its white columns only a few remain, and of these few most have lost their capitals; whilst the statues of mighty Emperors, brilliant orators, and valiant warriors, which once peopled its courts, are gone, finding a resting-place in the museums of Timgad itself, and in those of Paris, Algiers, and elsewhere.

The Decumanus Maximus, if followed in a westerly direction, leads us to the Arch of Triumph—now carefully restored—which an inscription tells us was raised by Trajan in order to commemorate one of his many victories (Fig. 2). To the mind of the writer this arch is the most pathetic of the remains of Timgad. An Arch of Triumph! what a ghastly sarcasm in stone, standing as it does in a city almost forgotten now by all save the archæologist and explorer, a city whose glory is "one with Nineveh and Tyre"; whose streets are untrodden by the foot of man other than the excavator and tourist, in whose markets there is no sound of chaffering, whose forum is ruined and deserted, and whose houses shelter none save the bat and owl, a city lying still and silent beneath the silent heavens.

Trajan's arch is the dominant note of Timgad, as is the Prætorium of Lambessa, or it at least shares that honour with the two lofty columns—all now left of the capitol—which stand high over the city at a distance of a few hundred feet away, and are visible from every part of the ruin. The dimensions of the ruins are by no means large, seeing that the walls, once surrounded by a fosse, measure only a mile in length on every side; for the city lies four-square, as was the Roman rule, at least in regard to such places as had military significance. Timgad, it is true, was not a fortress, but it was so designed that in case of need it could be turned into one.

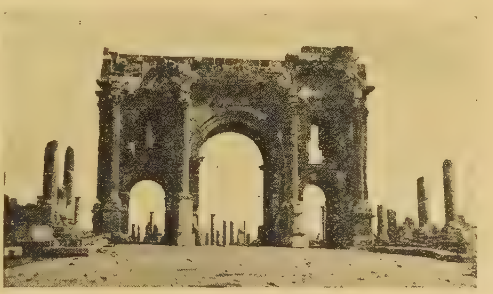

FIG. 2.—ARCH OF TRIUMPH, TIMGAD.

Since the air has a decided sting in it, as it blows down from the snow-crowned heights, and the year is still young, no tourists are likely to break our solitude, and so we may wander round contentedly—every traveller, as we know, regarding every other traveller as an interloper and a disturber of the peace. Though the day is somewhat chilly, a bright sun shines, and the shadows, now lengthening as evening draws near, add to the romantic charm of this wonderfully-preserved old city —"strong daughter of Rome," as it has been called. And to this enduring strength, as well as to the remoteness of its situation and the kindly work of Nature in covering it from view by means of her agents—the winds from the mountains driving sand into its streets, and the patient earthworm bringing mould from below—it is no doubt due that it still stands mighty in its decay, all which is left of a city that played a grand rôle in centuries long past.

The interests of the place are manifold, not least amongst them being the municipal library, standing not far from the forum, the only one, it is said, that has so far been discovered in any Roman outpost, though records of their existence have been found. It was a legacy, so the inscription tells us, of a citizen of Timgad, one Rogatianus, who bequeathed for its erection and maintenance about £4,000 in English money—a larger sum in those days than in these. Besides which the amount was to be supplemented from the purses of the executors, as was the fashion of the time. This building was only discovered in the beginning of the present century, through the efforts of La Société des Monuments Historiques de l'Algérie, and occupies with its outbuildings a rectangle of about 80 by 78 feet; and though, unfortunately, some of its pillars are prostrate in the dust, many are still left standing, and are even yet crowned by their finely-graven capitals.

But let us take a glance at the theatre (Fig. 3), which is in a fine state of preservation, whilst some of the seats have been perforce restored, since the rain gathering on the low hill behind had swept down, doing much damage. The building follows the general rule in being constructed on sloping ground, thus allowing the grading of the seats without a large expenditure of money, and was uncovered save in bad weather, when the velum was drawn over it, being fixed by poles placed in the outer walls, and moved backwards and forwards by means of ropes and pulleys.

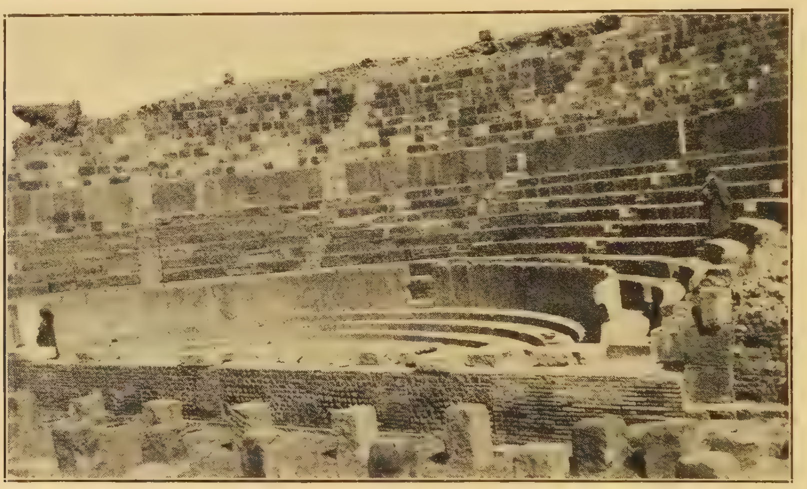

FIG. 3.—REMAINS OF THE THEATRE, TIMGAD.

The entertainments here took the usual forms of tragedy, comedy, musical performances, and sometimes merely of simple mimicry, and, to translate from *La Guide Illustré de Timgad*, of which Monsieur Albert Ballu, the architect-in-chief of the Société des Monuments Historiques de l'Algérie, is the author, were "offerings to the people from newly-elected magistrates, and in drawing to the town the indigenous population of the mountains served to familiarize them with Roman civilization."

The Roman theatre must not, as we know, be confounded either with the circus or the amphitheatre, these being used respectively for chariot races and for gladiatorial combats, and other cruel sports, such as served to "make a Roman holiday." It is to the credit of Timgad that no trace of an amphitheatre has been found there, the Roman rulers no doubt judging that such a building, with all that it implied, was not likely to aid in the spread of the civilization which was their main object in placing in the city "a legion which never was listed"—a legion whose mission was not war and conquest, but peace and progress. Standing on one of the top seats, we obtain a good view of the ruins as they lie spread out before our eyes. There the two tall columns of the capitol rise boldly; yonder the proud arch of Trajan tells of past glory, a pæan of victory in carven stone; near it an ample market-place (Fig. 4) speaks of prosperity. The firm, strong roofs no longer hide from us the private lodging of the inhabitants; stair and vestibule, chamber and antechamber, kitchen and gallery, lie bare to our sight. All that is wanting is the busy hum of men stilled long centuries ago by the destroyer, Death.

The streets alone would be enough to prove the advanced state of civilization prevailing in Timgad; for, instead of being formed, as is often the case, of rough blocks of stone, they are constructed of slabs carefully chiselled, so that, even when the path is on a slope, each paving-stone fits almost precisely into the angle of the next above or below it, rendering the whole smooth and even. And still on this silent roadway one may note the marks of the wheels of the chariots driven along it more than a thousand years ago. Baths there are in plenty, both public and private, the water which supplied them having been brought from a neighbouring stream by means of pipes, which still exist. From our coign of vantage, public baths can be counted apparently out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants, and we almost wonder at such excessive cleanliness, till we recollect that these buildings served—in addition to their nominal purpose—as clubs where the old men met together to discuss business or politics, and no doubt to extol a past generation at the expense of the rising one; whilst the younger members in the meantime matched their skill at wrestling and other athletic exercises, unconscious of any falling off in prowess and strength of limb.

We see too, not far away, the white columns of the library and forum, before alluded to, as well as, in the distance, the ruins of the fortress built at the rise of the newer city by Solomon, lieutenant and successor to the famous Belisarius, in order to overawe the race which had brought destruction on the older town and the dwellers therein. There are temples too, both pagan and Christian, the latter only dating from the seventh century A.D., when Timgad arose from its ashes. It had in the first instance been built of such durable materials—marble, cut stone, and calcareous rock—that it had to a certain extent defied even the fire and fury of the Berbers. The pillars of forum, library, and capitol, though lying for the most part prone to the ground, were not shattered fragments, but pillars still, and capable of readjustment; the old temples had fallen, but skill and care could turn them to other uses. In the Roman Empire, as we know, the "gods of Hellas" were no longer worshipped, and thus it was that many of the old religious buildings of Timgad were, when restored, consecrated to the service of the Christ. Several fonts there are, sunk deep in the ground, being reached by means of steps, as was the custom when the catechumens were adult, and were totally immersed on the occasion of baptism.

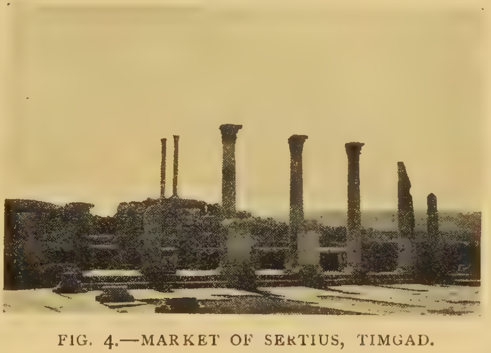

FIG. 4.—MARKET OF SERTIUS, TIMGAD.

(Aures Mountains in the distance. The two remaining pillars of the Capitol in the mid distance.)

Seeing that Timgad was a border city, we must not expect to find there specimens of statuary and mosaic as numerous nor of as high a grade as in Pompeii, but nevertheless many are existent in Algiers and elsewhere, as well as in the little museum close to Timgad's northern gateway. This museum, however, we must leave till the morrow, for evening draws on apace. The shadows which have lengthened as we wandered round the old city have faded quite away, since the sun has just set in fiery splendour behind Trajan's stately arch, their place being taken by other shadows lying in a different direction, as a pale crescent moon rises over the hill on the slope of which we stand. The air grows colder and more cold, for the "ides of March" are barely past; so let us seek the shelter of the hotel, leaving Timgad "to its moonlight and its memories."

The Gobelins Tapestry.

By the late Henry F. W. Holt.

(*Concluded from p.* 176.)

AT length in 1662 Louis XIV. and Colbert brought together for the first time at the Gobelins all the royal workmen who had hitherto been dispersed throughout the various establishments in Paris, and to these tapestry workers was now added a body of embroiderers, goldsmiths, founders, engravers, lapidaries, cabinet-workers, and dyers, the whole place taking the name of "Manufacture Royale des Meubles de la Couronne." The royal edict was not, however, formally issued until November, 1667. It contains seventeen sections, and opens with a preamble, in which is briefly sketched an account of what has already been done for the promotion of the art of tapestry working, setting forth how, at length, the Gobelins factory has been found necessary, and how painters of the greatest reputation, and skilled workmen of all classes, have been gathered together in order to maintain the highest state of artistic efficiency, they receiving important privileges and advantages. The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sections specially relate to the employments of sixty orphan children, to be selected by Colbert, with a direct view to their careful education in the art of tapestry, under the most approved masters and at the royal expense. In succeeding sections provision is made for the lodging and maintenance of the employees in houses adjoining the Gobelins, and throughout the entire edict the utmost care is exhibited that nothing shall in any way be wanting to promote the excellence and perfect working of the establishment. The entire cost of the purchase of and additional buildings to the Gobelins was 541,455 francs. Lebrun, who had been named director, was indefatigable. The drawings and crayons of his pupils, who designed the tapestries, the architecture, sculpture, painting, jewellery or bronzes, all bear the touch of the master's hand. In the Louvre Museum there are no less than 2,400 of his drawings. With him worked the battle painter, Van der Meulen, Baptiste Monnoyer and Blain de Fontenay, noted for flowers, Boëlo for animals, Auguier and Francart for ornamental designs. Several hands worked at the same composition, one for the large figures, another for the small, others again for the landscape, flowers, and animals. Meanwhile, the embroiderers were covering various materials, such as "gros de Naples," "gros de Tours," silver cloth and watered silk, with a variety of designs and compositions supplied by the pupils of Lebrun. These pieces of embroidery were destined to form the curtains and door hangings of those apartments of which Lebrun had designed the ornaments, painted the ceilings, and composed the subjects of the tapestries, as also to cover the various articles of furniture which, as well as the magnificent ebony cabinets adorned with precious stones, were manufactured on the premises. The artworks in upholstery, for which Florence and Venice were so famous in the preceding century, were here now perpetuated in France by Italian artists, while at the same time Florentine mosaic workers were designing and constructing those splendid tablets in which the natural forms and colours of foliage, fruits, and flowers were exquisitely rendered by the use of polished slips of precious stones of every hue; while yet again the silversmiths were executing grand specimens of their art, destined to decorate those noble tables, but which ultimately, after all the talent and money spent upon them, were doomed during the troubles of 1690 to be cast into the melting-pot. While thus the various departments of the Gobelins factory were engaged in perfecting works upon which were lavished all that wealth and the highest talent and skill could furnish, great activity also prevailed in the Savonnerie, where were being woven the superb carpets destined to lie beneath those marvels of art in wood, metal, stone, gems, silk and wool.

In November, 1665, Louis XIV. visited the Gobelins for the first time, and again in January of the following year, when he was accompanied by the Queen and the Court, and went over the whole establishment. He paid another state visit in 1667, the remembrance of which was perpetuated by Lebrun in a composition painted by Pierre de Sève and preserved in the Gallery at Versailles, representing Lebrun himself pointing out to the King, who was accompanied by the Duc d'Orléans, the Prince de Condé, the Duc d'Enghien, and Colbert, vases of gold and silver, models for tapestry, inlaid tables and other articles. The occasion of this visit is mentioned in the *Gazette de France*, and the details it gives are sufficiently interesting. It says: "On October 15, 1667, Louis XIV., after having visited the works going on at the Palace of the Tuileries, which he was about to inhabit, went to the Gobelins in order to inspect the manufactures, and particularly those objects which had been made during the campaign, and which he had commanded before his departure. Colbert drew His Majesty's attention to the manner in which his wishes had been interpreted and executed. Lebrun, who is at the head of the establishment, had set out the various works of art with such taste and discrimination that it is impossible to imagine a richer display. The entry to the court, in which is situated the pavilion, was adorned with paintings, statues, trophies, and inscriptions, so disposed as to form a most magnificent triumphal arch. The great court itself was hung round with superb tapestries made on the spot, and conspicuous was a buffet 54 feet long, led up to by twelve steps, and on which were displayed in striking and imposing array the rich works of the silversmith's art which were there designed and completed. On this buffet were disposed twenty-four great basins, each one with its ewer, and fitted with the appropriate side bars or wings to carry it by. There were also two other basins, each 5 to 6 feet in diameter, four great candelabra, twenty-four tubs in which to plant orange-trees, besides many other pieces, the whole in chased silver, the workmanship of which far exceeded the value of the material, although the weight of that was more than 25,000 marcs. After an inspection of these beautiful objects His Majesty visited the departments, where were executed the paintings, the sculpture, the tapestries, and carpets in the Persian fashion. His Majesty also remarked many other specimens of vases in silver, forming part of another buffet then in course of preparation, but differently designed to that which he had seen, and expressed great satisfaction thereat, as did also the Prince de Condé, the Duc d'Enghien and the suite accompanying His Majesty."

In 1690, on the death of Lebrun, Mignard was appointed to succeed him. But the glory of the Gobelins had waned, and the splendid plate which had made so grand a display but a few years before was now being melted and coined into money. However, this could not have distressed Mignard much, for his great age precluded him from taking any part in the management of the manufactory, and, according to all accounts, he never even visited it. It was, however, indebted to him for one important advantage obtained—namely, the creation of an academy of design, which, in 1691, was under the direction of the sculptors, Tuby and Coysevox, and the painter, Leclerc, all three members of the Academy, and with whom Verdier was associated in the following year. Nevertheless, the great works seemed doomed to decadence, for in the commencement of 1694 the question of diminishing the number of employees came under consideration. Indeed, Dangeau, in his journal under date March 15, says that already all the workmen at the Gobelins had been dismissed. This would have been literally true had it not been for the strenuous exertion of the "entrepreneurs," Joms and Lefebvre, who at great personal sacrifice continued to retain the services of the men, in the hope that the fortunes of the establishment would revive. The hope was vain, however, and in April nearly all the men left soon to join the army, and others to return to their homes, Joms only retaining the services of a few of the most skilful hands in order to complete some work for the Trianon. Thus it lingered on for five years, doing scarcely anything, yet not actually closed, until 1699, when Jules Hardouin Mansart, becoming Superintendent of Public Works, and Robert de Cotte, director of the Gobelins, the manufactory suddenly resumed somewhat of its activity, but alas! shorn of all the splendour of its art works in jewellery, the precious metals, mosaics, and carvings. Henceforth nothing was executed there but tapestry and carpets. During the latter years of the Grand Monarque, the Regency of the Duc d'Orléans, and the early days of Louis XV., but few new designs were created at the Gobelins, the most important work being the "Chasses de Louis XV.," in seven sections, after the painting by Jean Baptiste Oudry. Oudry, who had been "entrepreneur" and director of the royal manufactory at Beauvais, was appointed inspector at the Gobelins in 1737, but had been there since 1733 supervising the tapestries which were being executed from his paintings, and his presence fanned into a flame the ill-feeling which had long subsisted between the tapestry workers and the artists. We have seen how the earliest workers in tapestry, without troubling themselves to make a picture, were satisfied with producing textures in which masses of colour were artistically combined, producing an effect which was purely decorative. Effect, indeed, always seems to have been the primary object of the tapestry worker, and when, in time, the painter furnished him with finished works, instead of the broadly sketched cartoons previously employed, he still appears to have reserved to himself the right to substitute large bodies of light and shade for the delicate finish of the original, suppressing the half tones and rather interpreting than copying the model. It is certain that broader and more decorative effects were thus produced, and that colours of distinct and striking hue only required to be used, the result being that, as in course of time the vividness of these hues faded, there was the advantage that the fading was regular throughout, and that while always preserving its harmony the work lost only in the intensity of its colouring. "To paint well and to execute tapestry well are two very different things," said the makers, and they pointed to some ancient tapestries preserved in one of the royal wardrobes saying: "Those were in their colouring of the tone which tapestries should be, having brighter hues than paintings. They have resisted both the action of the air and the lapse of time, and are still worthy of all the admiration they excited at the date of their manufacture." Oudry was furious at the way in which his pictures were being "translated," and he wrote to the director-general on the subject. "We have arrived at a time," said he, "in which the abandonment of the principles of art has struck a severe blow at its reputation; in which the term 'colouring' in tapestry has been distorted by being applied to insane performances in which a dazzling and irritating glare of crude and discordant hues has been substituted for that intellectual harmony of colour which constitutes the chief charm of the painting."

To this, and a great deal more of the same sort, the tapestry workers retorted: "Works have been carried on at Beauvais, and tapestries have been woven according to the ideas, and under the superintendence of Mr. Oudry, and what are they like to-day? and though only made six years ago, what age might not be given to them? It does not suffice to be able to conduct a manufactory only to have a theory. A prolonged practical experience is indispensable, and thus it is easy to understand how the works performed under his direction have no durability." In the end, in spite of his protests, Oudry was baffled, although he had the support of the Minister of Public Works.

After these sensible remarks of the tapestry workers, it seems scarcely credible that when Oudry died in 1765, and was succeeded by F. Boucher, the "entrepreneurs" of the Gobelins should have done precisely what Oudry wanted them to do, producing results far more disastrous for their art than they themselves had predicted. There can be little or no excuse for them, as they were the same men—Audran and Cozette—who had so vigorously protested against Oudry. All that can be said in their favour is that the ideas of the society of their day were essentially effeminate, and that they were obliged to go with the age. Now François Boucher was a master in the meretricious but charming style of painting which prevailed, and which was eminently and above all decorative. The consequence was that the bold and well-defined bright colours formerly employed had to give way to dainty greys and pearly white, and the resources of the dyer were taxed to discover other and numberless delicate tints, all of which being employed to copy Boucher's painting, produced charming works which were as bright, as dainty, and as ephemeral as the society which admired them; and in a few years nothing remained of them but blank, colourless spaces, blotched here and there with patches of some more vivid and enduring hue.

One result of the adoption of this new school was that it became necessary to invent a great number of new dyes suitable to it, and to this end the services of an Englishman named Neilson, who subsequently became one of the most famous of the "entrepreneurs," were secured. On his arrival from England his efforts proved of the greatest utility in the dye workshops, where, aided by Quesinet, one of the first chemists of the day, he succeeded in producing an immense variety of the most delicate shades, which were all duly registered, and the processes by which they were arrived at described. Apart from this, Neilson, with the assistance of Soufflot, who had been named director of the manufactory in 1775, and of Vancanson, introduced great improvements and simplifications in the structure of the looms. By his efforts, also, the "seminary" for the instruction and education of the apprentices, an institution forming a branch of the royal manufactory, and which had long been closed, was re-established. The want of this had been severely felt, and he now re-opened it, selecting twelve children of the families of old tapestry workers.

Misfortunes were now coming on the Gobelins which, in common with all other factories, devoted to the encouragement of anything connected with art or science, could not fail to suffer during the dark days of the Revolution. On November 30, 1793, the occasion of the "fête of the martyrs of liberty" brought together at the Gobelins a deputation from the Convention and many "ardent Republicans" of the quarter, who, having set up a "Tree of Liberty" in that very courtyard in which, in 1667, Lebrun had received the Grand Monarque and his brilliant suite, proceeded to burn various pieces of tapestry because there were worked on them certain fleurs-de-lys and other of the despised and unworthy former armorial cognizances of France, among which pieces was the one recording the royal visit of Louis XIV. just mentioned. The new French code of morality demanded another type of model for the workmen at the Gobelins, so on May 10, 1749, David was instructed by the National Convention to make careful copies of the portraits of those amiable patriots, Lepelletier and Marat, in order that they might be executed in tapestry; and on August 20 a commission was appointed by the Committee of Public Safety to examine the works then unfinished at the Gobelins with a view of ascertaining which of them, if any, might be completed without offending against the strict lines of the new-born Republican ideas. This precious committee was composed of the painters Prudhon, Ducreux, and Vincent, the architect Percier, and others, besides the directors of the Gobelins and Savonnerie, and they set to work with a will and a stern resolve in their virtuous breasts to cleanse the Gobelins works from all imperfections and improprieties, and all that could offend against the immaculate purity of the Republic. The "poisoned robe," after the picture of F. de Troy, was allowed to be finished, the crowns worn by Creusa and her father being removed; "Jason overcoming the bulls," by the same artist, was also permitted to be completed, the figures of Medea and the King, her father, being suppressed, as offending the Republican eye. The line must, however, be drawn somewhere, so the composition, "Heliodorus driven from the Temple," after Raphael, and which was near completion, was condemned to destruction as perpetuating superstitions and erroneous ideas; of "Cleopatra at the Tomb of Marc Antony," after Menageot, because it was immoral; and of "Polyxena torn from her Mother's Arms," because it recalled anti-Republican sentiment. In all, 300 models and paintings for works by the ablest hands, some of which were commenced, were, for some ridiculous reason or other, rejected and condemned by this sapient committee, and it is to be presumed destroyed at the foot of the "Tree of Liberty," only twenty pictures being preserved embodying ideas worthy of the Republic, and therefore of being rendered in tapestry work. A similar insane destruction took place at the manufactory at the Savonnerie, and, being thus almost deprived of subjects, the commission were driven to select from the galleries pictures by the old masters, by Correggio, Guido, and Leseur. In October, 1794, it was decreed that in all tapestry work of whatever description, the figures of human beings should not be represented, that it would be scandalous to tread them underfoot under a Government which had restored man to his proper dignity. Exception only was made in the case of Chimeras, Tritons, Centaurs, and suchlike fabulous monsters.

In 1803 M. Roazd, who had been appointed director of the dyeing department at the manufactories of the Gobelins, the Savonnerie, and Beauvais, obtained sanction for the creation of a school for dyeing at the charge of the Ministry of the Interior.

Under the direction of the Baron de Rotours, which commenced with the Restoration, the study of the living model, which had been suppressed since 1792, was revived. A school of tapestry and carpet work was joined to a school of design, and a course of chemical studies specially applied to the preparation of dyes was instituted in 1824 by M. Chevreul. In 1825 the works at the Savonnerie were suppressed, and the material and personnel of the establishment transferred to the Gobelins.

Since 1816, when the administration of the Baron de Rotours commenced, the Gobelins has enjoyed comparative immunity from the dangers which have assailed Paris, and with certain slight changes and improvements has remained on a footing much as we now know it. It has produced works of the greatest beauty and most exquisite finish, and we may fittingly close this notice by remarking that at the Great Exhibition of 1851 the celebrated manufactory received the gold medal for beauty and originality of design and extraordinary perfection in workmanship.

Notes on Old Deeds and Wills.

A PLEA FOR THEIR PRESERVATION.

By Fredk. Wm. Bull, F.S.A.

TAKEN as a whole, what strikes one most about old deeds is the extreme clearness of their calligraphy. Exceptions there are in plenty, but the clear hand of years ago, whether, as in older deeds is often the case, of a minute nature, or whether, as time went on, of a larger, bolder and more dashing character, is worth noting.

Many of the earlier deeds, too, are noteworthy for their brevity as compared with those of succeeding centuries. They were quite effective nevertheless. For instance, one now before the writer of about 1277 is about the size of half a sheet of business notepaper, and clearly sets out the grant "of a piece of land for the building of a kitchen 24 feet long, 20 feet wide," the grantee rendering to the grantor "one rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist." Another of about the same date is a grant of a "common for four horses and eight oxen and cows in the fields" of a certain parish.

The term *Cartæ Antiquæ*, or "Charters," is, says Sims in his *Genealogist's Manual*, usually applied to all ancient deeds and writings from the Saxon period down to the reign of Henry VIII., and, except in the case of owners of old estates and of old family records, the ordinary layman is not as a rule the possessor of any document of title earlier than the middle of the sixteenth century or so. Some ascribe this to the fact that the breaking up of the monasterial possessions was largely the root of title to many estates, the monks themselves having no need during their centuries of possession of any deeds beyond the royal and other grants which they naturally obtained as often as they could, but which were comparatively few in number.

Copyhold tenure prior to the system of enfranchisement introduced some fifty years ago may have in many cases something to do with the paucity of old deeds, as copyhold tenants knew that if they lost their steward's copy admission, there were always the Court Rolls to fall back on to establish their title.

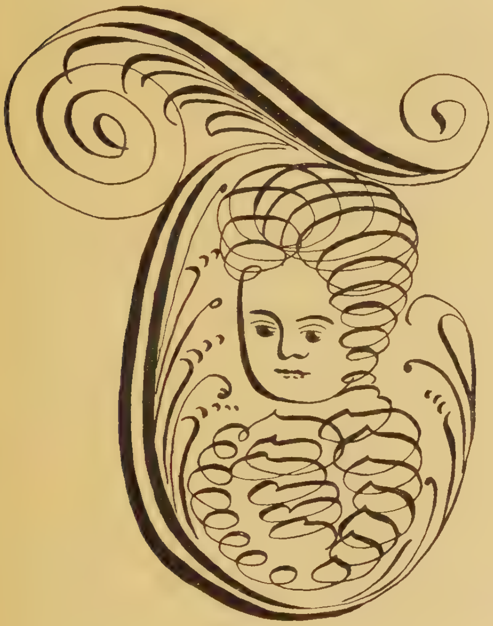

FIG. I.

The law, too, of primogeniture, which prevailed for so long and which to a certain extent tied up lands and rendered deeds needless, was doubtless a factor.

Be all this as it may, the fact remains that, with the exceptions above noted, few very old deeds are to be found in the possession of an ordinary freeholder.

Even now little is thought of old deeds when they are come across, and as a rule they are regarded as lumber instead of as a gold-mine to the pedigree hunter and local historian, apart altogether, too, from the fact that often they have valuable information as to old rights, easements, and other matters which should make their holder take every care of them.

The calligraphy of these deeds has already been referred to, and in not a few the scribe has shown wonderful skill with his pen in executing the initial letter of the inevitable "This Indenture." For instance, in the Conveyance of a little village property dated January 27, 1695, there is the pen-and-ink little head which is here reproduced (Fig. 1). Portraits of the reigning Sovereign, lithographed or sketched, were, too, often given and are often quaint, though of course on royal grants the portraiture and texting was more elaborate, as will be seen from the reproduction here also given, which is copied from a Royal Grant of Charles I. made in 1627 (Fig. 2).

The details of old-time life to be learnt from old deeds are innumerable. Setting aside the question of title which they were brought into existence to prove, there is, as already hinted, their great value for pedigree purposes. Often three generations of a family may be verified from one deed where an heir-at-law happens to be selling and has to set out his title by descent. Often quaint old place-names are revealed and rendered capable of identification. Often the trades which flourished in given localities are disclosed by the occupations of the parties to the deed. Sometimes plans add to their value.

But whatever may be written about old deeds, there is no doubt that in the popular imagination their significance and value is nothing in comparison with the glamour which references to old wills seem to cast over members of the general public.

The "dry as dustness" of a deed in the popular eye does not seem to apply to a will. The novelist may have had something to do with this. His references to the crackling of the parchment of the lost will as it was drawn from a mysterious and unsuspected hiding-place seem impressive, though wills are invariably written on paper.

At the same time there is a quaintness and freshness in wills which of necessity, owing to their stated forms, cannot be found in deeds.

The old-time preamble, "In the name of God Amen," takes one's eye at once. Then the pathetic reminder of human frailty, but at the same time fierce assurance of mental activity, "hoole of mynde though it be so that I be seke in bodye," or "being of sound and disposing memory but week in body and subject to many infirmities and knowing that nothing is more certain than Death and the time thereof uncertain." Then the bequest (in pre-Reformation times) of the soul to "Almighty God to the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints" or "God and to his blessed moder our lady Saynt Mary and to all the holy company of heaven," or (in post-Reformation times) "I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God truly hoping that through the birth death passion resurrection and glorious Assention and Intercession of his Son Jesus Christ our Blessed Saviour to receive pardon and forgiveness of all my sins and be received into that heavenly Mansion amongst the Saints and Angells for evermore."

Then the grim bequest of "my body to be beryed in cristen beryelles." Then the curious transition from the spiritual to the temporal and earthly "as concerninge my worldly goods and cattels," or "as to my worldly estate which God in his mercy has lent me," and the paving of the way to the other world by bequests to religious and charitable purposes, is all noteworthy.

In the older wills, too, are often curious details of the masses to be said and the details to be observed as to the funeral.

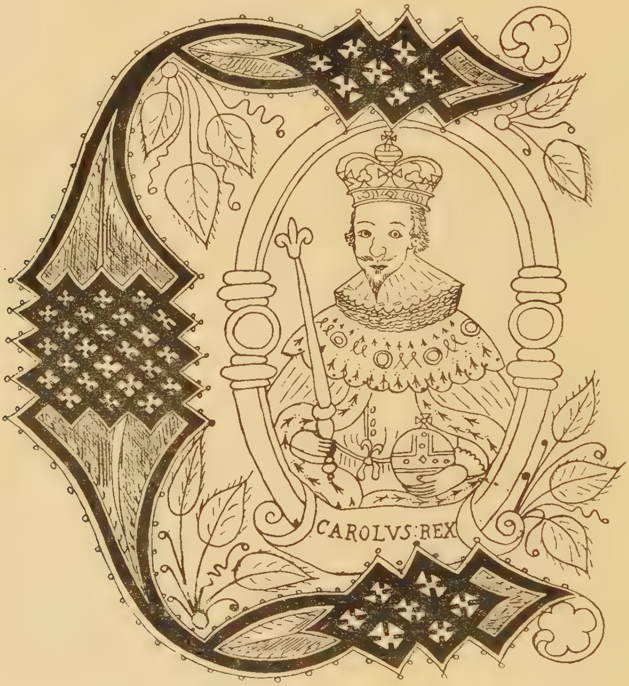

FIG. 2.

The ordinary bequests, too, are to us quaint. Particularly in the wills of persons of the lower ranks of life, items of furniture, cattle, and all sorts of items of that kind, being specifically bequeathed. Thus "my best kyrtle" "one table cloth," "silver boale," "a brassepott," "a flaxen sheete stitcht downe the middle if he will by [buy] me a shroud otherwise it shall make a windinge sheete," "one iron bound carte," and so on.

These documents are, too, of course of

immense value for pedigree purposes, in view of the bequests to relatives and other references to family matters which they contain.

The provisions which wills contain as to the disposal of the testator's estate are often startling enough to those interested, and often of some quaintness to outsiders. An attempt is at times made to provide for every imaginable contingency, but seldom probably is a provision inserted that if the testator dies an unnatural death, in other words is murdered, the legatees named in the will should not take, but that a charitable institution should. One instance of a will of this kind can, however, be vouched for.

Instances of quaintness and interest might of course be indefinitely multiplied, but enough has been said to prove the value of these old documents from many points of view, and also, it is hoped, to interest the fortunate possessors of such documents, and induce them to take all necessary steps for their preservation.

At the Sign of the Owl.

THE sale of the third portion of the Huth Library, comprising the letters E, F, G, and H, began on June 2. There was nothing very outstanding in the prices of the first three days. The following interesting account of a curious item sold on the fourth day, June 5, I take from the *Morning Post* of the following day: "In 1725, when Benjamin Franklin was a youth of eighteen, he wrote a short metaphysical piece, *A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain*, occasioned by Wollaston's *Religion of Nature*, which he was setting as a compositor with Palmer the printer. One hundred copies being printed, he gave a few away to his friends, repented the authorship, and destroyed all the remaining stock, except one copy for himself. The *Dissertation*, therefore, was always a rarity, and now only two copies are known. Both belonged to Henry Stevens; one is in the Stevens-Franklin Collection in the Department of State in Washington, the other came up in the Huth Library sale at Messrs. Sotheby's yesterday, and fetched £1,005, paid by Mr. H. Stevens. Messrs. Sotheby inform us that Mr. Huth paid 15 guineas for it in 1866, which corroborates the spirit if it does not correspond precisely with the letter of Henry Stevens's account of it. Stevens wrote that it was bought for half a crown, and offered to the British Museum for a guinea, which was considered too much. At 5 guineas it was declined by Mr. John Carter Brown and Mr. Lennox, and then brought 19 guineas at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, Mr. Hotton buying it against the Museum. After Mr. Hotton's death, in 1872, it was again sold at Puttick and Simpson's, and again, against the Museum, the purchaser being Mr. Henry Huth, and the price £22 10s. Such is Henry Stevens's story."

* * *

On the same day of the sale *The St. Albans Chronicle*, *c.* 1483, the first edition, and in all probability the only copy on vellum, brought £250. The sixth day was marked by twenty-nine items under the name of Robert Greene. Mr. Quaritch bought most of them. He paid £200 for the *Second Part of Conie Catching*, first edition, 1591, a unique volume from the libraries of J. O. Halliwell and Corser, for which Mr. Huth paid £24 in 1869; £150 for *The Notable Discovery of Coosenage*, to which the foregoing was a sequel, the present being the 1592 edition, and from the Roxburghe, Heber, and Corser libraries—£22 10s. in 1869; and £200 for *Euphues His Censure to Philautus*, the only copy of the first edition known except that in the British Museum, and bought at the Corser sale, 1869, for £19.

* * *

On the eighth day, June 11, the high price of £640 was obtained for four volumes, manuscript, on vellum of the sixteenth century, with original coloured drawings of objects of natural history, by George Hoefnagel, a Flemish painter and engraver who worked for the Elector of Bavaria and the Emperor, Rudolph II. The sale closed on June 12, when the *Horæ* occupied more than forty lots, and fetched high prices. The nine days' sale realized £38,692 17s. 6d., making the total for the library so far (letters A to H) £119,683 14s. 6d. This is independent of the price paid privately for the Shakespeares.

⁂

Part III. of *Book Prices Current* for 1913 contains the record of sales from January 13 to March 14. The most noteworthy is that held on March 7, when Messrs. Sotheby sold a collection of manuscripts and early printed books, the small number of 35 lots realizing no less than £5,726 5s. Another worthy of remark is that of the late Mr. George Dunn's library at Sotheby's on February 11-14, when 684 lots fetched £11,030 18s. More than a third of this total—viz., £3,750—was the price brought by a collection of early manuscripts and printed books relating to English Law (355 lots), which was sold *en bloc*. The library also contained many early manuscripts and printed books and examples of old bindings. Another sale, held early in March, included a selection of Spanish books from a library formed in Spain by an Englishman during the latter half of the last century. The remainder of the valuable record includes a large number of books of general interest, in which English poetry and literature generally are well represented.

⁂

The death of Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, on May 28 at the age of 79, has been noted with general regret. He was a man of many interests—scientific, political, social, literary. His first published works dealt with archæology and included *Prehistoric Times*, 1865; *The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man*, 1870; and an edition of Nilsson's *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*. Later he turned his attention to entomology, botany, and other subjects. In the days to come he will probably be best remembered as the author of "Bank Holidays."

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Mr. Maurice W. Brockwell writes from 16, Argyll Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.: "The present summer, in which the Ghent International Exhibition is certain to be visited by very large numbers of people from every country, is generally regarded as a peculiarly suitable occasion for the erection of a memorial to the early fifteenth-century Netherlandish painters, Hubert and John van Eyck. The Belgian sculptor, M. Georges Verbanck, was some months ago commissioned to execute such a monument; the work is in progress, and the statue is to be inaugurated in the early part of August on an appropriate site near the Cathedral of St. Bavon at Ghent, which contains the central panels of the famous altar-piece of 'The Adoration of the Lamb' by the brothers van Eyck.

"The Earl of Plymouth has very kindly promised to discharge the duties of Chairman of the Committee for Great Britain and Ireland. This committee includes His Excellency the Comte de Lalaing, Belgian Minister to the Court of St. James's; several of the trustees of the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the National Portrait Gallery; the directors of all the leading national museums; the presidents of certain academies and societies of painters; and many well-known critics and art-writers.

"As hon. secretary and hon. treasurer I shall be glad to answer correspondence on the subject, and receive subscriptions from those who can see their way to contribute to a movement which has already met with universal favour."

⁂

An exhibition of early printed books was recently opened at the Public Library, Cardiff. This has been undertaken as part of the Bibliographical Society's scheme for cataloguing all the incunabula in the United Kingdom. There are 182 exhibits, of which no less than 150 belong to the Cardiff Library. Lord Bute lends 9, the Earl of Plymouth 6, and Mr. F. E. Watson 13. Of the books shown, 19 were printed before 1480, about 120 before 1500, and all except 4 before 1520. French, German, Italian, Swiss, English, Spanish, and the Low Countries' presses are represented. A small collection of illuminated manuscripts is also shown, so as to illustrate the development of the printed from the manuscript book. Among these is a fine copy of the Arras Breviary, written about 1230, and lent by the Cheltenham Ladies' College, to which it was presented by Ruskin. The exhibition remains open till the end of September.

The *Rivista d'Italia* for May opens with a welcome return to archæological interests in an article by Professor E. de Ruggero on "Destruction and Change in the Roman Forum" ("Le distruzioni e le trasformatzione del Foro Romano"). By the courtesy of Comm. L. Pasqualucci, it is illustrated by reproductions from the writer's longer work, *Foro Romano*, published by the Società Tipografica Arpinate.

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Professor de Ruggero tells the story of the vicissitudes through which the Forum has passed, tracing its history in classic writers and writers of the Middle Ages. He recounts the frequent inundations by Father Tiber, the earliest recorded being in 241 B.C.; the most famous perhaps being that celebrated by Horace, when the Temple of Vesta was wrecked, and fragments of ruined buildings were strewn on the Etruscan shores. Fire and earthquake had their share in the work of destruction. The monument recording the victory of Quintus Catullus over the Carthaginians was burnt that same year in a fire which lasted several days, while in 210 B.C. yet greater devastation was caused, houses, shops and temples being consumed.

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In the famous firing of the city by Nero, the eleventh, the tenth, and the fourth quarters were destroyed—those of the Cucus Maximus, the Palatine, and the Temple of Concord—but the Forum was scarcely injured. In a note Professor de Ruggero refers to the theory that the fire originated with the early Christians, supported by Professor Carlo Pascal in his *Burning of Rome, and the Early Christians* (L'incendie di Roma, e i primi Christiani, Milano, 1900).

The invasion of the barbarians has been made to bear the blame of more destruction of property, as distinct from loot of portable treasures, than is quite just; and like Oliver Cromwell and his troopers, the barbarians will probably always be credited with more mischief than they actually accomplished. Indeed, Theodoric, who entered Rome in A.D. 500, was so far advanced as to appoint an official called the "Architectus Publicorum," and by his edicts issued from Ravenna, shows an interest in the restoration of ancient monuments quite creditable to a barbarian Prince, and not unworthy of a more modern state. No traces have been found of his dedications in the recent excavations in the Forum, which points to the fact that it was not at that time in need of extensive repairs.

The latter part of this interesting article deals in detail with the churches and other existing buildings in the Forum, which are associated with the ancient sites.

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Messrs. Constable and Co. are about to publish *The Hardys of Barbon, and some other Westmoreland Statesmen: Their Kith, Kin, and Childer*, by Charles F. Hardy, which will be a study of family history through successive generations as far back as early Tudor times.

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The useful Notes and Queries column, edited by Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., of the *Evesham Journal* for June 14, printed an almost complete version of the "Mummers' Dialogue," supplied by Mr. W. H. Hunt, an official at Stow-on-the-Wold workhouse, who kindly took it down, "spelt as he said it," from the lips of an old inmate there, who had often helped in the performance of the play. Folklorists may like to note this very interesting appearance of the dialogue in print, for the version given in the *Evesham Journal* differs very considerably from the examples already published.

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I note with much regret the death, on June 13, of the Rev. C. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S., Rector of Cheselbourne, near Dorchester, and formerly Vicar of Stockland Bristol, near Bridgwater. Mr. Whistler had contributed occasionally to the *Antiquary*, and was keenly interested in archæology. In conjunction with Mr. Albany F. Major he contributed a series of papers on "The Saxon Conquest of Somerset" to the *Antiquary* for 1911.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new volume, xlvi., of *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has appeared with wonted punctuality. Its contents are more varied than usual. Among the more strictly archæological papers are Messrs. Stevenson and Miller's "Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort of Cappuck, Roxburghshire"—a small fort, the work at which has supplied some material in confirmation of Mr. Curle's conclusions drawn from the excavation of the great fort at Newstead; an exhaustive paper on "Shetland Brochs and Standing Stones," by Miss Elizabeth Stout; "Archæological Gleanings from Killin," by Mr. C. G. Cash; an "Account of the Excavation of a Galleried structure at Langwell, Caithness," by A. O. Curle; and "A Northumberland Barrow and its Contents," by Miss D. M. A. Bate. A very full account of the "Watch-houses, Mortsafes, etc., in Aberdeenshire Churchyards," by Mr. James Ritchie, recalls the days of the resurrection-men. The many other papers—there are thirty in all—include notices of churchyard memorials in various places, a paper on "Ancient Bridges in Scotland," by Mr. H. R. G. Inglis; another on "The Aberdeen Kayak and its Congeners," by Mr. D. MacRitchie; a note on a hoard of silver coins found near Sprouston, by Dr. George Macdonald; notes on Skye antiquities, the Edinburgh Corporation of Surgeons and Barbers, sculptured stones, and a variety of other topics. Nearly all the papers are well and very freely illustrated.

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The *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xliii., part I, contains four historical papers. Mr. G. H. Orpen contributes the first part of a paper on "The Earldom of Ulster"; and Mr. W. F. Butler, the first part of a paper on "The Policy of Surrender and Regrant"—dealing with a chapter in the history of the land settlement in Ireland under Elizabeth and James I. The other papers are—"The Marshall Pedigree," by Mr. H. Hall, and "A Note as to the time Heraldry was adopted by the Irish Chiefs," by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong. In the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, January-March, 1913, the chief papers are an illustrated account of "An Ancient Hot-Air Bath-House, near Schull, co. Cork, by Mr. James Buckley; "The Bregoge," by the Rev. Courtenay Moore; "Antiquarian Remains at Lough Gur," by Canon Lynch; and "Antiquarian Remains and Historic Spots around Cloyne," with illustrations. This *Journal* always does credit to the activities of the Cork Society.

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The chief feature of the new part (vol. vi., part ii.) of the Viking Society's *Old-Lore Miscellany* is the beginning of a study, with illustrations, of "The Early Christian Monuments of Caithness," by the Rev. D. Beaton—a paper inspired by the *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* of Dr. Anderson and the late Mr. Romilly Allen. The serial papers on "An Orkney Township before the Division of the Commonty," "Glimpses of Shetland Life, 1718-1753"; and "Orkney News from the Letter-bag of Mr. Charles Stewart," all have interesting continuations. There are also Notes and miscellaneous contributions. A reproduction of a plan of the township of Grain, Kirkwall, Orkney, dated 1766, is given as frontispiece.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May* 22.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Various exhibitions were made.—Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox read a paper on the use of Samian pottery in dating the early Roman occupation of the North of Britain. The period dealt with was from the advance of Agricola in the year A.D. 79 against the northern tribes of this island until the arrival of Hadrian and the building of the wall from Tyne to Solway, a little over forty years later. Early historians tell us nothing of the sites occupied in the North at this period. No inscriptions have been found, and the coins are few, and by themselves do not supply sufficient evidence. Fortunately, it is now possible to date much of the Roman pottery accurately, and many of the sites in the North have produced quantities of *Terra Sigillata*, or Samian ware. A number of slides of this pottery was shown, illustrating the forms of the bowls and the decoration in use at the period in question. Practically the whole of the pottery dealt with came from the factory of La Graufesenque, in South France. This factory ceased to exist after about the year A.D. 100, so wherever its products are found in any quantity the site may with some certainty be placed before the year A.D. 120. The appearance and disappearance of certain forms of pots that can be accurately dated also enables us to subdivide the period between Agricola and Hadrian. It was shown that the advance northwards was through Corbridge, Cappuck, and Newstead. The Roman road that passes these places, and is still in use, was almost certainly made by Agricola. Tacitus tells us that in the year 81 Agricola placed a line of garrisons between the Clyde and Forth. Three of these forts—Bar Hill, Castlecary, and Roughcastle—can be fixed with some certainty. Camelon may have been one of these, but it was more probably a post guarding the line of communication when Agricola advanced further north in the years 83 and 84. Inchtuthil, which appears from its size—55 acres—to have been a legionary camp, is the most northerly site that can be assigned to this period, and it was probably near here that Agricola fought the great battle of the Grampian Mount, in which he utterly routed the enemy.

After the recall of Agricola in A.D. 85 it is not easy to reconstruct exactly what took place. The territory that Agricola had gained was gradually lost. Newstead and Cappuck do not appear to have been inhabited after about A.D. 100, and Corbridge may have fallen shortly afterwards. There is some indication of a line of forts having existed in the reign of

Trajan in Northumberland and Cumberland, and South Shields, Corbridge, Chesters, Vindolana, and Nether Denton may have been some of these. This point is, however, still very obscure, and it is only by future excavation that the problem can be definitely solved. That there was great trouble at this period is evident. A whole legion—the Ninth—that was stationed at York entirely disappears, and in the third year of Hadrian's reign the situation was so bad that he came to Britain in person.—*Athenæum*, May 31.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May* 29.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. E. Hudd read a report on further excavations undertaken at Caerwent on the site of Venta Silurum. By permission of the Vicar some excavations were undertaken in the unused portion of the churchyard, which have led to the discovery of two more houses of the corridor type, and of portions of four or five other buildings which had only been partially exposed in former excavations.

The most interesting discovery was the remains of what appears to be a large circular temple outside the east wall of the city. Unfortunately, owing to the land being in different ownerships, it has only been possible to excavate the greater part of the outer circular wall of this temple and its north, west, and east gates. Of the interior, sufficient evidence has been found to make it probable that there was within the circle an octagonal wall, but this is by no means certain. It is to be regretted that the trustees for the owners of this particular piece of land could not see their way to permit excavation, and thus complete the exploration of what gives evidence of being a most interesting building.

Mr. J. Ward read a paper on "The Walls and Gates of Caerwent," in which he detailed the condition of the wall in the past and now, and explained the various excavations carried out on the site of the gates.—*Athenæum*, June 7.

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The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on June 4 was on "The Excavation of Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire," with lantern illustrations, by Mr. Harold Brakspear.

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At a meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on May 28, it was announced that Lord Armstrong had presented to the Society a prehistoric tree coffin unearthed at Cartington, Northumberland. Mr. D. D. Dixon, describing the find, wrote that it was the first tree burial he had seen. The space for the food vessel was empty, as also was the space where the body had been laid on its left side, with the head to the east. The coffin was 5½ feet long, 2 feet wide, and the space where the body lay was 4 feet long. The chairman, Mr. W. H. Knowles, announced that the Council had decided to issue an appeal to defray the cost of the publication of the centenary volume which they intended to publish. It would comprise the biographies of all the writers of papers during the century, together with references to the Society's various collections, as well as other matters which were interesting as belonging to the period. The cost of the volume, which would be copiously illustrated, would be £120.

Three days later, on May 31, the members held their first country meeting of the season, when a visit was paid to Seaham. The party first went to St. Mary's Church, where some very interesting discoveries have recently been made, the chief being three ancient windows, which were thought to be Saxon. Mr. Matthew Nicholson, who discovered the windows in the nave, acted as guide, and Mr. R. Anderson Aird, a local antiquary, pointed out that long and short work of Saxon character was clearly visible in every window opening, and said he thought the absence of such work at the four corners of the nave was explained by their having been pulled down to the foundations and rebuilt when the present chancel and the tower were built.

Subsequently the visitors, at the invitation of Lord Londonderry, had tea at Seaham Hall, and Mr. W. H. Knowles, in commenting on the recent discoveries, said they were all anxious, with their good friends at Seaham, to give the windows an early date, but there were certain circumstances to consider. Wherever there was a real Saxon church, invariably many Saxon crosses were found; but he was not aware that there had been any found in this case, and with the absence of long and short work at the angles, and of two or three other little things generally found in Saxon work, he was not disposed to give Seaham Church a particularly early date. He should consider it very late Saxon indeed, and possibly early Norman.

Mr. J. Oswald, one of the secretaries, said he hoped steps would be taken to have the lath and plaster removed from the interior walls and ceiling, when some evidence might be found of the actual date of the building.

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The last monthly meeting of the session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on May 12, Professor T. Bryce in the chair. The first communication was read by Professor Bryce, Vice-President, on "A Balance and Weights of the Viking Period." The balance and weights have been preserved for many years in the Hunterian Museum of the University of Glasgow. Nothing is known of the circumstances under which they were found, but a note exists that they were discovered by Captain M'Neil, Ardluard, in the Island of Gigha. The group of relics consists of two pans, portions of the beam and indicator of the balance, three weights, a stone whorl, and two small metal birds, each of which has a ring on its back and three rings on its flattened under surface. The pans are decorated on their inner surfaces by a design evidently made with a pair of compasses; it consists of two circles, a broader inner, and a narrower outer ring. Within the inner circle at the bottom of the pans are four intersecting semicircles, and between the outer circle and the lip of the pan is a pattern of intersecting loops. The beam is jointed, each half being made to fold against the indicator. The little birds form a unique feature of the balance, and were evidently intended to suspend the pans on the ends of the beam. The weights have now no marks upon them; one is a rectangular piece of metal, the other a small cup of bronze filled with a fusible metal; the third is a small cube, and has attached to it a minute cross of iron to act as a handle. The balance agrees in construction and general character with the balance of the Viking period found in Scandinavia. The decoration is not typically Norse, however, and the little birds are a peculiar and beautiful feature of the Gigha balance. Only one other balance has been found in Scotland; it was part of the grave goods of a Viking interment in the Island of Colonsay, and is at present preserved in the Royal Scottish Museum. The general indications are that the Gigha balance had probably also been part of the relics from a Viking grave.

In the second communication Mr. Gilbert Goudie gave a description of a massive bracelet of gold recently acquired by the Museum, found in the Island of Oxna, Shetland, and the circumstances connected with its discovery. Mr. Goudie related how the bracelet had come to light on a bare spot which had been scalped over and over again to provide extra soil for adjacent arable land worn out by prolonged cultivation, and by its glitter in the sunlight had attracted the attention of a boy playing near. It is of solid gold, 2½ inches in width in interior diameter at its greatest width, and it weighs 964 grains troy. It is formed of four strands of metal finely polished, and interplated in a continuous circular chain. In workmanship it compares with certain armlets and necklets of silver, part of a hoard of objects found in 1858 at Skaill, in Orkney, but otherwise it is unique as being the only object of gold of this intertwisted pattern that is so far known to have been found in this country, though a very limited number are preserved in the archæological collections of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. As a product of the late Iron Age of the Viking times, it was stated that the date of its manufacture might be between A.D. 700 and 1000, and in conclusion Mr. Goudie regarded as probable that it was a product of the art of the mixed population of Celts and Norsemen occupying the colonial dependencies of Norway in the time of the predatory Viking expeditions and settlements in the countries of the West.

The third paper, communicated by Mr. J. Graham Callander, contained notices of a bronzed socketed axe from Daviot, Aberdeenshire, and of a stone mould for casting whorls from Insch, Aberdeenshire.

The fourth paper was read by Mr. Hay Fleming on a Celtic cross-slab and two fragments recently recovered in St. Andrews.

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The Essex Archæological Society had a pleasant excursion in the Witham district on May 27. At White Notley Church Mr. Wykeham Chancellor described the features of the ancient structure; Mr. Horace Round gave an exposition of the shields in the church; and the Rev. A. F. Curtis referred to the pre-Norman arch. The members then walked to Little Notley Hall, where Mr. Chancellor gave a genealogical and historical address in connection with this fine old Elizabethan mansion. Mr. Round added further details; and then a move was made to Faulkbourn Hall, where they were welcomed by Mr. Chris. W. Parker, J.P.

Lunch was served at the White Hart Hotel, Witham. The Bishop of Barking, who presided, stated that Mr. R. C. Fowler had presented to the Association an impression from a very interesting seal made from a matrix formerly at Hatfield Peverel. He also mentioned that very soon an archæological survey of the county of Essex would be made, and he hoped the members of the Association would lend their assistance to make it as complete as possible. Subsequently, at the Church House, papers on the earthwork at Witham were read by Mr. R. C. Fowler, Mr. Round, and the Rev. T. H. Curling. The party then visited the earthwork by permission of Mr. J. Smith, and tea was afterwards served in the Church House through the kindness of Mr. R. C. Fowler.

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The Dorset Field Club held a meeting on June 5 in the Valley of the Win, or Allen. At Witchampton the manor-house and the ruins known under the name of the "Abbey Barn" were visited under the guidance of Mr. C. B. Hill. The church and paper-mill were also visited. After lunch the party drove to Moor Crichel, and, by the kind invitation of Lord Alington, inspected Crichel House. The drive was continued to Knowlton, where the derelict *capella* and the circular entrenchment and barrows near by were seen, and to Wimborne Minster Vicarage, where the members were kindly invited to tea by Canon and Mrs. Fletcher, after which a short business meeting was held.

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The first meeting of the Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland for the current season was held on May 21 at Markenfield Hall and Fountains Abbey, Ripon. The party drove from Ripon Station to Markenfield Hall, the property of Lord Grantley, and were permitted to inspect the residence through the kindness of the tenant, Mr. R. Foster. Markenfield Hall is a fine example of a fortified and moated manor-house of the fourteenth century. Several of its original features are well preserved, including fine tracery windows, complete battlements, and some heraldry. The company afterwards visited Studley Park, the property of the Marquis of Ripon, and examined the ruins of Fountains Abbey.

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The excursion of the East Herts Archæological Society on June 12 comprised visits to the Ayots. The first stop was at Water End, an early seventeenth-century, E-shaped manor-house, having projecting stone-mullioned windows, gables, and three octagonal chimneys. The interior is much altered, but possesses a good oak-newel staircase. A priests' chamber is in existence, but blocked up. The house is said to have been built by Sir John Jennings, *circa* 1610, and was the birthplace of the celebrated Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Mr. W. Strong kindly permitted members to inspect the house, and gave a description of it. The next stop was at Ayot Place, an early seventeenth-century house of timber and plaster, L-shaped. The wing facing east contains the original hall, having a beam elaborately carved with five shields of arms and date, 1615, which carried a gallery or chamber. Extensive alterations and additions are now in progress. Ayot old church was next visited. Only the chancel remains, now used as a mortuary chapel. Mr. E. E. Squires gave some account of the early fabrics, and exhibited drawings of them. After lunch and a short business meeting, the journey was resumed to the ruins of the old church of Ayot St. Lawrence. These are chiefly thirteenth to fourteenth century, with fifteenth-century tower. There is some good fourteenth-century detail and carving, several niches, a bracket for image, small figure built into the wall, a much mutilated effigy tomb, etc. Mr. A. Whitford Anderson exhibited a plan, and gave a description of the fabric. Visits to the rectory and church followed. The latter was modelled on a Grecian temple by an eighteenth-century architect, Nicholas Revett. The old manor-house was the next place visited, where the party were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Cunliffe.

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The first summer excursion of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY took place on Saturday, June 14, when, by kind permission of Sir James de Hoghton, Bart., the members viewed Hoghton Tower. This celebrated mansion, both in beauty and situation, has few rivals in the North, and the unique opportunity of inspecting it was fully appreciated. The party then drove through the romantic valley of the River Darwen, where an inspection of the church (1096), rebuilt in 1558, by permission of the Vicar, with its Norman font, old stained glass, and chained Bible, was made.

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Other meetings and excursions have been the three days' meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Wells and Glastonbury, June 3 to 5; the annual meeting of the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CORNWALL on June 10, when the President, Mr. Thurstan Peter, made various suggestions for the development of the Institute's activities, and many papers were read, including one on "Old Cornish Crosses," by Dr. Stephens; the visit of the ST. ALBANS AND HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to the Flinders Petrie collection at University College on May 29; the VIKING SOCIETY on May 23, when the President, Mr. A. W. Johnston, gave his inaugural address on "Orkney and Shetland Historical Notes"; the excursion of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on June 3 to Itchell Manor, Crondall, and Winchfield; the annual meeting of the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on June 4, which was followed by an excursion in the Norwich district; the excursion of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB to Arlington Church on June 7; the Whitsuntide excursion (May 13 to 17) of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Stonehenge, Avebury, and villages in their neighbourhood; the annual meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 26; the excursion of the CAMBS AND HUNTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 20 to a number of villages and churches, beginning at St. Neots and ending at Huntingdon; the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on June 11, when Professor Sayce read papers on "Babylonian Influences in China," and "Notes on Some Recent Discoveries in the Sudan"; the annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 20, when the members congratulated themselves on having celebrated their seventieth birthday; the excursion of the THORESBY SOCIETY to the Washburn Valley on May 17; and the annual meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 20.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

SION COLLEGE AND LIBRARY. By E. H. Pearce, M.A. Four plates. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. iv + 373. Price 9s. net.

The compilation of this book might easily have resulted in a dry and dull record; but Canon Pearce's touch is vivifying. He has used his materials—the original registers and documents and records of the college—with marked skill and discretion, with the result that the narrative moves easily, touching and illustrating all material points. It is not overloaded with unnecessary detail, but yet sufficient is deftly interwoven in the story to give a real, living picture of each phase of the history of the college, both as regards the care of its poor almsfolk and as regards its own development as a common centre for London clergy, with its offshoot, forming no part of the founder's original plan, the library. The reviewer has read every word of the book with growing interest in the noble foundation whose fortunes it chronicles, and with growing admiration of the author's skilful handling of his theme. The first twelve chapters deal with the history of the college, treating separately such subjects as The Founder and his Friends, The Visitor, The Staff, The Buildings, The Commonwealth and the Great Fire, Dr. White's Almsfolk, The Latin Sermons, The Anniversary, and so on. The last five chapters tell the story—the somewhat chequered story—of the library and its librarians. The library originated in a happy suggestion by John Simson, one of those who first carried out the founder's wishes and directions. It has passed through periods of danger and periods of neglect, but in these latter days it takes its place among the finest public libraries in London. Good Thomas White, who died in 1624, and provided by his will for the founding of the College of Sion in both its aspects—ecclesiastical and eleemosynary—never dreamed of the possible developments of his modest ideas. Nowadays the fine building on the Thames Embankment is a centre of activities, manifold and beneficent, with a library containing 100,000 volumes; while the charitable side of the founder's plan—separated from the college by legislation in 1875—is represented by a considerable number of substantial pensions for deserving poor folk, by which the original awards of tiny annual allowances, conjoined with residence in alms-rooms, have happily been replaced. Canon Pearce has produced a most readable book, as well as a valuable record; and the exceptionally good index is worthy of the book.

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The Icknield Way. By Edward Thomas. With illustrations (eight in colour) by A. L. Collins. London: *Constable and Company, Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 320. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This handsome volume is concerned with an archæological and topographical puzzle. In his second chapter—of over fifty pages—under the suggestive title of "History, Myth, Tradition, Conjecture, and Invention," Mr. Thomas sets forth all the many theories and suggestions that have been held or made, all the traditions and guesses relating to the course originally followed by the Icknield Way. Beyond a certain consensus of opinion in favour of a line of route roughly from somewhere in Norfolk to somewhere in Berkshire or Wiltshire or Hampshire, and a few occasional probable identifications of parts or scraps of the original Way, there is really nothing definite ascertainable. Notwithstanding this vagueness of knowledge concerning his professed subject, Mr. Thomas, who wields a clever pen, and whose prose is usually well above the average level, has produced a very readable book. He travels from Thetford to Swindon, footing many highways and byways—largely the latter; he is on what he believes to be the Icknield Way now and again; sometimes he is on what may just possibly be on or near the Way; often he is vaguely in the neighbourhood of where once upon a time it may have been. But the reader need not trouble himself overmuch about the Icknield Way. The book explores Mr. Thomas as well as the Way. The first chapter, on "Roads and Footpaths," is a delightful bit of writing, which will please all lovers of the open road; and throughout the volume there are digressions many and varied which cheer the way, and will afford the reader food for thought. These digressions—on the rushing of motors through Newmarket at night, the pictorial decorations of inn bedchambers, the souls of houses, the life of the Jolly Drover Inn, the poetry of James Montgomery's "Pelican Island" (1827), the remarkable story of the quondam inhabitants of a lone barn on the Berkshire downs, the suggestions of a chance-heard melody, a well-deserved tribute to Miss E. G. Hayden's Berkshire books, and on the burden of the midnight rain, the heavy, black rain falling ceaselessly, pitilessly—these, and the scraps of conversation and observation of character by the wayside, are what give life and value to the book, which belongs to literature rather than to archæology. The illustrations are numerous and effective.

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Trecentale Bodleianum. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. xii + 175. Price 5s. net.

Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the Bodleian Library, whose memory is held in reverent honour by all bookmen, died at his London house on January 28, 161⅔, and was buried on March 29, 1613. On March 29, 1913, a short service of commemoration was held in Merton College Chapel, Oxford—the building where Bodley was buried "with all the state of a public funeral." As a permanent memorial of this tercentenary the beautiful little book before us has been published at the cost of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. It contains (1) "The Life of Sir Thomas Bodley," written by himself, A.D. 1609, which was first printed at Oxford in 1647, and is here printed from two Bodleian manuscripts; (2) Bodley's Letter to the Vice-Chancellor, offering to refound the University Library, February 28, 1598, printed from the copy preserved in the University Register; (3) Bodley's first draft of the Statutes for his Library, printed from his autograph manuscript; (4) Extracts relating to the Library from Bodley's will (printed in full in *Annals of the Bodleian Library*), collated afresh with the original; (5) the Latin Funeral Oration delivered by the (deputy) Public Orator, Richard Corbet, afterwards Bishop of Oxford; and (6) the Latin Funeral Oration, by John Hales, of Eton. In an appendix are Bodley's Letter to Sir Francis Bacon concerning his *Cogitata et Visa*, and the Form of Commemoration Service, March 29, 1913. This enumeration is sufficient to show the peculiar interest this volume has, not only for Oxford men, but for all who honour the memory of the founder of one of the greatest libraries of the world. The publication is an act of graceful appreciation for which all book-lovers owe the Delegates grateful thanks. Issued in the charming format of the "Tudor and Stuart Library," paper, printing, and binding combine to make it a delightful memorial of a noteworthy occasion.

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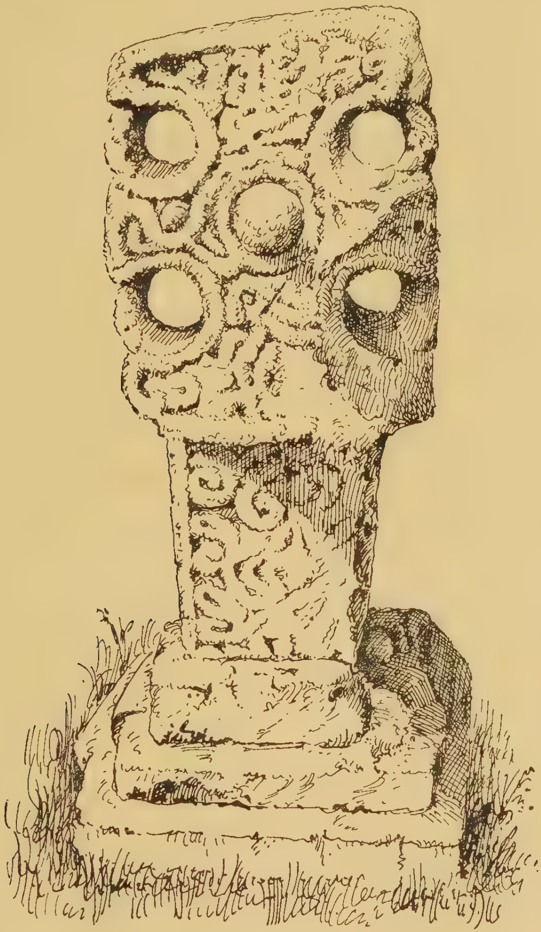
Chaffers's Handbook to Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate. Fourth edition, edited and extended by C. A. Markham, F.S.A. Two plates. London: *Reeves and Turner*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. x + 143. Price 6s. net.

As an introduction to Chaffers's large work on Hall Marks, and to similar works, this handbook has been used and valued since its first appearance in 1897. In this new edition both usefulness and value are much enhanced by the revision and extension the book has received at the very competent hands of Mr. Markham, who is well known as an authority on marks on gold, silver, and pewter. Mr. Markham has added some 220 new marks, taken from various pieces of silver, and about forty of them have been drawn by Mr. T. Shepard, of the Heralds' Office, Dublin Castle. The book gives in a handy form just the information as to assay offices, dates and marks, which will be useful to students, collectors, and all who have commercial or other dealings with plate. The frontispiece shows a fine coffee or chocolate pot, of most graceful and elegant shape and design, which was assayed in 1775-76, and is now in the possession of the Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham. The other plate is of a very beautiful flagon, made in 1735 by Paul de Lamerie, and now used in Easton Neston Church, Northamptonshire.

COUNTY CHURCHES: CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With fourteen plates and fourteen illustrations in the text. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Foolscap 8vo., pp. xvi + 187. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The plan of this comely little volume follows that adopted in its predecessors in a useful series. In a brief introduction, Dr. Cox surveys the ecclesiastical history and architecture of the two counties, with special attention to the extraordinary wealth of Cumberland in carved early crosses and other stone monuments of antiquity. Thereafter follows a short description of each church in alphabetical order of parishes—first of Cumberland, and then of Westmorland. Dr. Cox complains of having to write about churches, "brimful of interest, almost after the model of a telegram"; but he manages, not only to pack a surprising amount of information into his "telegrams," but occasionally to indulge in little excursions and tilts at this foolish theory or the other, to the reader's enjoyment. The illustrations are good and useful. We are courteously permitted to reproduce one of those in the text, which shows the four-holed cross of red sandstone, 41 inches high from the pedestal, which stands in the churchyard of St. Michael, Addingham, Cumberland. Besides the four holes, it is characterized by a prominent boss within a raised ring in the centre, and some rude spiral ornament. The porch of this church also contains shaft fragments of another red sandstone cross of Anglian type. Dr. Cox, in describing the many and varied crosses and remains of crosses which are to be found in Cumberland, does justice to the splendid work done by the



FOUR-HOLED CROSS AT ADDINGHAM.

late Rev. W. S. Calverley, which has been ably continued by Mr. W. G. Collingwood. Useful features of the book are the sketch-maps which serve as end papers, and the notes (in the index) of mileages of churches from railway-stations.

* * *

Calendar of Letter-Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall. Letter-Book L.: *Temp.* Edward IV. to Henry VII. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xliv + 367.

This Letter-Book covers the period from 1461 to 1497, and is probably the last which will be issued under Dr. Sharpe's editorship—a sentence which the reviewer writes with deep regret, for Dr. Sharpe's Introductions to the now long series of these volumes, summarizing and concentrating as they do so large a mass of fresh and original information, are contributions of great value to mediæval social and municipal history. In the first paragraph of the Introduction to the volume before us, Dr. Sharpe points out that the curious custom still practised by the Town Clerk of London, of signing official documents with his surname only—as if he were a peer—originated in the occasional practice of the custom by William Dunthorn, who was appointed Common Clerk—*i.e.*, Town Clerk—of the City soon after the accession of William IV., and also by his more famous predecessor, John Carpenter. Another affectation of Dunthorn's illustrated in this volume is the use of florid and pedantic language in recording historic events. The contents of this Letter-Book are remarkable for what they omit as well as for what they record. Dr. Sharpe points out that there is no mention of Lambert Simnel's insurrection of 1487, and, indeed, that there is hardly anything of national interest mentioned. But social and domestic and municipal history find much illustration as usual. Periods of scarcity, outbreaks of pestilence, disputes between the City and the Hanse merchants, the modes of municipal elections and of the appointment of municipal officers, the sessions to be held for the gaol delivery of Newgate, trade tricks, the internal discipline and organization of the various Guilds and Companies, struggles between freemen and "foreign" tradesmen, the wearing of liveries—these are among the topics illustrated and illuminated by the contents of the volume. Especially full and valuable is the information to be derived from the many ordinances, administrative, religious, charitable, and technical, of the various Guilds which were submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen for approval and enrolment. Two points of general interest are noted by Dr. Sharpe. One is that the style of "my lord Maire," which had grown out of "my lord the Mayor" or "the lord the Mayor," is first met with in orders of 1485. The other is that women were admissible into every trade or craft Guild. Students of mediæval social and municipal history have much reason to be grateful to Dr. Sharpe for his work on these Letter-Books, and not least for his illuminating Introductions. We trust that the series may be continued, and that whoever may be responsible for future volumes will walk in the footsteps of his predecessor.

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The Forest of Dean. By Arthur O. Cooke. With four illustrations in colour and fifty-six in black and white. London: *Constable and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 279. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The Forest of Dean, that unique and picturesque district which lies between the Severn and the Wye, on the western verge of Gloucestershire, still awaits the coming of a writer with time and ability to produce a monograph worthy of the subject. These somewhat pleasant and gossiping pages are fairly good so far as they go, but they show no original research, and are singularly careless as to the sources from which they are culled. For instance, the two opening chapters, on English Forests and on Forest Courts and Officers, make no reference to Mr. G. J. Turner's *Select Pleas of the Forest*, published in 1901, nor to Dr. Cox's *Royal Forests of England*, issued in 1905, without which these chapters could not have been written. Moreover, they are not very correctly done. Mr. Cooke is evidently, too, no ecclesiologist, or in any way a competent archæologist; indeed, he almost warns us of this in his preface. In short, it is well to warn the antiquary of this, for these pages are intended, as the author says, for the use of the tourist. In that respect they will readily pass muster, save for poor and confused arrangement. The book, too, is without a map, and it most sorely needs an index. The account of Flaxley Abbey is evidently written by one who knows nothing of monastic planning or of the Cistercian Order. When writing of the leaden font of Tidenham Church, Mr. Cooke tells us that "twenty or more of these lead fonts exist in Gloucestershire." This is a wild statement; there are only twenty-seven of such fonts in all England, of which Gloucestershire possesses eight. The writing as to picturesque woodlands is well done, especially round the Speech House; but for our part we think that the value of the book lies in Mr. J. W. King's drawings, several of which have great charm.

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Chats on Cottage and Farmhouse Furniture. By Arthur Hayden. Seventy-three full-page illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1912. 8vo., pp. 350. Price 5s. net.

In this excellent handbook Mr. Hayden's aim has been, not merely to inform the collector of good specimens, but also to foster the increasing love of homely furniture suitable for modern use. In his suggestive little preface he shows that his eyes have observed the institution of "open-air" farmhouse and cottage exhibits in Scandinavia, which it is to be hoped can be followed in our own country by the County Councils, who have useful powers of purchase and guardianship under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Acts. The author also points to the uprising "garden suburbs" of our great cities, and it is to be hoped very cordially that his useful and well-illustrated history of the simple wooden furniture of the past may inspire many a woodworker and furniture merchant to supply new pieces based on such excellent models. Successive chapters deal with tables, dressers, and chairs, together with separate and less frequent items, like Bible boxes, bacon cupboards and miscellaneous ironwork. An interesting side-topic is dealt with by Mr. Hugh Phillips in "Old English Chintzes." An omission we have noted is the absence of any mention of the Suffolk "flour-hutches," which, whether in oak or elm, can be as useful to-day as when they were first devised for the housewife to store her flour and knead her bread in. We are not quite sure that the restoration to favour of the gate-leg table is fairly attributable to William Morris, who certainly himself favoured a much more solid and splay-legged table of Scandinavian origin; and we hope that Mr. Hayden will forgive the detection of six different metaphors in the sentence with which he introduces that great reformer's name! But we like his comparison of local farmhouse furniture, "intensely insular in its disregard of prevailing fashions,'' with the English leather blackjack and home-brewed ale. The chapters which deal with the development of styles in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have a distinct value, and the photographs which illustrate them are most aptly chosen. The reminder that corner cupboards were introduced in the reign of Queen Anne may disturb the pedigree of some Tudor and Jacobean pieces which have been offered to the unwary purchaser. Accuracy in detail as well as soundness of general plan are as essential to the making of a book as to that of a table, and on this basis, apart from the trivial points we have noted, we heartily commend the volume to the market.—W. H. D.

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MYTHS OF THE MODOCS. By Jeremiah Curtin. London: *Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 389. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Curtin's name is well known in connection with books on Irish and American folk-lore. In an Introduction signed "M. A. Curtin," we are told that these myths of the Modoc Indians were related to him in 1884 by an old woman, who in childhood had been taught them by her grandfather, and by an old man—the oldest Indian of the tribe then surviving—who also told him a good deal about the customs of the Modocs. This Introduction, by the way, tells a sad and repulsive story of the treatment which these unhappy Indians have received at the hands of the Americans; but with this the contents of the volume are not concerned. The Modocs, before they were removed to a reservation by the United States Government, inhabited a valley and adjacent country in Oregon. They believed that Kumush created the world—*i.e.*, the world immediately known to them—and that the mysterious "first people" were transformed, about the time that Kumush created and named the Modoc and other Indian tribes, into beasts, reptiles, birds, fishes, insects, plants, stones—in fact, into every living thing, object, phenomenon, and power, outside of man. Consequently the stories in this handsome volume are linked to natural objects, and the characters are largely beasts, birds, reptiles, and so on. For the most part these legends read naturally, and are no doubt genuine, though the reader will suspect some sophistication here and there. They represent many moods and reflect many aspects of nature as mirrored in Indian imagination. "The volume," says the publishers, "is a valuable addition to the literature of legends and fairy tales," and we think the statement is correct.

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ENGLISH MONASTERIES. By A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., F.S.A. Sixteen illustrations. Cambridge: *University Press*. 1913. Small 8vo., pp. xii + 156. Price 1s. net.

The latest of this wonderfully cheap and thorough series is remarkably good. It is no mere popular account of English monasticism, but will be exceedingly handy as a reference book either to the student or more thorough antiquary. It deals mainly with the question of the planning of the old religious houses, differentiating between those of the various orders after a clear fashion. If there is any deficiency in these pages, it is to be found in the last chapter, "Discipline and the Daily Life," which is almost too barely skeletonized. The bibliography might also be better arranged and extended. But, broadly speaking, Mr. Thompson is to be decidedly congratulated on having produced a manual which cannot fail to be really useful.

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The Imprint, May 17, is again a very attractive issue. Mr. J. H. Mason gives "A Brief Sketch of the History of Wood-Engraving," with a variety of illustrations, chiefly of fifteenth-century examples; and Mr. F. Ernest Jackson continues his papers on "Lithography," with one on "Drawing Materials." Mr. W. Maas's "Some Eighteenth-Century Song-Books," with many reproductions of title-pages, makes delightful reading; and the remaining contents, technical and other, are all of good quality. The printing of this magazine is always a delight to the eye. The issue dated June 17 is distinguished by an article, largely technical, on "Pioneers of Photogravure," by Mr. D. Cameron-Swan, illustrated by a splendid series of reproductions in photogravure. We also note a tribute to the late Professor Arber, by Mr. T. Edwards Jones.

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In the *Architectural Review*, June, two articles are especially attractive. In one Mr. J. C. Goodison discusses the work of Sir William Chambers, with special reference to that fine example of it—Carrington House, Whitehall—which was demolished in 1886, to the lasting regret of many London lovers. In the other, entitled "An Episode in the History of English Terra Cotta," Mr. Tavenor Perry deals with Mrs. Coade's almost forgotten Lambeth pottery. Mrs. Coade's name does not occur in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and little attention has been paid to her work. Her output was very large, and most of her work must be scattered about the country unrecognized and unknown—probably hidden under coats of paint. It has been prejudiced by the description "artificial stone," but Mrs. Coade's terra-cotta is of excellent manufacture, of remarkable power to resist fire, and is by no means to be despised. Mr. Tavenor Perry's article will be interesting to all who care for eighteenth-century English Art.

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Among the pamphlets on our table, we must call special attention to Mr. A. Stapleton's *Catalogue of Nottinghamshire Crosses*, reprinted from a Nottinghamshire newspaper, which gives brief but useful notes, in alphabetical order, on every cross or fragment thereof in the county known to the compiler, with nine plates. The *Builder*, June 2[illegible], contained a noteworthy article, illustrated, on the works of the Cosmati, the Vasseletti, and other Roman marble-workers; and also some historical notes, with a number of sketches, on Skipton Castle, Yorkshire. We have also received vol. ii., part 6, of Mr. H. Harrison's etymological dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W.; price 1s. net), dealing with names from Pipe to Pyzer, a valuable work which ought to be strongly supported; No. 6 of the *Occasional Magazine* (price 6d.) of the Milford-on-Sea Record Society, which is devoted to the birds, butterflies, and moths, of Milford; vol. i., part 5, of the *Journal* of the Alchemical Society (136, Gower Street, W.C.; price 2s. net), containing a paper by the Venerable J. B. Craven, Archdeacon of Orkney, on "A Scottish Alchemist of the Seventeenth Century: David, Lord Balcarres"; *Rivista d'Italia*, May, an article in which is referred to *ante*, p. 271; a good catalogue of miscellaneous books from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Cross Street, Manchester; and from Messrs. Ellis, New Bond Street, a catalogue of many rare and fine books and manuscripts, including Mrs. Browning's copy of Plato, with her annotations, other specimens of Greek printing, and a collection of early London and Provincial newspapers, etc.

Correspondence.

IVO DE TAIL-BOIS.

TO THE EDITOR.

In your May issue you publish a paper by Mr. R. A. M. Boyce on Ivo de Tail-Bois, but surely it is a pity that he should reiterate the statement that Ivo was the father of Elfred, the ancestor of the Barons of Kendal. It is true that it is so affirmed by the registrars of Cockersand, but Mr. William Farrer in his Cockersand Chartulary (Chetham Society N. S. xxxix., 306-7) has proved beyond question the absurdity of the monkish pedigree. For the sake of those who are apt to look upon your pages as the embodiment of carefully considered facts, it is misleading for Mr. Boyce to freely affix, off his own bat, the surname of de Tail-Bois to Eldred, Ketel, Gilbert, and William, when writing of a family whose simple names are frequently met with in charters, without quoting a single document, other than this pedigree, to support it. The similarity of arms between those used by the de Bois and the de Lancaster families is no proof of blood relationship, any more than the dissimilarity between those used by the de Lancaster and the de Culwen families is proof of non-relationship.

Again, Mr. Boyce falls into error in writing of the de Culwens or Curwens as "having survived in Northumberland until the end of the eighteenth century." In the first place the Curwens are a Cumberland family; and secondly, although the male issue in the main line ceased for the first time in 1778, the male issue of a younger branch has continued its direct descent from Eldred down to this present time.

JOHN F. CURWEN.

Heversham, Westmorland.
May 19, 1913.

FIG SUNDAY.

(*Ante*, pp. 200, 240.)

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Ambrose P. Boyson in your May issue asks readers to give other instances of a custom of eating figs at Easter.

Very well do I remember sixty years ago this custom was quite an institution at Norton-in-Hales, Salop, where every child spent all its pennies in fig-pies on the fig Monday. These pies were of two sizes, 1d. and 2d. each, and were from 3 to 6 inches in diameter and about ¾ inch in depth, and contained only stewed figs—not always very full—which we children ate with avidity, despite that the containing crust was not always of the lightest variety.

Other villages around there shared in the same custom, but the oldest then inhabitant could not say when or why the custom originated. I believe it is now become obsolete.

GEORGE DOBSON.

360, Aylestone Road,
Leicester.
June 2, 1913.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

AUGUST, 1913.

Notes of the Month.

JULY brought round once more the exhibitions of Egyptian antiquities which have been held annually for some years past. At University College, June 30 saw the opening of the exhibition of the results of the last season's work by Professor Flinders Petrie and students of the British School of Archæology in Egyptian sites at Tarkhan, Riqqeh, and Memphis, all within forty miles south of Cairo. The exhibition remained open most of July. At Tarkhan a cemetery of the time of the First Dynasty was excavated, and gave a good yield of relics, for it had generally escaped the attention of robbers. At Riqqeh cemeteries of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Dynasties were uncovered; these, however, had been rifled of old by robbers, and yielded little, but that little of great interest. At Memphis the most interesting harvest was of tools from ancient workshops.

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The relics of the First Dynasty, though ruder in quality than those of later date, bore witness to the extreme antiquity of Egyptian civilization. The pottery was fine of shape, and sometimes glazed. Alabaster jars and bowls, amulets, beads, ivory spoons, articles of the toilet, carvings of animals and of human figures—all testified to the degree of civilization and of social organization reached at a very early date. Several exhibits gave evidence of the burial habits of days before embalmment was practised. The flesh appears to have been removed from the body, and the bones packed or folded up tightly in wooden or basket coffins, two of which were shown. So closely were the bones packed that it seems certain that they had been cleared of their flesh before burial. Professor Petrie is inclined to hold that it is not a case (as with the Chinese) of bodies being buried first, and the bones afterwards transplanted in ancestral tombs, but that the flesh was removed from the body immediately after death, as a token of purification, and the bones then forced into a fixed space after a ritual manner and buried. Possibly the method of packing the stripped body had its origin in a binding of the dead so as to keep them from escaping from the tomb and wandering about to vex the living.

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The relics of the Twelfth and the Thirteenth Dynasties were of extraordinary richness of interest. For the first time there has been recovered an unbroken specimen of the stone tables which were used in those days. A puzzle has been solved by the recovery of a large piece of the representation of the hair on a statue. No explanation was before this possible for the curious little pieces of pottery, in the shape of the half of a small walnut-shell, or of a ribbed sea-shell, found commonly in Egyptian excavations. Now it can be seen that they were used in the representation of human hair on statues. Stuck on to a back of plaster, they simulate after a very good conventional manner the waves of the hair. Other most interesting survivals of this period were two herald wands or sceptres of ebony wood. Many bronze weapons and tools have been recovered, and were shown—among others a razor, a sword, a hoe, spear-heads, and mirrors.

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The jewellery recovered from Riqqeh shows wonderful craftsmanship. A happy chance has preserved these objects for the admiration of this century. The tomb in which they were found had been attacked by robbers in ancient times. One thief had entered into the tomb, when the roof fell and crushed him. His death saved the coffins from a vulgar rifling. The chief jewel was a pectoral of exquisite workmanship. Cornelians, turquoises, and lapis-lazuli had been enshrined in fine gold settings to make a pattern of dainty design. Among the other exhibits were relics from the ancient Egyptian workshops, illustrating the various stages in the manufacture of alabaster vases. Records of the later Roman occupation of Egypt were also shown. The exhibition was remarkably well arranged and catalogued. Illustrations of some of the exhibits appeared in the *Graphic* of June 28.

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Another Egyptian exhibition was open at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, from July 8 to 18. It illustrated for the twelfth year in succession the excavations of Professor Garstang and Mr. W. S. George at Meroë in the Sudan. The Guide to the exhibition included the fourth interim report on the excavations, in which the historical results were set forth by Dr. Garstang, and the architectural and general results by Mr. George. Mr. George's plans indicate very clearly the various changes effected in the successive periods of the Royal City, which is being excavated in a consistent scheme.

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The quarter of the city investigated during the last season contained buildings belonging for the most part to the Middle Meroitic period, which would appear to have been the great period in the history of Meroë. "It is further increasingly evident," says the Report, "that in this place Hellenistic motives strongly influenced the local arts." This was clearly shown in many of the exhibits, especially the pottery, at Burlington House. The most important archæological result of the season was the clear proof that during this period burial by cremation was introduced and adopted as a custom by the ruling classes, if not in general. Here, the explorers surmise, is the explanation why in the great necropolis, where tombs of the earlier and later periods are numerous, this middle period is practically unrepresented, so far as it has been possible to ascertain.

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Of the many objects shown we can only mention a few. On the waist-belt of a fragment of a statue are the remains of an inscription, in which the name of King Neteg-Amen is fortunately preserved. This work recalls the characteristics of Ptolemaic art, so that the date of this King may be placed early in the second century B.C. Another significant discovery was the fragment of a good style red figure vase (*circa* 400 B.C.), which was found together with pieces of incised ware of coarse style and examples of early painted vases. The other exhibits included numerous examples of decorated Meroitic pottery vases, bronze figures of Egyptian style, bronze objects of Hellenistic character, glazed objects of Middle and Late Meroitic periods, and four intaglio-rings of Roman style. The pottery was particularly attractive in design and workmanship. One fine little cup was diapered with a stamped pattern, and painted with lines. Two cups with painted rims bore respectively a chequered and guilloche pattern. On a table by the window we noticed many bunches of grapes in blue glaze; a gilded bronze figure of the youthful Borus; and a jewelled feather from the head-dress of a bronze figure. The whole exhibition was intensely interesting. We must not omit to note the copies of frescoes and reproductions of painted vases, etc., with some local sketches in colour, all ably done by Mrs. George. Among the frescoes was one showing a Hercules carrying two elephants suspended from a pole on his shoulder.

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A third Egyptian exhibition—that by the Egypt Exploration Fund of antiquities from Abydos and Meir—was opened by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell on July 22, too late for notice in this issue of the *Antiquary*.

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A pleasant little ceremony took place on the afternoon of June 18 in the Forbury Gardens, Reading, when the tablet erected to commemorate the old English canon, "Sumer is icumen in," and presented to the Corporation by Dr. Jamieson B. Hurry, J.P., was unveiled by Dr. H. P. Allen of New College, Oxford, Choragus of the University. The beautiful canon, of which the manuscript in the British Museum was written by a monk at Reading Abbey about the year 1240, was sung by the Reading University College Choral Society. Naumann describes it as "the most remarkable ancient musical composition in existence." The English words, beginning, "Sumer is icumen in," have been pronounced by Professor Wright to be thirteenth-century Wessex, and are admirably adapted to the simple pastoral melody, with its merry, graceful swing. The memorial tablet, the gift of Dr. Hurry, has been placed in the Chapter House of Reading Abbey, not far from the memorials erected in honour of Hugh de Boves and Hugh Cook Faringdon, the first and last abbots. The central slab is of yellow magnesian limestone, measuring 4 feet by 3 feet, and presents the song in facsimile. The black notes and words are cut into the stone and filled in with black mastic cement, the red and blue initials, the red stave, and the red Latin words being reproduced in mastic of appropriate colour. This slab forms a panel let into the larger slab of blue Forest of Dean stone, measuring 7 feet by 4 feet, and adorned with the arms of Reading Abbey. It bears a suitable inscription. Mr. W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A., kindly designed the tablet, the execution of the work being entrusted to Mr. W. S. Frith, sculptor. Dr. Allen gave a suitable address in unveiling the memorial, and the choir sang several old English songs. Reading is much in debt to Dr. Hurry for this beautiful and appropriate memorial.

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In view of the recent discussion in the House of Lords upon the Bill now before Parliament for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, and of the Report of the Select Committee on the same subject issued a few months since, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York are desirous to ascertain what steps are taken, on the issue of faculties in the different dioceses, to secure due protection, both on archæological and artistic grounds, for church fabrics which have to undergo repair or in which changes are being made. At their Graces' request, a Committee has been formed to undertake this inquiry, and to report to the Archbishops the information acquired, together with any recommendations which the facts collected may suggest to the Committee. It consists of Sir Lewis Dibdin, Dean of Arches; Sir Alfred Kempe, Chancellor of the Diocese of London and of the Dioceses of St. Albans, Southwell, Peterborough, and Chichester; and Sir Charles E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C., Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter, and formerly also Chancellor of the Dioceses of Salisbury and Bath and Wells. The Secretary is Mr. E. V Oliver, Ecclesiastical Commission, Millbank, Westminster. The Committee held its first meeting on July 7.

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The First Commissioner of Works has indicated his intention, should the Ancient Monuments Protection Bill become law, of taking advantage of its provisions and setting up an Advisory Board for Scotland according to the terms of the Bill.

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Mr. O. H. Leeney contributed to the *Sussex Daily News* of July 9 a long and interesting letter on "The Ruined Churches of West Sussex," embodying observations made in the course of recent visits. Some of these ancient buildings appear to be sadly neglected. Treyford and Elsted old churches are both no longer used, and have been allowed to fall into deplorable condition. "It would be difficult," says Mr. Leeney, of Treyford Church, "to imagine a more melancholy spectacle to a thoughtful mind than that presented by the appearance of this once beautiful little church, which has been allowed to fall to pieces through sheer neglect. Rank growths of ivy, unhindered for many years, have partly pulled down the walls; the floor is a chaotic mass of fallen timbers, tombstones, and undergrowth; a few beams, in the last stage of decay, threaten to fall every moment. Yet much remains still to interest the antiquary; the east end is a pretty triplet of lancet windows, the masonry excellent; and the chancel still retains a well-moulded string-course, probably of mid-thirteenth-century date. The whole design, indeed, is of that simple yet chaste and beautiful character for which our English Gothic of the period is so deservedly noted. While engaged in the melancholy task of pencilling these notes, I sat down on the old stone bench which still remains in the nave. Amidst all this desolation it is curious to note that on the window splays some mediæval painted patterns are still in wonderful preservation; and that even the rood or chancel screen still remains in part, the uprights fastened to the beam with wooden pins. The state of the churchyard is hardly less waste and desolate."

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At Elsted the nave is in ruinous condition, but the chancel is kept roofed and in repair. With regard to this church, Mr. Leeney says: "Its comparatively thin—some 2 feet 4 inches—and relatively lofty walls, and rough herring-bone masonry in hard chalk, suggest, if they do not imply, a Saxon origin; while a blocked-up arcade and lofty chancel arch, the latter markedly stilted, are of the sturdiest Norman that Sussex possesses."

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Up Marden Church is also in sad state. "Most of the windows," says Mr. Leeney, "are as yet unbroken, but the ivy has forced its way through several shattered panes; its bells, three in number, are lying—a curious situation—on the chancel floor; in one of the pews is a distressing litter of prayer-books and hymnals; the communion table, still bearing vases with the sacred monogram, is bespattered with fallen plaster. The venerable tub font, perhaps a thousand years old, modern pulpit and harmonium, board and box even for the figuring of hymn numbers, speak of worship for many generations—a worship that, alas! is now threatened with extinction, for I learn that the church is now regarded as unsafe, and is practically closed for Divine service."

Something surely should be done to preserve and keep in decent repair these venerable monuments of a storied past, rich in the most sacred associations and memories.

* * *

For an exceedingly fine and rare old Roman sarcophagus, found in a funeral chamber at Ostia, in 1825, £1,680 was realized at Christie's recently. The piece, which was worked with designs, in parts in very high relief, to illustrate the old myth of Selene and Endymion, formed part of the collection of antique Roman sculpture made in the early nineteenth century by the first Lord Western.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society on June 19, Sir Henry Howorth, President, in the chair, the Society's medal was presented to Dr. George Macdonald, First Assistant Secretary to the Scotch Education Department and Honorary Curator of the Hunterian Coin Cabinet, Glasgow, in consideration of his labours as a numismatist. Sir Henry observed that Dr. Macdonald's catalogue of Greek coins in three quarto volumes was the largest ever made by any single individual. This catalogue was awarded the Prixallier de Hauteroche in 1907 by the French Académie des Inscriptions. In 1905 Dr. Macdonald was invited by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to deliver the Rhind lectures, and these, on "Coin Types, their Origin and Development," were subsequently published. He had been a frequent contributor to the home and foreign journals devoted to numismatics, and was one of the leading authorities on Roman Britain. Dr. Macdonald, in acknowledging the medal, said his work in numismatics would have been impossible without the existence of the Society as a focus of information.

* * *

A long article appeared in the *Times*, July 11, on "The Roof of Westminster Hall." "The examination of the noble hammer-beam roof," says the journal, "which has been in progress for some months, is now nearing completion. Extensive decay of the timber in certain of its constructional parts has been disclosed. But, happily, the timber affected is comparatively a small proportion of the whole; and in the opinion of experts the roof can be repaired and strengthened without interference with its structure or injury to the beauty of its design. It is probably the first time since its completion in 1399 that the roof has been subjected to thorough and systematic examination, and in undertaking this work the Office of Works have performed a great national service; for without it the urgency of the need for restoration, essential to the preservation of the roof, would probably not have been suspected."

* * *

The article gave very interesting particulars as to the repairs which have been executed from time to time, and as to the construction of the roof (with a diagram), and the forms of decay. As to the work of restoration, the *Times* said: "There are twelve trusses in the hall, and Mr. Baines is having drawings made of eight of them which represent entirely different conditions of the roof. Some are untouched, others have been patched with oak, and others by steel reinforcements. The report of the Department upon the condition of the roof will have the concurrence of Mr. C. R. Peers, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and it will probably be submitted to Sir Hercules Read, president of the Society of Antiquaries. An expert committee will no doubt be formed to consider the best method of putting the roof into a proper state of repair—a work of considerable magnitude and difficulty. It is considered that each pair of trusses and the bay between them will have to be dealt with separately, and that each section while under repair will have to be raised from its supports on the walls. With this object in view, the foundations of the hall have been examined to ascertain whether it would bear the weight of a temporary support for the roof. It was found that, while the walls have solid foundations, the paving of the hall is laid upon Thames mud. An excavation near the north door, however, disclosed a well-preserved portion of Norman stonework. This was probably part of the original hall built by William Rufus, and it is supposed that it formed the foundation of a flight of steps."

* * *

The Historical Medical Museum, organized by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, was formally opened on June 24 by Dr. Norman Moore, President of the Section, History of Medicine, of the forthcoming International Medical Congress; and the new Institution received the benediction of Sir Thomas Barlow, President of the Royal College of Physicians and of the International Medical Congress, Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Rickman Godlee, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Sir Francis Champneys, President of the Royal Society of Medicine. The idea of forming a museum illustrating the history of the healing art was first conceived and organized by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome several years ago, and a remarkable collection of rare and curious objects of historical interest connected with medicine, surgery, and the allied sciences has now been brought together from all parts of the world. The collection is housed at 54A Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, London.

Mr. Rupert Guinness, Hon. Treasurer, University College, London, Equipment and Endowment Fund, writes: "It will be remembered that, by the public-spirited action of Professor Flinders Petrie, the University of London was given the option of taking over, for the Department of Egyptology at University College, his Egyptian collection for the price of £5,985—a price that merely recoups his expenses and is far below the present value of such objects.

"I am desired by Prince Arthur of Connaught, President of the Fund, to announce through your columns that the sum needed for the exercise of this generous option has now been raised. His Royal Highness desires me to express his gratification at this satisfactory result, in which he and the committee over which he presides have been helped by generous and timely aid. By the generosity of the subscribers a collection that has taken over thirty years to form, and on which Professor Petrie has expended enormous labour, will be placed permanently in London, and will help to secure the efficiency of the teaching of Egyptology. In view of the responsibility of England towards Egypt it is most desirable that the study of that land should be facilitated, so that those connected in various ways with it should not be in ignorance of its importance."

* * *

We take this note and the next from a recent issue of the *Guardian*: "We print to-day a curiously interesting letter from Mr. Harry Hems upon the famous 'devils,' or *chimères*, of Nôtre Dame. If the great Cathedral of the Ile de Paris is the most remarkable piece of architecture which time and revolution have left in the French capital, these grotesque sentinels, with their accompaniment of picturesque gargoyles, are the most curious details of that wonderful building. Literature rings with their fame; the art of Méryon and Pennell has pictured them for us and for posterity. Victor Hugo has agonized us with a description of how, as Quasimodo stood far above him weeping, the Archdeacon in Nôtre Dame clung to the gutter while the monsters over his head gaped and leered at him in his extremity. Upon the gigantic arcaded screen above the great wheel window grins still, as he has grinned for centuries, 'Le Stryge,' the horrible half-human beast :

> Insatiable vampire, l'eternelle luxure,
> Sur la grande cité convoite sa pâture.

In their dreadfully fascinating way these fantastic beasts, so natural and yet so unlike reality, have long seemed to the world the high-water mark of the ingenuity and acid humour of the mediæval sculptor-artisan.

* * *

"Mr. Hems drops a bombshell upon this pious belief. If his memory is to be trusted, three-fourths of these *chimères*, so far from being the original expression of the exuberant Gallic spirit of the Middle Ages, are modern copies and the work of an Englishman! When, Mr. Hems tells us, the cathedral was restored by Viollet-le-Duc in the middle of last century, he employed a clever English stonemason named Frampton to renew the decayed beasts, and three-fourths of them are his handiwork. We have had the curiosity to examine some three dozen large photographs of these monstrosities, and we find that rather more than a third of them are unquestionably new—they lack the marks of age which are conspicuously present upon the others. Here, then, is strong corroboration of our correspondent's recollection. After all, it is not so wonderful that many of these strange examples of zoology should have failed to weather the storms of ages—one of the obviously ancient creatures in the photographs has lost its head. But it is odd to find that Paris has for more than half a century been giving her homage, not to the original examples of the grim humour of her craftsmen of old, but to copies, equally spirited, the work of a mere imitative Englishman."

* * *

Tamworth celebrated the millenary of its castle on July 9, when a monument representing Ethelfleda, who re-edified Tamworth and its strong keep in or after 913, and Athelstan, her nephew, surmounting a graceful column and pedestal, was unveiled by Earl Ferrers, who is a representative of the family that owned Tamworth from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. In the afternoon the main attraction was the series of tableaux and the morris-dancing by the Polesworth company of village dancers. The tableaux illustrated the history of the castle from its foundation to its surrender in the Civil War—Tamworth and Lichfield alone of the Staffordshire towns remained loyal to the Royalist cause.

* * *

The excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, will be resumed on August 29. It is intended to explore the inner curve of the south-eastern bank, to follow the arena floor and wall round from this point to a point near the north entrance, and to dig a half-section through the west bank from the outside. The expenditure last year, including the publication of Mr. St. George Gray's report, amounted to £93. The excavations this autumn will probably last four weeks.

* * *

The Department of Historical Monuments is about to begin the restoration of the ancient episcopal Palace of Rheims, which the municipality of that city intends to convert into a museum, says the *Times*. The palace is of great historical interest, since, though it was reconstructed in 1671, the hall in which the coronation banquet of the Kings of France took place was preserved. Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Charles X. lodged in the palace as it now exists after their coronation. Francis I. and Louis XIV. lodged in a portion of the palace, which was afterwards rebuilt. During the Revolution the palace remained untouched, but was used as a Court of Justice. It was restored to its original purpose at the coronation of Charles X. The whole building possesses architectural interest; but the Salle des Rois is particularly remarkable for the great sculptured fireplace, in front of which the royal table was placed for the coronation banquet.

* * *

A Reuter's telegram from Rome, dated June 18, says that the *Resto del Carlino* announces the discovery of a large ossuary near the port of Talamone, in the Province of Grosseto. The discovery is on the scene of the Battle of Telamon, fought in the year 225 B.C., during the invasion of Italy by the Gauls, when the invading hordes, as recorded by Polybius, were defeated by the Romans under the Consuls Papus and Regulus. The ruins of a Temple of Thanksgiving, erected by the Romans in memory of this victory, were unearthed in 1892, and further important discoveries are expected as a result of the present excavations, which are being continued under the surveillance of an official of the Italian Government.

* * *

The illustrated *Review* of the principal acquisitions at the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1912 is, as usual, an excellent compilation, which at the same time indicates briefly the present condition of each of the departments concerned. In all of them is felt the difficulty of advancing prices. The notable private collections dispersed in the year under review contained fine examples that would have filled many gaps at South Kensington, but the chance of the market was too often against their acquisition by the authorities there. The better order of Italian Renaissance bronzes in the Taylor sale, for example, made an average of £3,000. It is the department of metal work that seems to have benefited most by that dispersal, at which a rich monstrance of Spanish workmanship and an Elizabethan tazza, bearing the London hallmark for 1564, were among the Museum purchases. Important additions to Near Eastern pottery were made from the same source, while from the Dollfus dispersal in Paris came a specimen of wood sculpture, a Lamentation group by some sculptor of the Middle Rhine, early in the sixteenth century. Here, as in the case of examples of Tiemann Riemenschneider, it was the allocation of funds from the Captain H. B. Murray Bequest that made the acquisition possible. A purchase in the department of woodwork of special interest is an early eighteenth-century English writing cabinet of distinguished design, supposed to have belonged to Dean Swift. In all the sections acknowledgments are made of important gifts and bequests, as well as of loans, notably those of objects relating to the Imperial visit to India by the King and Queen, and the textiles from the Mobilier National, by the French Government. On the other hand, the withdrawal of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan's tapestries from the Loan Court leaves a gap which the permanent collections are at present quite unable to fill.

The Armorial Bearings of Gilds and Livery Companies.

By T. P. Cooper.

IN the Middle Ages, the varied fascinating devices of heraldic blazonry appealed to all classes. Heraldry was intelligently appreciated, and it exercised a profound influence upon the manners and social customs of our ancestors, to whom it was "the outward sign of the spirit of chivalry, the index also to a lengthened chronicle of doughty deeds," and of honourable character.

It was in the reign of King Stephen (1135-54) that heraldic ensigns first assumed a definite form, and Richard I. (1189-99) is the earliest English King who is known to have adopted armorial bearings.

Primarily, heraldry was no doubt devised to distinguish particular individuals in battle and at tournaments. Subsequently it became interwoven with the peaceful and more joyous concerns of every-day life. Armorial bearings were displayed upon the vestments of persons of rank, as well as upon shields and banners. The use of heraldry became popular, and was favoured as a sign of dignity and honour by ecclesiastics and civilians, as well as by martial heroes. It was a symbolical and pictorial language of significant figures, peculiar devices, and distinctive colours, that conveyed to the populace the identity of an important person, family, dignity, office, community, or fraternity.

On occasions when the ancient gilds took part in civic processions or festivals, or assembled to welcome royalty on their entering the City of London, it became desirable to adopt conspicuous devices or particular symbolic emblems, which, when depicted upon vestments, banners, or shields, afforded a ready means of distinguishing one gild from another amidst the many that loyally congregated to do honour to their King or Queen.

Stowe, in his *Survey* describing the entry of Margaret on her marriage to Edward I., writes: "The queen was conveyed to London, against whom the citizens to the number of six hundred rode in one livery of red and white, with the cognizances of their mysteries embroidered upon their sleeves; they received her four miles out of London, and so conveyed her to Westminster." When the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in 1382, went forth to meet Anne of Bohemia, the new Queen, the mysteries wore a livery of red and black. In the archives of the Goldsmiths' Company it is recorded: "Notwithstanding, as all the other misteries had divers cognizances, the goldsmiths chose theirs, and did wear on the red of their dress, bars of silver work and powders of trefoils of silver; and each man of the same mistery, to the number of seven score, had upon the black part five nouches [knots] of gold and silk; and upon their heads they wore hats covered with red and powdered [diapered] with the said trefoils."

There was a certain charm and glamour about heraldry that appealed to gildmen and their masters. Following the example of the *Ancienne Noblesse*, who displayed personal insignia painted on their silken surcoats over their shirts of mail, gildmen blazoned badges upon the sleeves of their party-coloured livery gowns.

When a gild had attained importance and recognition, it generally applied to the Heralds' College for a grant of arms, which in some cases was obtained before the gild had received a charter of incorporation. Gild armorial bearings were largely employed as ornamental and decorative accessories in architecture, stained-glass windows, on hallings (tapestry hung in gildhalls), on tombs, memorial brasses, and upon hearse cloths, or palls, used at the funerals of gild brothers. Many of the old fraternities possessed rich and costly heraldic banners, which were carried and used on the occasion of pageants, mystery plays, and civic rejoicings, as well as at the burial of gild brothers or sisters. The following ordinance of the Gild of St. Michael on the Hill, Lincoln, gives us an idea of the importance of the latter custom:

"The banner of the gild shall be brought to the house of the dead, and there openly shown, that men may know that the dead was a brother or sister of the gild; and the banner shall be carried, with a great torch burning, from the house of the dead, before the body, to the church."

In a long inventory of the properties of the Merchant Taylors of London, taken in 1512, many heraldic banners are mentioned, together with other ornaments of tapestry richly embroidered with figures and emblems of their patron saint.

"The Parloure.—First, a gret Image of Saint John Baptist in a clothe with browdery worke of tholde makyng.

"Itm, 6 guysshens with tholy lambe browdered of the gyfte and bequest of John Powke late a brother of this fraternitee decessed whose soul God assoyle.

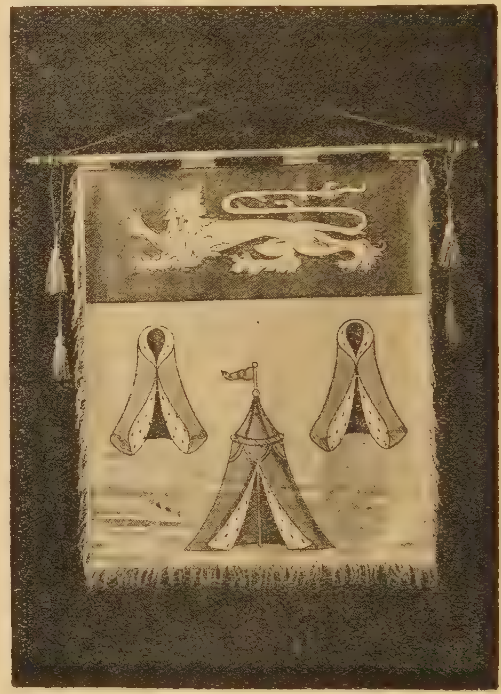

FIG. I.—MERCHANT TAYLORS' BANNER.

(By permission, from a series of Gild Banners in the possession of the Merchant Adventurers, York.)

"Itm, 8 trumpet banners whiche were made whan Sir John Percyvale was mayre.

"Itm, 8 large trumpet banners made in Mr. Duplage dayes."

The inventory of 1609 includes: "One large Cloth ymbrothered with the Company's armes, being in three sev'ral pieces." "Fifty Trumpet Banners with the Companies Armes," and several other banners and streamers with the company's arms are mentioned.

In 1554 the Corporation of York ordered that the Lesser Crafts of the City, which were not sufficiently wealthy or important to possess halls for their own exclusive use, should be allowed to assemble in St. Anthony's Hall. The great chamber where the gilds deliberated and feasted was decorated with the arms of the several gilds painted upon panel and framed, and they remained on the walls until the commencement of the last century.

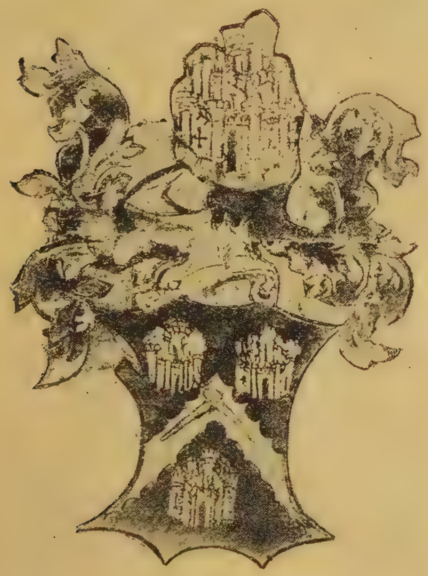

FIG. 2.—THE MASONS' ARMS.

(By permission, from *The Hole Craft and Fellowship of Masonry*, by Edward Conder, junior.)

The earliest existing grant of arms pertaining to a London gild is that of the Masons, obtained in 1472.

GRANT OF ARMS TO THE MASONS' COMPANY.

"To alle Nobles and gentilles theise present Lr̄es beryng or seyng William Hawkeslowe othir Wise called Clarenseux Kyng of Armes of the Sowthe marches of Englond sendeth humble and due Recom̄endac̄ion as apperteyneth for soo moche as the Hole Crafte and felawship of masons corogeowsly meoved to excercise and use gentill and com̄endable guydyng in such laudable maner and fourme as may best sounde unto gentrice by the Whiche they shal mowe wt goddis grace to atteigne unto honoure and worship have desired and praide me the saide Kyng of Armes that I by the powre & auctorite by the Kyngs goode grace to me in that behalve com̄ytted shuld devyse A Conysaunce of Armes for the saide Crafte and felawship which they and theire successours myght boldly & vowably occupie chalenge and enjoie for evermore wtoute eny preiudice or rebuke of eny estate or gentill of this Reame At the instaunce and request of whome I the saide Kyng of Armes takyng respecte and considerac̄ion unto the goodly entent & disposic̄ion of the saide Crafte and felawship have devysed for them & theire successours thise Armes folowing that is to sey A feld of Sablys A Cheveron silver grailed thre Castellis of the same garnysshed wt dores and wyndows of the feld in the Cheveron a Cumpas of Blak whiche Armes I of my saide powre and auctorite have appoynted gevyn and grauntēn to and for the saide Crafte and felawship and theire successours and by theise my present Lr̄es appoynte yeve and graunte unto them the same To have chalenge occupie and enjoie wtoute eny preiudice or empechement for evermore In witnesse wherof I the saide Kyng of Armes to theise presents have sette my seale of Armes with my signe Manuell Yevyn at london the yere of the Reigne of Kyng Edward the fourth aftir the Conquest the XIIth.

Clarenssevx Kyng of Armes
W. H.

The grant bears an endorsement dated 12th of Henry VIII., to the effect that Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, confirms and ratifies the arms. No mention is made in the document of a crest, but in the margin above the arms the crest is depicted—a castle, as in the arms. The original grant which had been lost for many years turned up in 1871, and was bought by the Masons' Company, and subsequently presented to the British Museum for safe custody.

The earliest grant of arms to a livery company was in 1439, to the Drapers' Company. Other early grants were the Ironmongers, 1455; the Tallow Chandlers, 1456; and the

Brewers, 1468; all the grants to other companies are of later date.

In 1455 "Lancastre, Kyng of Armes," granted "Unto the honurable Crafte and felasship of the fraunchised men of Iremongers of the Citie of London a token of armes, that is to say: Silver a cheveron of Gowles sitte betwene three gaddes of stele of asure, on the cheveron three swevells of golde; with two lizardes of theire owne kynde encoupled with gowlys, on the helmet," as a crest. The grant was inspected in 1530, signed and confirmed by Clarencieux; again, in 1560, William Hervy, Clarencieux, confirmed the grant, adding that the arms could be used "in shylde, banners, standards and otherwyse."

In 1415 no less than fifty-seven craft fraternities, with their banners, took part in the Corpus Christi Play at York. At an earlier date, 1399, at the same festival it was "ordered that the banner of the play, with the city arms, should be delivered by the mayor on the vigil of the feast to be borne in those places where the pageants were played, and should on the morrow of the feast be restored to the chamber by the hands of the mayor and chamberlains, there to be kept till the following year."

Pageantry and processional shows formed a pleasurable pastime for craftsmen in all towns and cities in the Middle Ages. The gilds in their liveries took an important part in the Corpus Christi plays and processions at York, Chester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other populous towns. Subsequently, at the celebrations of May Day and of Midsummer Eve, gildmen were largely in evidence, clad in picturesque habiliments carrying gorgeous banners and other pageant accessories.

In more recent centuries the Lord Mayor of London's show became the popular annual pageant in which the livery companies of the city were represented. In the river pageants on the Thames various crafts joined in the procession of barges. On the entry of Elizabeth of York, the Queen of Henry VII., accompanying the Mayor were "many worshipful commoners chosen out of every craft in their liveries, in barges freshly furnished with banners and streamers of silk richly beseen with the arms and badges of their crafts."

On the return of the Lord Mayor's river procession in 1553, on landing the crafts reformed, and preceded his worship through St. Paul's Churchyard to the place of the feast, headed by "two tall men bearing two great streamers of the Merchant Taylors' arms," followed by numerous trumpeters, "the waits caps and goodly banners," the crafts, and the Lord Mayor and his liveried henchmen.

The armorial bearings of the gilds greatly enhanced the charm and richness of such old-time scenes and pageants. The Fishmongers in 1616 exhibited on their chief show "a goodly Bower shaped in form of a flowery arbour, and adorned with all the scutcheons of arms of so many worthy men of the Fishmongers' Company" as had been Lord Mayors.

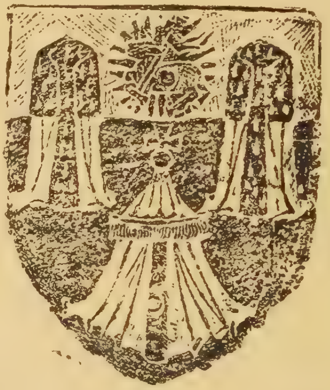

FIG. 3.—THE PRE-REFORMATION ARMS OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS.

(From *The Brasses of England*, by H. W. Macklin.)

In pre-Reformation times some of the emblems borne in gild heraldry were of a religious character, such as the Agnus Dei, the figure of the Saviour in the form of a lamb bearing a staff-head with a cross, as in the chief of the ancient arms of the Merchant Taylors, granted to the company in 1480 (Fig. 3).

The earliest date assigned to the acquisition of the estate in Threadneedle Street upon which the Merchant Taylors' Hall stands is the year 1331; a record of the conveyance mentions that a feoffment was "made by Edmund the son of Walter

Crepin, late citizen of London, to John de Yakeslee, tentmaker, to our Lord the King of England." Yakeslee was probably the Master of the Merchant Taylors, and it is presumed that he conveyed the premises to the fellowship. The tent, or pavilion, in the armorial bearings of the company may have been placed therein to commemorate this early benefactor, or it may have some allusion to their craft. It is interesting to note, however, that in 1317 John de Yakeslee, pavilioner to King Edward II., was in York Castle with his assistants repairing and making tents for an expedition against the Scots. Yakeslee spent much time at York, and he was enrolled a freeman of the city in 1322. He was also pavilioner to Edward III., and in April, 1333, he was again in the Castle of York on the King's business, and the Mayor and Bailiffs of York were commanded to cause as many smiths, carpenters, and tailors as Yakeslee required to proceed to the castle, and "do divers arduous affairs as John shall order them on the King's behalf."

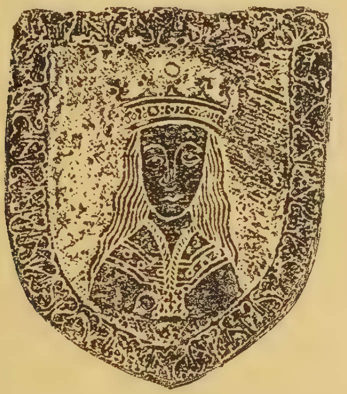

FIG. 4.—THE PRE-REFORMATION ARMS OF THE MERCERS.

(From *The Brasses of England*, by H. W. Macklin.)

The Virgin Mary was an important figure in the old shield of the Pewterers. Such emblematic figures faithfully reflected the devotional and superstitious fervour of the old days and the origin of many gilds, which were at first more or less religious fraternities. When the change in religious feeling became general throughout the realm, superstitious pictures in ecclesiastical stained-glass and sculpture were obliterated, and similar devices in the armorial bearings of the gilds were discontinued and new charges substituted. In the Mercers' original arms was a representation of the Virgin Mary (Fig. 4), but they retained the figure and described it as a "virgin queen."

(*To be concluded.*)

Folklore from Ulster: Giants and Dwarfs.*

By Elizabeth Andrews.

THE population of Ulster is derived from many sources, and in its folklore we shall find traces of various tribes and people. I shall begin with a tale which may have been brought by English settlers.

In *Folklore as an Historical Science*, Sir Laurence Gomme has given several variants of the story of the Pedlar of Swaffham and London Bridge. Most of these come from England, Scotland, and Wales, but among them there are also a Breton and a Norse version. I have found a local variant in Donegal. An elderly woman told me that at Kinnagoe, a "toon," or small hamlet, about three miles from Buncrana, there lived a man whose name she believed was Doherty. He dreamt one night that on London Bridge he should hear of a treasure. He set out at once for London, and, when he came there, walked up and down the bridge until he was wearied. At last a man accosted him and asked why he loitered there. In reply Doherty told his dream, upon which the other said, "Ah, man! do you believe in drames? Why, I dreamt the other night that at a place called Kinnagoe a pot of gold is buried. Would I go to look for it? I might loss my time if I paid attention to drames." "That's true," answered Doherty, who now hurried home, found the pot of gold, bought houses and land, and became a wealthy man.

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* From a work entitled *Ulster Folklore*, by Miss Elizabeth Andrews, to be published shortly by Elliot Stock, 7, Paternoster Row, E.C. Cloth, 5s. net.

Whether this story embodies an earlier Irish legend I do not know, but I should say that the mention of London Bridge points to its having been brought over by English settlers. Sir L. Gomme tells us that "the earliest version of this legend is quoted from the manuscripts of Sir Roger Twysden, who obtained it from Sir William Dugdale, of Blyth Hall in Warwickshire, in a letter dated January 29, 1652-53. Sir William says of it, that 'it was the tradition of the inhabitants at it was told me there.'"

May not some of the planters brought over by the Irish Society have carried this legend from their English home, giving it in the name Kinnagoe a local habitation?

Most of our folklore comes, however, from a very early period. Our Irish fairy, although regarded as a fallen angel, is not the mediæval elf who could sip honey from a flower, but a small old man or woman with magical powers, swift to revenge an injury, but often a kindly neighbour. No story is told more frequently than that of the old fairy woman who borrows a "noggin" of meal, repays it honestly, and rewards the peasant woman by saying that her kist will never be empty, generally adding the condition, as long as the secret is kept. The woman usually observes the condition until her husband becomes too inquisitive. When she reveals the secret, the kist is empty.

Another widespread tale is that of the fairy woman who comes to the peasant's cottage, sometimes to beg that water may not be thrown out at the door, as it comes down her chimney and puts out the fire, sometimes to ask, for a similar reason, that the "byre," or cowhouse, may be removed to another site. In some tales it is a fairy man who makes the request. If it is refused, punishment follows in sickness among the cattle; if complied with, the cows flourish and give an extra supply of milk. In one instance the "wee folk" provided money to pay a mason to build the new cowhouse. We may smile and ask how the position of the cowhouse could affect the homes of the fairies; but if these small people lived in the souterrains, as tradition alleges, we may even at the present day find these artificial caves under inhabited houses. At a large farmhouse on the border of counties Antrim and Londonderry I was told one ran under the kitchen. At another farm near Castlerock, Co. Londonderry, the owner opened a trapdoor in his yard and allowed me to look down into a souterrain. At Finvoy, Co. Antrim, I was shown one of these caves, over which a cottage formerly stood. A souterrain also runs under the Glebe House at Donaghmore, Co. Down. The following extract is from a work* in preparation by the Rev. Dr. Cowan, Rector of the parish, who in describing this souterrain writes: "The lintel to the main entrance is the large stone which forms the base of the old Celtic cross, which stands a few yards south of the church. Underneath the cross is the central chamber, which is 62 feet long, 3 feet wide, and upwards of 4 feet high, with branches in the form of transepts about 30 feet in length. From these, again, several sections extend, . . . one due north terminating at the glebe-house (a distance of 200 yards) underneath the study, where, according to tradition, some rich old vicar in past times fashioned the extreme end into the dimensions of a wine-cellar."

According to another tradition—an older one, no doubt—this chamber under the study was the dressing-room of the small Danes, who after their toilet proceeded through the underground passages to church. They had to pass through many little doors, down stairs, through parlours, until they came to the great chamber under the cross where the minister held forth. I shall not attempt to guess to what old faith this minister or priest belonged, or what were the rites he celebrated; but the stairs probably represent the descent from one chamber to another, and the little doors the bridges found in some souterrains, and I believe at Donaghmore, where one stone juts out from the floor, and a little farther on another comes down from the roof, leaving only a narrow passage, so that one must creep over and under these bridges to get to the end of the cave.

The Danes are regarded by the country people as distinctly human, and yet there is much in them that reminds us of the fairies; indeed, I was told by two old men, one in Co. Antrim and the other in Co. Derry, that they and the wee folk are much the same.

* *An Ancient Irish Parish, Past and Present.*

In a former paper* I referred to the difference in dress ascribed to the fairies in various parts of the country. I am inclined to believe that this indicates a variety of tribes among the aboriginal inhabitants. In the fairies who dress in green may we not have a tradition of people who stained themselves with woad or some other plant? These fairies are chiefly heard of in North-East Antrim. In some parts of that county they are said to wear tartan, but in other parts of Ulster the fairies are usually, although not universally, described as dressing in red. Do these represent a people who dyed themselves with red ochre or who simply went naked? In Tory Island I was told the fairies dressed in black, and Keating informs us that the Fomorians, who had their headquarters at Toirinis or Tory Island, were "sea-rovers of the race of Cam who fared from Africa." †

Stories of the fairies or wee-folk are to be found everywhere in Ulster, and the Danes are also universally known; but one hears of the Pechts chiefly in the north-east of Antrim, where the Grogach is also known. The following story was told to me in Glenariff, Co. Antrim: A Grogach herded the cattle of a farmer, and drove them home in the evening. He was about the size of a child, and was naked. A fire was left burning at night, so that he might warm himself, and after a time the daughter of the house made him a shirt. When the Grogach saw this, he thought it was a "billet" for him to go, and crying bitterly he took his departure and left the shirt behind him. As I pointed out on a former occasion,‡ in many respects the Grogach resembles the Swiss dwarf. The likeness to the brownie is also very marked. At Ballycastle I was told the Grogach was a hairy man about 4 feet in height, who could stand heat or cold without clothing.

Patrick Kennedy has described a Gruagach as a giant, and states that the word "Gruagach has for root 'gruach,' hair—giants and magicians being furnished with a large provision of that appendage."* This Gruagach was closely related to the fairies, and, indeed, we shall find later in a Donegal story a giant ogress spoken of as a fairy woman. In Scotland, as well as in the South of Ireland, the name is Gruagach, but in Antrim I heard it pronounced "Grogach." I was also told near Cushendall that the Danes were hairy people.

One does not hear so much about giants in Antrim as in Donegal, but in Glenariff I was told of four, one of whom lifted a rock at Ballycastle and threw it across the sea to Rathlin, a distance of five or six miles. Great as this feat was, a still greater was reported to me near Armoy,† where I was shown a valley, and was told the earth had been scooped out and thrown into the sea, where it formed the island of Rathlin.

The grave of the giant Gig-na-Gog is to be seen some miles from Portrush, on the road to Beardiville.‡ I could not, however, hear anything of Gig-na-Gog, except that he was a giant.

In the stories of giants we no doubt often have traditions of a tall race, who are sometimes represented as of inferior mental capacity. At other times we appear to be listening to an early interpretation of the works of Nature. The Donegal peasant at the present day believes that the perched block on the side of the hill has been thrown by the arm of a giant. In the compact columns of the Giant's Causeway and of Fingal's Cave at Staffa, primitive man saw a work of great skill and ingenuity, which he attributed to a giant artificer; and Finn McCoul is credited with having made a stupendous mole, uniting Scotland and Ireland. This Finn McCoul has many aspects. He does not show to much advantage in the following legend which I heard on the banks of Lough Salt in Donegal:

Finn was a giant, but there was a bigger giant, named Goll, who came to fight Finn, and Finn was afraid. His wife bade him creep into the cradle, and she would give an answer to Goll. When the latter appeared, he asked where was Finn. The wife replied he was out, and she was alone with the baby in the cradle. Goll looked at the child, and thought, "If that is the size of Finn's infant, what must Finn himself be?" and without more ado he turned and took his departure.* This Finn had an eye at the back of his head, and was so tall his feet came out at the door of his house. We are not told, however, what was the size of the house.

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* "Ulster Fairies, Danes, and Pechts," *Antiquary*, August, 1906.

† Keating, *History of Ireland*, book i., chap. viii. Translation by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Cam is an old name for Ham.

‡ "Traditions of Dwarf Races in Ireland and in Switzerland," *Antiquary*, October, 1909.

* *Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts*, 2nd edit., p. 123, note.

† A village about six miles from Ballycastle, where there is a round tower.

‡ It is referred to in the *Guide to Belfast and the Adjacent Counties*, by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, 1874, pp. 205, 206; also by Borlase in *Dolmens of Ireland*, vol. i., p. 371.

In this tale Finn shows little courage, but as a rule he is represented as a noted hero. I was told a long story at Glenties, in Donegal, of the three sons Finn had by the Queen of Italy. He had seen her bathing in Ireland, and he stole her clothes, so she had to stay until she could get them back. After a time she found them, and returned to her own country, where she gave birth to three sons, Dubh, Kian, and Glasmait. When they were fourteen years of age the King of Italy sent them away, that they might go to their father, Finn.

They arrived in Ireland, and when Finn saw them he said: "If those three be the sons of a king, they will come straight on; if not, they will ask their way." The lads came straight on, knelt before Finn, and claimed him as their father. He asked them who was their mother; and when they said the Queen of Italy, Finn remembered the stolen clothes, and received them as his sons.

One day the followers of Finn could not find his dividing knife, and Dubh determined to go in search of it. He put a stick in the fire, and said he would be back before the third of it was burnt. He followed tracks, and came to a house where there was a great feast. He sat down among the men, and saw they were cutting with Finn's knife. It was passed from one to another until it came to Dubh, who, holding it in his hand, sprang up and carried it off.

When Dubh got home, he wakened Kian, and said: "My third of the stick is burnt, and now do you see what you can do." Kian followed the tracks, and got to the same place. He found the men drinking out of a horn. One called for whisky, another for wine, and whatever was asked, the horn gave. Kian heard them say it was Finn's horn, and that his knife had been carried off the previous night. Kian waited, and when the horn came he grasped it tightly and ran off home, where he found his third of the stick was burnt. He waked Glasmait, and told him two-thirds of the night had passed, and it was now his turn to go out. Glasmait followed the same tracks, but when he came to the house blood was flowing from the door, and, looking in, he saw the place full of corpses. One man only remained alive. He told Glasmait how they had all been drinking, when someone ran off with Finn McCoul's horn. "One man blamed another," he said; "they quarrelled and fought until everyone was killed except myself. Now, I beseech you, throw the ditch* upon me and bury me. I do not wish to be devoured by the fairy woman, who will soon be here. She is an awful size, and upon her back is bound Finn McCoul's sword of light,† which gives to its possessor the strength of a hundred men." The man gave Glasmait some hints to aid him in the coming fight, and added: "Now I have told you all, bury me quick."

Glasmait threw the ditch upon him, and hid himself in a corner. The Banmore, or large woman, now came in and began her horrible repast. She chose the fat men; three times she lifted Glasmait, but rejected him as too young and lean. At last she lay down to sleep. Glasmait followed the advice he had received. He touched her foot, but jumped aside to avoid her kick. He touched her hand, but jumped aside to avoid her slap. When she was again asleep, he drew his sword and cut the cords which bound the sword of light to her back, and seized upon it. She roused herself, and for two hours they fought, until in the end Glasmait ripped open her body, when, behold, three red-haired boys sprang out and attacked him! He slew two of them, but the third escaped. Glasmait returned home with the sword of light, and found his third of the stick burnt.

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* A similar tale, but with more details, is related of Finn by William Carleton. It was first published in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* in January, 1841, with the title "A Legend of Knockmary"; was reprinted in Carleton's collected works under the title "A Legend of Knockmany"; it is given by Mr. W. B. Yeates in his *Irish Fairy and Folk Tales.* In Carleton's tale Finn's opponent is not Goll, but Cuchullin. In the notes first published in *Chambers's Journal*, reference is, however, made to Scotch legends about Finn McCoul and Gaul, the son of Morni, whom I take to be the same as Goll. A version of the story is also given by Patrick Kennedy in *Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts*, under the title "Fann MacCuil and the Scotch Giant" (pp. 179-181). This Scotch giant is named Far Rua, and the fort to which he journeys is in the Bog of Allen.

* In Ireland "ditch" is used for an earth fence.

† Claive Solus was the name given to it by the old woman who narrated the story, and she translated it "sword of light."

The three sons now presented their father with the dividing knife, the drinking horn, and the sword of light, and there was great rejoicing that these had been recovered.

Some time after this a red-haired boy appeared, and begged to be taken into Finn's service for a twelvemonth, saying he could kill birds and do any kind of work. When asked what wages he looked for, he replied that he hoped, when he died, Finn and his men would put his body in a cart which would come for it, and bury him where the cart stopped.

The red-haired boy worked well, but at the end of the year he suddenly died. A cart drawn by a horse appeared, and Finn and his men tried to place the body in it; but it could not be moved, until the horse wheeled round and did the work itself, starting immediately afterwards with its load. Finn and his men followed; but a great mist came on, so that they could not see clearly. At last they arrived at an old black castle standing in a glen. Here they found the table laid, and sat down to eat; but before long the red-haired boy appeared alive, and cried vengeance upon Finn and his sons. The men tried to draw their swords, but found them fastened to the ground, and the red-haired boy cut off fifty heads.

Now, however, the great Manannan appeared. He bade the red-haired boy drop his sword, or he would give him a slap that would turn his face to the back of his head. He also bade him replace the heads on the fifty men. The red-haired boy had to submit, and after that he troubled Finn no more. Manannan dispelled the mist, and brought Finn and his men back to their own home, where they feasted for three days and three nights.

This somewhat gruesome story contains several points of interest. The stealing of the clothes is an incident which occurs with slight variations in many folk-tales. In *The Stolen Veil** Musäus tells us how the damsel of fairy lineage was detained when her veil was carried off, and it was only after she had recovered it that she was able, in the guise of a swan, to return to her home.

We have read, too, of how the Shetlander captured the sealskin of the Finn woman, without which she could not return as a seal to her husband.† It should also be noted that the fairy ogress is a large woman, apparently a giantess, while her three sons have the red hair so often associated with the fairies. At the end of the tale, Finn and his men are saved by Manannan, the Celtic god of the sea, who has given his name to the Isle of Man. In Balor of Tory Island, the great Fomorian chief, we have another giant, with an eye at the back of his head, which dealt destruction to all who encountered its gaze. I was told in Tory Island that, when Balor was mortally wounded, water fell so copiously from this eye that it formed the biggest lough in the world, deeper even than Lough Foyle.

These giants belonged to an olden time and a very primitive race. They have passed away, and are no longer, like the fairies, objects of fear or awe.

The fairies, being believed to be fallen angels, are especially dreaded on Hallow Eve Night. In some places oatmeal and salt are put on the heads of the children to protect them from harm. I first heard of this custom in the Valley of the Roe, where there are a large number of forts said to be inhabited by the fairies. The neighbourhood of Dungiven on that river is rich in antiquities. The Cashel or White Fort is believed to have been built by the Danes, and under it I was told there was a souterrain. There is another under Carnanban Fort, and not far from this are the stone circles at Aghlish. An old woman of ninety-six showed them to me, and said it was a very gentle* place, and it would not be safe to take away one of the stones.

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* See J. K. A. Musäus, *Volksmährchen der Deutschen*, edited by J. L. Klee. Leipzig, 1842. *Der geraubte Schleier*, pp. 371-429.

† See *The Testimony of Tradition*, by Mr. David MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot., pp. 1-25. Also by the same author, "The Aberdeen Kayak and its Congeners," Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (1912), vol. xlvi., pp. 213-241. Mr. MacRitchie believes that the magic sealskin was a kayak.

Here we have an instance of the strong belief that to interfere in any way with stone, tree, or fort, belonging to the fairies is certain to bring disaster. About sixty-five years ago, when the railway was being made between Belfast and Ballymena, an old fort with fairy bushes, in the townland of Lenagh, stood on the intended track, and had to be removed. The men working on the line were most unwilling to meddle with either fort or bushes. One, however, braver than the rest, began to cut down a thorn, when he met with an accident which strengthened the others in their refusal. In the end the fort had to be blown up, I believe, by the officials of the railway, and underneath it a very fine spearhead and other implements were found.†

A fort near Glasdrumman, Co. Down, was demolished by the owner, but the country people noted that the man who struck the first blow was injured, and died soon afterwards, while the owner himself became a permanent invalid. A woman living near this fort related that in the evening after the work was begun she heard an awful screech from the fort; presumably the fairies were leaving their home.

A curious story was told me by an old woman in the cottage hospital at Cushendall: A man at Glenravel named M'Combridge went out one evening to look for his heifer, but could not find it. He saw a great house in one of his fields, where no house had been before, and, wondering much at this, he went in. An old woman sat by the fire, and soon two men came in leading the heifer. They killed it with a blow on the head, and put it into a pot. M'Combridge was too much afraid to make any objection; he rose, however, to leave the house, but the old woman said: "Wait; you must have some of the broth of your own heifer." Three times she made him partake of the broth, and he was then unable to leave the house. She put him to bed, and the man gave birth to a son. He fell asleep, but was wakened by something touching his ear, and found himself on the grass near his home, and the heifer close to his ear.

This fantastic story no doubt represents a dream, but does it contain a reminiscence of the couvade where, after the birth of the child, the father goes to bed? Sir E. B. Tylor, in the *Early History of Mankind*, has shown how widespread this custom was both in the Old and the New World.

In these stories, drawn from various parts of Ulster, we seem to hear echoes of a very distant past. The giants often appear as savages of low intelligence. In the fairies, I think, we may plainly see a tradition of a dwarf race, although it is true that the country people do not regard them as human beings; indeed, I was told in Co. Tyrone that, when the fairies were annoying a man, he threw his handkerchief at them, and asked if among them all they could show one drop of blood. This, being spirits, they could not do. In the Grogach the human element is more pronounced, and both Danes and Pechts are usually regarded as men and women like ourselves, although of smaller stature. The following description of the Pechts or Picts—he used both names—was given to me by an elderly man at Maghera, Co. Londonderry. He said they were small people about 4 feet 6 inches in height, thickset, nearly as broad as they were long, and strong in arms and shoulders. They had very large feet, and when a shower of rain came on they would stand on their heads and shelter themselves under their feet.* It will thus be seen that in Ulster we have traditions of giants, fairies, Grogachs, Danes, and Pechts, and in Donegal I was also told of a small race of yellow Finns. Can we identify any of these with the prehistoric races of the British Isles and of Europe?

It has been held by many that the relics of Palæolithic man do not occur in Ireland, but the Rev. Frederick Smith has found his implements, some of them glaciated, at Killiney,* and Mr. Lewis Abbott, who has made the implements of early man a special study, believes that Palæolithic man lived and worked in Ireland. In a letter to me he states that this opinion is based on material in his possession. "I have," he writes, "the Irish collection of my old friend, the late Professor Rupert Jones; in this there are many immensely metamorphosed, deeply iron-stained (and the iron again, in turn, further altered), implements of Palæolithic types. . . . They are usually very lustrous or highly patinated, as it is called." In his recent paper on "The Classification of the British Stone Age Industries,"† in describing the club studs, Mr. Abbott writes: "I have found very fine examples in the Cromer Forest Bed, and under and in various glacial deposits in England and Ireland." How long Palæolithic man survived in Ireland it would be difficult to say, but in such characters as the fairy ogress we are brought face to face with a very low form of savagery. It will be noted that her sons are red-haired. Now, I have often found red hair ascribed to fairies and Danes, but not to Pechts. This persistent tradition has led me to ask whether red was the colour of the hair in some early races of mankind. The following passage in Dr. Beddoe's Huxley Lecture‡ favours an affirmative answer: "There are, of course, facts, or reported facts, which would lead one to suspect that red was the original hair colour of man in Europe—at least, when living in primitive or natural conditions with much exposure, and that the development of brown pigment came later, with subjection to heat and malaria, and other influences connected with what we call civilization."

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* Fairy-haunted.

† This spearhead is in the possession of Mr. Robert Bell, a member of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, from whom I heard this narrative.

* I heard some years ago a similar tale of the Pechts in Co. Antrim. See "Ulster Fairies, Danes, and Pechts," *Antiquary*, August, 1906.

We have seen that the implements of early man are found in spots sacred to the fairies. The Rev. Gath Whitley considers the piskey-dwarfs the earliest Neolithic inhabitants of Cornwall, and describes them as a small race who "hunted the elk and the deer, and perhaps, like the Bushmen, danced and sang to the light of the moon."* Our traditional Irish fairies bear a strong resemblance to these piskey-dwarfs of Cornwall, and also to the Welsh fairies, of whom Sir John Rhys writes that, when fairyland is cleared of its glamour, there seems to be disclosed "a swarthy population of short, stumpy men, occupying the most inaccessible districts of our country. . . . They probably fished and hunted and kept domestic animals, including, perhaps, the pig, but they depended largely on what they could steal at night or in misty weather. Their thieving, however, was not resented, as their visits were believed to bring luck and prosperity."† This description might apply to our Ulster fairies, who in many of the stories appear as a very primitive people. In some of the tales, however, the fairies are represented in a higher stage of civilization. They can spin and weave, they inhabit underground but well-built houses, and in the Irish records they are closely associated with the Tuatha de Danann.

I believe these Tuatha de Danann are the small Danes, who, according to tradition, built the raths and souterrains. The late Mr. John Gray‡ would ascribe a Mongoloid origin to them. In a letter written to me shortly before his death, he stated his belief that the Danes and Pechts "were of the same race and were identical with a short, round-headed race which migrated into the British Isles about 2000 B.C., at the beginning of the Bronze Age. . . . The stature of these primitive Danes and Pechts was 5 feet 3 inches, and they must have looked very small men to the later Teutonic invaders, of an average stature of 5 feet 8½ inches."

In his papers "Who built the British Stone Circles?"§ and "The Origin of the Devonian Race,"|| Mr. Gray has fully described this

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* *The Stone Age in North Britain and Ireland*, by the Rev. Frederick Smith, Appendix, p. 396.

† See *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 1911, July-December, vol. xli., p. 462.

‡ "Colour and Race," delivered before the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, October 31, 1905.

* "Footprints of Vanished Races in Cornwall," by the Rev. D. Gath Whitley, published in *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, 1903, vol. xv., part ii., p. 283.

† *Celtic Folklore*, vol. ii., chap. xii., pp. 668, 669.

‡ Hon. Treasurer to the Royal Anthropological Institute.

§ Read before Section H of the British Association at the Dublin meeting, September, 1908. Published in *Nature*, December 24, 1908, pp. 236-238.

|| Published in *London Devonian Year-Book*, 1910, pp. 134-143.

round-headed race who buried in short cists, and whom he believes to have been a colony from Asia Minor of Akkadians, Sumerians, or Hittites, who migrated to England by sea in order to work the Cornish tin-mines and the Welsh copper-mines.

For a fuller exposition of these views I must refer the reader to Mr. Gray's very interesting articles.

In regard to the Tuatha de Danann, according to Keating* they came from Greece by way of Scandinavia. This might lead us to infer a Northern origin, or at least that they had taken a different route from those who came by the Mediterranean to the West of Europe. They appear to have known the use of metals and to have ploughed the land.

Dr. O'Donovan, in writing of these Tuatha de Danann says: "From the many monuments ascribed to this colony by tradition and in ancient Irish historical tales, it is quite evident that they were a real people; and, from their having been considered gods and magicians by the Gaedhil or Scoti who subdued them, it may be inferred that they were skilled in arts which the latter did not understand." Referring to the colloquy between St. Patrick and Caoilte MacRonain, Dr. O'Donovan says that it appears from this ancient Irish text that "there were very many places in Ireland where the Tuatha de Danann were then supposed to live as sprites or fairies." He adds: "The inference naturally to be drawn from these stories is, that the Tuatha de Danann lingered in the country for many centuries after their subjugation by the Gaedhil, and and that they lived in retired situations, which induced others to regard them as magicians."†

What is here averred of the Tuatha de Danann may be true of other primitive races, who may have survived long in Ireland. It is difficult to exterminate a people, and they could not be driven farther west.

It appears to me that in the traditions of the Ulster peasantry we see indications of a tall, savage people, and of various races of small men. Some were, in all probability, veritable dwarfs, like those whose skeletons have been found in Switzerland, near Schaffhausen. Others may have been of the stature of the round-headed race described by Mr. John Gray, but in tradition they all—fairy, Grogach, Pecht, and Dane—appear as little people. In these tales we have not a clear outline, the picture is often blurred; but as we see the red-haired Danes carrying earth in their aprons to build the forts, the Pechts handing from one to another the large slabs to roof the souterrains, and the Grogach herding cattle, we catch glimpses of the life of those who in long-past ages inhabited Ireland.

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* *History of Ireland*, book i., chap. x.

† See *Annals of the Four Masters*, vol. i., p. 24, note.

The Columns of the Treasury of Atreus.

By E. Munton.

THE new Marquess of Sligo is greatly interested in archæological research, and performed a distinct service to the nation some years ago, when, as a result of his researches, the British Museum became possessed of two massive columns—each about 18 feet high—which formerly decorated the entrance to the tomb of Agamemnon, better known as the "Treasury of Atreus," at Mycenæ, Greece. The columns now stand in the Archaic Room of the British Museum, in positions to represent those they occupied at Mycenæ. The story of how they were discovered by the Marquess, after they had lain in ruins for nearly one hundred years at Westport—the Irish seat of the family for several centuries—and also how they were brought from Greece by a former Marquess, is of exceptional interest.

There was a serious fire at Westport in 1825, when the library wing of the house was burnt down and never rebuilt. The débris was allowed to lie where it had fallen. As a youth the new Marquess used to take a delight, when visiting Westport, in getting amongst the débris and ruins. This was forty years ago, and even then the enormous columns attracted his attention and impressed him very much, both by their size and the peculiar pattern of the design. Sixteen or seventeen years ago was the next time he took a serious interest in the columns, and according to his own story—given a short time ago in a lecture at Haslemere—he asked his uncle, the then Marquess, if he could give him any history of the columns which were in the basement. His uncle's reply was that his father (the grandfather of the present Marquess) had excavated them "somewhere in Greece," and had brought them to Westport. Asked why he did it, his uncle replied: "I do not know why. Your grandfather was an extravagant young man, and Lord Elgin had set the fashion to excavate in Athens and elsewhere in Greece, and anyone who made the grand tour in Europe thought it the right thing to go on and excavate. Your grandfather excavated and scraped about in the ground and found these columns, which he brought back to Westport."

Beyond that nothing was known about the columns or their origin, and the then Marquess did not encourage further investigation. When the Marquess, who died a few months ago, succeeded to the property in 1903, Lord Altamont (the present Marquess) pursued his researches. He had the columns dragged out, took photographs, and made careful drawings of them. These he took to the British Museum early in 1904, and searched in the Greek and Roman departments to see if he could find anything like them. By chance, in one corner of the Archaic Room, he came across a small piece of stone about as big as a plate, and he recognized on it a part of the design which had first drawn his attention to the columns. It was labelled "From Mycenæ," and his lordship became naturally interested. The head of the Greek and Roman antiquity departments at the time was Sir Cecil Smith, and the Marquess of Sligo's account of his conversation with him is interesting:

"I asked him, 'What grounds have you for saying that this small piece of stone comes from Mycenæ?' And Sir Cecil Smith replied: 'That stone and another were given to us by a member of the Institute of British Architects in 1843, and they were brought from Mycenæ.' I asked him: 'To what do they belong?' And he replied: 'They are supposed to belong to the large columns which stood on either side of the doorway of the Treasury of Atreus.' I then said: 'Why supposed? Where are these columns?' And Sir Cecil said: 'We do not know where they are. They are lost to the world.' I then said that I did not think they were, and Sir Cecil looked at me with great astonishment. I afterwards showed him my drawings and photographs."

Sir Cecil Smith subsequently visited Westport, and the Marquess of Sligo went to a considerable amount of trouble to complete the chain of identification. This included a visit to Mycenæ, and by taking careful measurements he was able to demonstrate that the columns could have been placed in their original positions by an ordinary mason if necessary. The question of how the columns came to Westport was solved by the finding of a book in the British Museum, entitled, *Recollections of a Classical Tour made in* 1818-19, and was by Peter Laurent, who described how, whilst travelling in Greece, he went to Mycenæ, where the head man of the village told him that an Englishman, named the Marquess of Sligo, came to Greece in his yacht, and obtained from Veli Pasha, the Turkish officer of Tripolitza, permission to excavate, and that he selected the site which was, according to the legend, that of the tomb of Agamemnon. The account went on to say that, by means of this excavation by the Marquess of Sligo, assisted by the Veli Pasha, the shafts of the two columns were disclosed, without either capitals or bases, and that they were immediately presented to his lordship, who transported the treasure with great care to England.

Thus the chain of identification was completed, and the columns were afterwards given to the British Museum.

Sculptured Representations of the Holy Eucharist on English Fonts.

By Alfred C. Fryer, Ph.D., F.S.A.

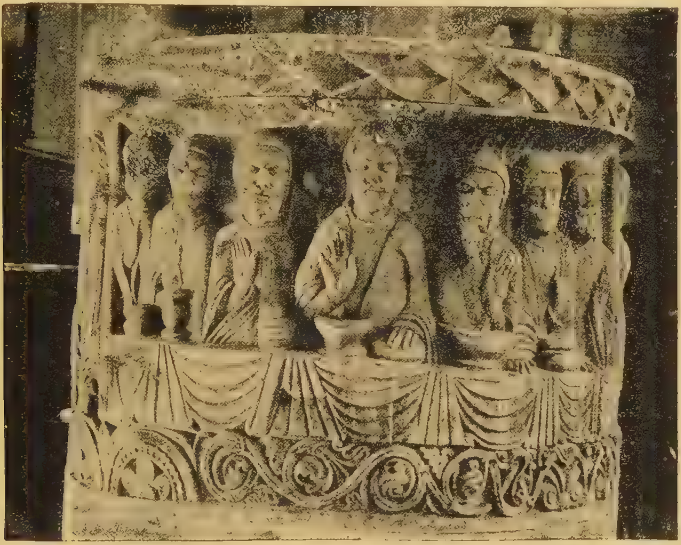
IT is very doubtful if any of the Catacomb paintings were intended for the Last Supper. However, there is a seventh-century Gospel preserved in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Here a horseshoe table is represented with a chalice and six loaves placed upon it. Our Lord is seated in the centre, and holds a loaf in His left hand, while He is giving the benediction with His right, and five Apostles are placed on one side and three on the other. On an example in Egypt, which is supposed to be a century later than the Gospel in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, we also find a horseshoe-shaped table depicted, and upon it are placed twelve circular loaves and one fish. In this representation it has been pointed out that our Lord is seated at one end of the table, and is taking up the fish with His right hand.

THE LAST SUPPER: NORTH GRIMSTON, YORKSHIRE.

We possess in England two representations of the Last Supper as ornamentations on two fonts dating from the twelfth century. In both cases a long, straight table is employed, with Christ seated in the centre, and the Apostles arranged symmetrically on either side. At North Grimston, Yorkshire, the circumference of the bowl is 10 feet 2 inches, while the size of the sculpture depicting the Last Supper is 7 feet 6 inches in length and 2 feet 3 inches in depth. Here we find Christ seated in the centre of a long, straight table extending across the whole length of the sculpture, with six Apostles on one side and six on the other. Our Lord is represented with the cruciferous nimbus round His head, and both hands are raised, but the right is in the act of giving the benediction. The lower portions of the robes of the Apostles are variously ornamented, and they appear to be standing, while our Lord is seated, His feet resting on a stool. In all probability, however, the artist intended the Apostles to be represented as seated, although they appear to be in a standing position. Nine Apostles hold books in their hands; six have knives in their right hands; while the remaining six have their right hands resting on the table. Some small variety is created by one having his right hand, another his left, placed on his breast, while a third has hidden his left hand under the table. A dish with a fish upon it, a knife, a vessel which may be intended for the wine, and a round object which is doubtless the bread, are placed before our Lord. On the other portion of the table are six dishes, each containing one fish, six vessels most likely for wine or water, two loaves each marked with a cross, and five objects which may possibly represent pieces of bread, or it may be that some are intended for cups or vessels of one kind or another.

Considering the Last Supper from an artistic point of view, Mrs. Jameson reminds us that there is great difficulty in dealing with this subject in consequence of the number of figures and the monotonous and commonplace character, materially speaking, of their occupation. When a horseshoe or quadrant-shaped table was employed, there was, comparatively speaking, little difficulty in arranging the figures in an artistic manner, and consequently the Apostles might be grouped in a more natural way; but the twelfth-century representations generally show a long, straight table extending across the sculpture.

The difficulty of portraying an artistic picture evidently presented itself to the artist employed on the Norman font in St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, and consequently he only reproduced our Lord and six of the Apostles. Like the sculpture on the North Grimston font, the Saviour occupies the central position, with three Apostles on one side and three on the other. Christ has the cruciferous nimbus round His head; His chin is shaven, and He has a moustache; His right hand is upraised in benediction over the cup, and His left is placed on the bread, which is depicted as a circular loaf. Each Apostle has a cowl over his head, and all six have their right hands upraised, with the palms spread outwards. Each is represented with a moustache; two have their chins shaven, and four have beards. The folds of the tablecloth are very elaborate, and besides the cup and the bread placed before our Lord there are two other circular loaves, a large round dish, a basin, and a jug, upon the table. The Apostle who is seated to the right of the Saviour has a square nimbus, or perhaps it may be the back of the chair seen above his head. This same Apostle holds in his left hand an object which, it has been suggested, may be a napkin rolled up, or possibly a roll of the Gospels. This font has a circumference of 8 feet 5 inches, and the sculpture representing the Last Supper measures 2 feet 9 inches in length and 1 foot 4 inches in depth.


THE LAST SUPPER: ST. NICHOLAS, BRIGHTON.

On twenty-two fifteenth-century fonts* the celebration of the Holy Eucharist is represented at the moment when the priest, robed in Eucharistic vestments, stands before the altar, and is in the act of elevating the chalice or the Sacred Host. In four instances candles stand on the altar, and in six representations we find acolytes holding flaming torches. In three examples the sacring-bell is introduced, and is rung by means of a rope.*

At Blythburgh, Cratfield, and Southwold (Suffolk), the panel depicting the celebration of the Holy Eucharist has been completely mutilated. At Blythburgh, William Dowsing performed his work so thoroughly that not a vestige of carving remains on the bowl; at Southwold only traces of the positions once occupied by the sculptures can be discerned; while at Cratfield the barbarian who defaced this panel has cut it away so completely that it now appears as if no carving had ever been sculptured upon it.

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* *Norfolk:* Binham Abbey, Brooke, Burgh-next-to-Aylesham, Cley, Earsham, Great Witchingham, Gresham, Little Walsingham, Loddon, Marsham, Martham, Norwich Cathedral (St. Luke's Chapel), Sall, Walsoken, West Lynn. *Somerset:* Nettlecombe. *Suffolk:* Badingham, Gorleston, Laxfield, Melton, Westhall, Weston.

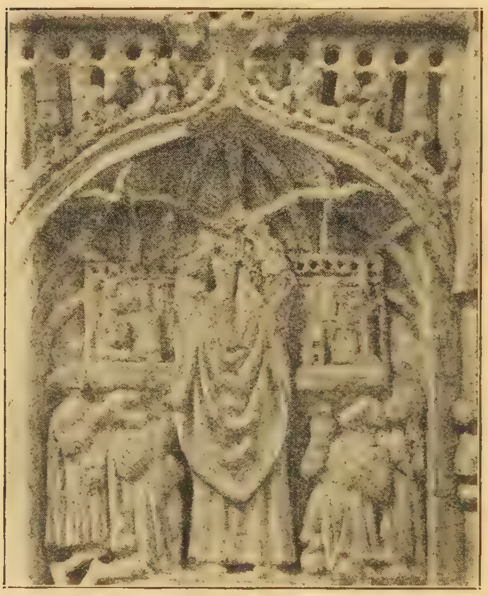
* For a full description of the carvings representing the Holy Eucharist on these fifteenth-century fonts, see paper on "Fonts with Representations of the Seven Sacraments," *Archæological Journal*, vol. lix., p. 25.

At Farningham, Kent, the priest is shown as genuflecting immediately after the consecration, holding the Sacred Host in his hand, before the elevation. A kneeling acolyte holds the priest's chasuble in one hand, and a tall torch in the other. The chalice stands upon the altar. At Sloley, Norfolk, the priest is turning round to say the *Orate fratres* before he says the *Secreta* of the Mass, the missal being on the Gospel side of the altar. Two servers, one with a torch, stand on a step behind the altar. There are two kneeling figures before the altar.

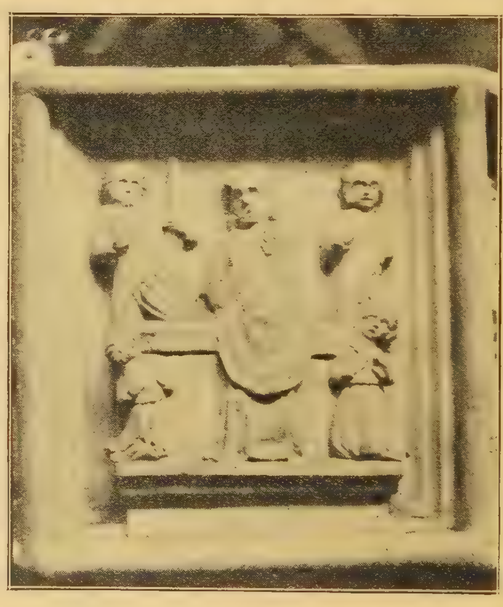
At East Dereham, Norfolk, the crucifix, candles, etc., are removed, so as to give a full view of the priest, with the chalice on the altar in front of him, apparently a little before the consecration. A deacon and subdeacon stand on either side of the priest, and a figure kneels at each end of the altar. At Denston, Great Glemham and Woodbridge, in Suffolk, the priest has left the chalice on the altar, and has turned towards a man and woman in order to communicate them. In all three instances the priest is simply vested in alb and crossed stole, while the communicants hold a houseling-cloth before them. In these panels the ladies are represented as wearing the butterfly head-dress; so these sculptures may have been executed about the year 1483, when this head-dress was in fashion, and betokened a lady of rank.

The two fifteenth-century fonts of Shorne and Southfleet, in Kent, have the same idea represented on each—depicting the Holy Eucharist—with a slight difference in the detail. At Shorne we find a chalice ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high) carved on one of the faces of the octagonal font. Resting upon it is the Sacred Host, surrounded by rays of glory, while the Saviour, with the cruciferous nimbus round His head and both hands upraised in benediction, is rising out of it. At Southfleet the chalice (7 inches high) also occupies one face of the octagonal font. The Sacred Host, surrounded by rays of glory, rests upon the chalice, while our Lord, who is throned in majesty, rises out of it.

The font at Upton, Norfolk, has eight



THE HOLY EUCHARIST: WALSOKEN, NORFOLK.



THE HOLY EUCHARIST: SLOLEY, NORFOLK.

figures round the pedestal, standing under exquisitely carved canopies projecting 5 inches. Three figures symbolize the sacrament of Baptism, and five the Holy Eucharist. The last-named sacrament is represented by a bishop vested in alb, dalmatic, and chasuble. He holds his crosier in his left hand, his right is upraised in benediction, and his feet rest on a double dragon with but one head connecting two bodies. It has been suggested that this ecclesiastic is Henry de Spencer, the contemporary Bishop of Norwich, whose distinguishing title was the "warlike bishop."

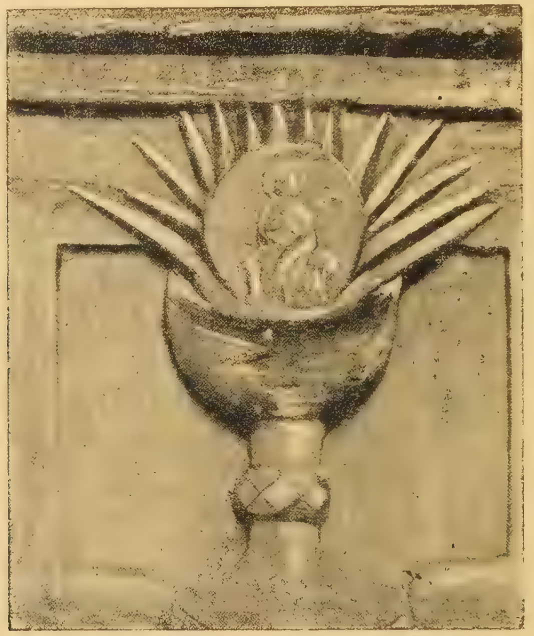
THE HOLY EUCHARIST: WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.

The bishop is supported on his right and left by two angels, robed and girded, with circlets and crosses on their heads. Each angel holds a candle placed in a massive candlestick. It has been suggested that the graceful lines of the wings of these two angels indicate the probability that the artist belonged to a guild of stone-carvers. Besides the bishop and the two angels, there are two figures vested as deacon and subdeacon or patener. One holds the open book of the Gospels, and the other the chalice and pyx; one is vested in alb and dalmatic, and the other in alb and tunicle, and each has a maniple upon his left wrist. It has been thought that both the deacon and subdeacon are in priest's orders, as the ends of their stoles can be seen on their albs under their dalmatics.

The pedestal of the font at Sutton, Suffolk, is adorned with eight figures representing the celebrant and attendants at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist: (1) Man in alb and amice carrying a processional cross; (2) master of ceremonies vested in alb and crossed stole; (3) acolyte in cassock and surplice; (4) boy in surplice and amice with the censer; (5) acolyte in cassock and surplice; (6) deacon in dalmatic having two cross-bars and holding an open Gospel; (7) priest in Eucharistic vestments; (8) subdeacon in tunicle with one cross-bar. On the chamfer are the following eight utensils placed under the eight faces of the octagonal bowl: (1) The chalice; (2) the censer; (3) the paten; (4) a vessel for holding the wine; (5) the closed Gospels with strap and clasp; (6) the holy water "vat"; (7) the dispenser "ship"; (8) the corporal, or perhaps it is intended for the *sudarium* or *offertorium*.

A somewhat similar arrangement is met with at Tuddenham St. Martin in the same county. The utensils are not placed on the chamfer like the Sutton font, and the eight figures which adorn the pedestal have at one period been seriously mutilated. Most likely this was in the year 1644. William Dowsing was appointed by the Earl of Manchester as "Visitor of the Suffolk Churches," December 1643, for the purpose of destroying and demolishing altars, candlesticks, pictures, and images. His *Diary* contains most interesting particulars as to the way in which he carried out this mission. At a later date these figures have been restored, and it is now difficult to know if the original design has been quite correctly carried out. The larger figures are 15 inches in height, and they represent the celebrant and his attendant at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. (1) A man vested in alb carrying the processional cross. (2) The celebrant, vested in alb, crossed stole, and cope fastened with an ornamental morse, holds an open service-book. It is interesting to observe that the celebrant is vested in a cope, and not a chasuble. (3 and 4) Two priests vested in albs. One has a crossed stole, and holds a closed book, doubtless intended for the book of the Gospels, and he has a large cloth over his arm, which is possibly the *sudarium*, patener's veil, *offertorium*, or humeral veil; the other priest has a maniple over his wrist. The sudary was a long scarf of silk or linen, and the ends enveloped the hands of those who carried certain objects ceremonially. For example, the subdeacon or patener, used it when he brought in the chalice or when he held up the paten. The *sudarium* was intended to protect the chalice and paten from the moisture of the hands of the person carrying them, and Mr. Cuthbert Atchley, who possesses an extensive knowledge of ceremonial matters, remarks that the sudary "was not used by the priest." (5 to 8) Four acolytes vested in cassocks and surplices. One carries a bowl, doubtless for water, another a closed service-book, the third a paten with bread upon it, and the fourth has a vessel which may be for the wine.

The panels of the bowl are adorned with angels, the Evangelists, and the donor of the font (Agnes Silvester). She is represented at her devotions, with a cherub looking down upon her. The font was erected in A.D. 1443, at the expense of Richard and Agnes Silvester, as recorded on the base.



THE HOLY EUCHARIST: SOUTHFLEET, KENT.

The Popes of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

AN HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.

By the Rev. J. B. McGovern.

> "Inquisitio atque investigatio Veri propria est hominis: errare, nescire, decipi, malum est et turpe."
> —Cicero.

DANTE'S attitude towards, and treatment of, certain Roman Pontiffs have been a scandal to many, a rejoicing to not a few, and an enigma to most. These three positions are, perhaps, inevitable, yet they are based upon either misinterpretation of motives or confusion of facts. In meting out drastic judgment to six, at least, of the occupants of the Roman See, the poet distinguishes between the man and his office. A recognition of this divorcement lies at the root of all profitable inquiry into his handling of certain Popes in the *Divina Commedia,* as an ignoring of the former leads to a disastrous misconception of the latter. This was pointed out clearly, though in other words, by a writer in the *Church Quarterly Review* for October, 1903. "Dante's ideal included a second guide, to devote himself to spiritual matters *only*. The Pope was Universal Bishop in his estimation, but then he did not think that a bishop's work was to control warring factions. . . . He distinctly regrets the wealth which led the Church to claim temporal rule (*Inf.*, xix. 112-114; *Par.*, xxvii. 42-43). From such words some have even been led to look upon Dante as almost a Protestant reformer. But though he places four Popes in Hell and two in Purgatory, yet he never doubts their authority in spiritual matters. Although Popes were not to be obeyed if they led to evil, yet to treat even the worst of them with disrespect was a sin second only to the greatest crime the world has ever seen (*Purg.*, xx. 85-93). . . . Man needed a guide to develop the spiritual side of man's nature, and this guide he expected to find in the Pope. . . . No doubt the Pope looked upon himself (and with reason) as in some sort the successor of the temporal authority of the Cæsars. . . . But Dante did not admit such supremacy. The claim of Boniface VIII. to be supreme over Kings and Princes was as hateful to him as the supineness of Celestine, the simony of Nicholas, the gluttony of Martin, and the avarice of Adrian. . . . The poet faithfully accepted the ideal of his age—the one Supreme Head of the Church at Rome. . . . The ideal was *not* realized. The art and the culture he loved increased, but they drifted farther and farther away from religion, and the Papacy sank to the lowest ebb of sensuality and cruelty."

This was Dante's exact position towards the Papacy and its holders. He was no ultramontane in the modern concept of the term—certainly not in the matter of the Temporal Power. The cry of "Viva il Papa-Re!" would have been as abhorrent in his ears as that of "Down with the Pope!"—for which disloyalty he probably came (mentally at least) under the ban of the ultramontane English Cardinal who held that opposition to the Temporal Power was *proxima hæresi.* His *De Monarchia* was relegated to the Index Librorum Prohibitorum in 1564, by Pius IV.; his *Divina Commedia* escaped that fate, but intolerance was responsible for the ruthless mutilation or deletion of more than one objectionable passage. Whether Dante was an Infallibilist of the type begotten in 1870 is open to question. But that he was a Papalist is beyond contention. He even preserved, amid the wreck of his ideal, "la riverenza delle somme chiavi" (*Inf.*, xix. 101). A spiritually-minded, unworldly Papacy was his dream; a worldly-minded occupant of it was Satan incarnate, as a saintly one was the Vicar of Christ, and a corrupt Papal Court was "la meretrice" of *Inf.*, xiii. 64—the μήτηρ τῶν πορνῶν of the Apocalypse. Under its baleful shadow Rome was no longer the "Santa Città" of the *Convito.* It was his horror at the crying scandals of that Court and its head that turned him into a Reformer and a Judge. In both rôles he was severely impartial, and exercised both, with the exception of Anastasius, rather in the domain of conduct than theology. He was a Savonarola and a Rosmini rather than a Wiclif or a Luther. "Oziosa è la questione," as Scartazzini pertinently remarks (*Dantologia*, p. 179), "se Dante inclinasse più alle dottrine del cattolicismo o a quelle del protestantismo. Oltrechè essa pecca di anacronismo, basta leggere la *Commedia*, e fosse pure superficialmente, per convincersi che il suo sistema sta in opposizione diretta coi principj fondamentali del protestantesimo. Osioza è pure la domanda, quale indirizzo Dante, avrebbe preso, se fosse vissuto al tempo della riforma religiosa. Tal quale egli fu, l'Alighieri avrebbe fatto eco a chi voleva una riforma della Chiesa, ma condonnati i riformatori al sesto cerchio, e forse alla nona bolgia del suo Inferno."

But was his judgment of certain Pontiffs as sound as it was impartial? Was it coloured by personal rancour and based upon untrustworthy evidence or vitiated facts? Or was it a summing-up and verdict founded upon incontrovertible evidence tendered by unimpeachable witnesses? Or, yet again, have his commentators misread his obscure allusions and so imputed to him a paternity of errors which he would have repudiated? These are the questions I have set myself to answer, *tant bien que mal*, and as briefly as I may. I am not at all concerned with the cognate inquiries as to the poet's self-arrogation of his judgeship, or of his presumed disloyalty to his Church in its exercise; these are beyond the purport of this paper. Let me take the victims of this verdict in the order in which they are docked in the *Divina Commedia.*

I. Popes in Hell.

(a) *Celestine V.*, 1294.

> Poscia ch' io v' ebbi alcun riconosciuto,
> Vidi e conobbi l' ombra di colui
> Che fece per viltate il gran rifiuto.
> *Inf.*, iii. 58.

This passage is generally supposed to refer to Pope Celestine V. But a general supposition is not necessarily nor always historically correct. A writer in the *Month* for April, 1899, says, in an able article on "The Silence of Dante," "Dante apparently consigns St. Celestine to his *Inferno.*" The word "apparently" is significative. It opens up a region of doubt. But the doubt existed long before that adverb was used in this connection. Commentators have been at variance on the point, according to their bias, ever since they began their self-imposed task. The genesis of the affirmative view is attributable to Boccaccio (*Commento sopra la Commedia*). Dean Plumptre calls it "the earliest tradition, and probably the truest," and adds, "it was not strange that Dante, writing prior to the canonization [of Celestine V., by Clement V., in 1313],* and tracing all his own misfortunes and those of his country to the evil influence of Boniface, should see in that withdrawal from a high calling and election [that of Celestine V. through the machinations of Cardinal Benedetto Gætano, his successor as Boniface VIII.] the act of a nature weak and, therefore, miserable, caring more for ease and quiet than for duty. . . . Guido Pisano (Manuscript commentary on the *Inferno* in the British Museum, *circa* 1330) and La Castelvetro (*Sposizione a XXIX. Canti dell' Inferno Dantesco*, 1886) agree in referring the passage to Celestine, but urge on Dante's behalf that he wrote before the Church had given her judgment on his abdication." (Notes to translation of *Inf.*, 1899.)

The tradition that the "colui" was Celestine claims thus a respectable antiquity. Benvenuto says (*Comentum super Comœdiam*) that in his days it was the popular belief, and shoals of writers have since perpetuated and credited it. Bianchi (*Comento*, 1886, ninth edition) is one of these. His interesting note is worth reproducing.

"Quando il Poeta scrivea questa cose, Celestino non era onorato di pubblico culto. Ma ad ogni modo il giudizio oi Dante su la rinunzia di questo pontefice, è secondo le false idee del mondo, e più ancora secondo la sua ira (perciocchè da quella rinunzia ne derivò l' esaltazione di Bonifacio ch' egli odiava); non già conforme al Vangelo e alla Chiesa, che la dichiarò un' azione magnanima. Vi fu chi disse, che in colui che fece il gran rifiutò non abbia Dante voluto accenare Celestino, ma Esaù. Altri ha detto Vieri de' Cerchi, il quale avendo potuto recarsi in mano il governo di Firenze, per vile paura rifiutò. Io sto per Celestino. Si dirà che dalle parole *Vidi e conobbi*, o *guardai e vidi*, pare che Dante dovesse aver conosciuto colui vivente. Nel supplemento agli *Script. Rerum Italic*, del Muratori si legge; 'in quest' anno, 1294, v'ha chi crede che passasse di Firenze Pier del Murrone d' Isernia dopo aver lasciato il pontificato col nome di Celestino V.' Il Cionacci poi dice, che l' ex papa si fermò nel convento di San Gallo. Cosi Dante poteva anco averlo veduto; se pur non lo riconobbe a segni particolari del suo grado."

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* The Dean falls into a double error here in stating that "under John XXII. (1410-1415) Celestine V. was canonized," since John XXII. held the Papacy from 1316 to 1334, and Celestine was canonized in 1313 by Clement V. (1305-1314). The dates given by the Dean are those which mark the pontificate of John XXIII., whom he probably confuses with John XXII. Scartazzini says: "Celestino fu canonizzato nel 1313, poichè il relativo decreto giacque per 15 anni negli archivi papali, non conosciuto nel mondo"; and Platina states that "his [Celestine's] anniversary is kept every year on the 17th of July (which was the day of his death) by an order of Clement the Fifth made at Avignon (1313)." The "order" was tantamount to a canonization.

The Rev. H. F. Tozer (*English Commentary on Dante's Divina Commedia,* 1901, *ad loc.*) is somewhat neutral—"*Vidi e conobbi;* this implies that the person spoken of was someone personally known to Dante. It is usually regarded as being Pope Celestine V., who abdicated within a year of his election in 1294. Dante refers again to his *rifiuto* in *Inf.*, xxvii. 105.* The poet's view of the Papal office would naturally lead him to regard such an act with great disfavour, and so far the identification is suitable; but a doubt arises with regard to it, from its being uncertain whether Dante could have seen Celestine." Scartazzini is more decided in his rejection of the tradition:

"Avendo il Poeta subito conosciuto quell' ombra, ne deriva per necessaria conseguenza che si tratta di un personaggio veduto e conosciuto da Dante in questa vita, mentre non sembra probabile che egli vedesse e conoscesse personalmente papa Celestino V. . . . Avendo Dante taciuto il nome del personaggio, dovremo confessare di non conoscerlo. Certo è, che egli parla di un uomo da lui assai ben conosciuto in questa vita."

Equally determined in his repudiation is Lombardi, who prefers to see in the "colui:"

"Qualche concittadino dello stesso Dante, il quale, o per non ispendera danaro, o per altro vil motivo ricusando di sostenere il partito de' Bianchi, cagione fosse dei grandissimi avvenuti guai, tanto al Poeta, che a quei del suo partito"; the "concittadino" being either "Torrigiano de' Cerchi," or, on the supposition of his being alive in 1301, "la fazionaria briga già incominciata molti anni innanzi."

Cary remarks on the "concittadino" theory:

"Lombardi would apply it the ['colui'] to some one of Dante's fellow-citizens, who, refusing, through avarice or want of spirit, to support the party of the Bianchi at Florence, had been the main occasion of the miseries that befell them. But the testimony of Fazio degli Uberti, who lived so near the time of our author, seems almost decisive on this point. He expressly speaks of the Pope Celestine as being in Hell. See the Dittamondo, L. IV., cap. xxi. The usual interpretation is further confirmed in a passage in Canto XXVII., v. 101. Petrarch, while he passes a high encomium on Celestine for his abdication of the Papal power, gives us to understand that there were others who thought it a disgraceful act. See the *De Vitâ Solit.*, B. II. sect. iii., ch. 18."

Lombardi further mentions the *Industrie filologiche,* issued at Milan in 1701 by Innocenzio Barcellini of the Celestine Order, wherein the brother of Giano della Bella is alluded to as "quell' nomo vile, codardo, e pusillanimo, *di cui intese Dante,*" on account of his refusal to act as leader of the Florentines.

Such are a few, culled at haphazard from many, of the conflicting surmises regarding the identity of the mysterious "colui." The voice of truth is muffled by the babel of contending voices. But surely there is an atmosphere where—

Beyond those voices there is peace,

where truth rings out clear and resonant, and with no uncertain sound. I believe that atmosphere is of the poet's own creation, wherein whoso wills may hear. "Dante è l'interprete di se stesso," wrote Gabrielle Rosetti, with rare insight (*La Beatrice di Dante*, 1842). This is a sound canon of all Danteian investigation, for, to again quote the same author, as in the case of Beatrice, so in this of "colui": "Dante fece e disfece l'opera del mistero, egli è la sfinge e l'Edipo del grand' enigma, ei ci pone la benda e ce la toglie, ei creò le tenebre e la luce."

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* The words alluded to—

Son due le chiavi,
Che il mio antecessor non ebbe care—

were uttered by Boniface VIII. in life to Guido da Montefeltro, a famous Ghibelline General, who died in 1298 as a Franciscan friar. His place is in the Eighth Circle amongst the Evil Counsellors—a fate from which even his Franciscan habit did not save him. This is all the more singular, as Dante speaks of him in the *Convito* as one of those noble spirits "who, when they approached the last haven, lowered the sails of their worldly operations, and gave themselves up to religion in their old age, laying aside every worldly delight and wish." Cary suggests that, from this, "it would seem as if Dante himself had either not heard or had not believed the report of Guido's having sold himself thus foolishly to the Pope when he wrote the passage in the *Convito.*" Possibly, but he both heard and believed it to some purpose later, and changed his opinion of it. "There is a relation," adds Cary, "similar to this in the history of Ferreto Vincentino, lib. ii., anno 1294; and the writer adds that our poet had justly condemned Guido to the torments he has allotted him."

That Dante is his own interpreter here as elsewhere is demonstrably clear; that his critics have persistently ignored the fact is equally lucid. For the most part these latter have buttressed their prejudices by quibbling over the context, and find their justification in the variants of l. 59:

Vidi e conobbi l'ombra di colui.

Dr. Moore has a luminous note on these variants (*Textual Criticism of the D.C.*, Cambridge, 1889, p. 278):

"*Vidi e conobbi* is almost universal. After examining more than 240 manuscripts, I found *Guardai e vidi* in three only—viz., *b* [in the British Museum, No. 19,587. A splendid folio on vellum. I should think the date assigned in the Class Catalogue—viz., 1380—is not far from the mark. Dr. Barlow is inclined to put it about 1400 or later], *i* [in the British Museum (3,460 Harl.). A folio manuscript on paper. The colophon gives about the date one would have expected—1469], and *l* [in the Biblioteca Riccardiana (No. 1,049 *bis*). A note at the end of the *Inferno* gives the date 1392.] Dr. Witte found it in nine only out of about 400. Its very rarity, however, may make it useful as suggesting relationship, and this indication in the case of *i* and *l*, at any rate, is fully borne out by many other passages. It is curious to observe that *Guardai e vidi* appears in an overwhelming majority of editions, including the two Aldines and the Della Crusca (all of which, however, are very inferior texts), and several others of the sixteenth century; while in modern editions it is all but universal. Out of nineteen such which I have examined I find *Vidi e conobbi* in three only—viz., *Witte*, *Scartazzini*, and *Camerini*. *Per contra*, none of the old commentators (except, perhaps, *Castelvetro*) recognize the reading '*Guardai*,' etc., while *Bocc.*, *Benv.*, *Buti*, *Land.*, *Barg.* have *Vidi e conobbi*. The rest are indeterminate."

Let me add that Lombardi and Bianchi both use texts with *Guardai e vidi*, the Nuovo Editore of the former adding "*Vidi e conobbi* ha il Cod. Vati. 3199, e l'Angelico." The "Quattro prime Edizione" read thus:

Foligno: "Uiddi econobbi lombra dicolui."
Jesi: "Uidi e conobbi lombra di colui."
Mantona: "Uidi e chonobbi lombra di chollui."
Napoli: "Uiddi econobbi lombra dicolui."

Without further excursion into the textual criticism of this line, which would be beside my present inquiry, the mere allusion to its variants warrants what is more germane to my scope, the questions, Does the more widely accepted reading—*Vidi e conobbi*—establish a personal acquaintance of Dante with Celestine? And does the less universal—*Guardai e vidi*—imply the contrary? Or are both on the same plane of affirmation? As we have seen, Scartazzini, who denies the identity of "colui" with Celestine—though he curiously adopts the chief reading, which clearly states the contrary, as his text—held that "non sembra probabile che egli vedesse e conoscesse personalmente papa Celestino V."; whilst Bianchi, who admitted the identity of "colui" with that Pontiff, though he also curiously adopts the variant as *his* text, hazards, in face of both counts, the opinion, "Si dirà che dalle parole *Vidi e conobbi*, o *Guardai e vidi*, pare che Dante dovesse aver conosciuto colui vivente," making it his own by quoting Muratori and Cionacci, and concluding, though with a certain qualification, "Così Dante poteva anco averlo veduto; se pur non lo riconobbe a segni particolari del suo grado."

Thus, to instance no others, are commentators amusing variants of themselves, as of their texts. My own view is that both texts suggest personal acquaintanceship, though the preponderance of evidence decidedly lies with the first. But *cui bono!* Whether the poet knew "colui" as Celestine, or knew him not personally, is immaterial to the fact that he places him in the Hell of his great poem. It was no new thing for him to assign a place in one or each division of his tripartite Vision to those whom he did not know, and could not have known in the flesh.

But the main question is, whether Dante had a previous personal knowledge of "colui" or not, is this "colui" identical, in the poet's mind, with Pope Celestine V.? In other words, are they one and the same? Who can tell us this but Dante himself? But as his voice has been hushed for seven centuries, the Yea or Nay must be sought, if anywhere, in his writings, and here Rossetti's canon is supremely serviceable: "Dante è l'interprete di se stesso." Surely the poet assumes this rôle in the lines already quoted, *Inf.*, xxvii. 105, which he puts into the mouth of Boniface VIII.:

> Son due le chiavi,
> Che il mio antecessor non ebbe care.

Mr. Tozer admits the reference to the "gran rifiuto," but, oddly enough, fails to see therein a complete identification of "colui" with Celestine, "from its being uncertain whether Dante could have seen Celestine." Cary more shrewdly accepts the lines as further confirmatory of "the usual interpretation." Of course they are, beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt. If these lines be not the interpretation of the preceding ones, then I have yet to learn what interpretation means. Dante, not "apparently," but unmistakably, "consigns St. Celestine to his *Inferno*." It is not, in my view, a question of tradition, however ancient or universal. Neither "Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus," nor "In dubiis libertas," has any weight here. The issue is affected solely by Dante's mind, and that mind is revealed to us solely in his writings. And in this passage the revelation is complete—the key fits the lock to perfection. "Colui che fece per viltate il gran rifiuto" was the man who "non ebbe care le due chiavi," and that man was Boniface's predecessor, who was Celestine V. The inference is so logically conclusive and so luminously self-evident that, to me, it has always seemed the eighth wonder of the world that commentators have been so blind to its clearness. The suggested identification of "colui" with Esau and Lombardi's "qualche concittadino," are as futile as Scartazzini's short-sighted verdict that "avendo Dante taciuto il nome del personaggio, dovremo confessare di non conoscerlo."

As to the poet's motive for allegating the easily-persuaded Pontiff *ad inferos*, I incline to Dean Plumptre's explanation, with the addition that it was, in my opinion, the act of an unbalanced, because biassed, judgment. The punishment is in outrageous disproportion to the fault—if fault there be at all; but happily the *D.C.* is but a poet's dream after all.

(*To be continued.*)

At the Sign of the Owl.

Some interesting properties were sold at Sotheby's on Tuesday, July 8. The Dryden copy of the First Folio of Shakespeare, sent into the sale-room by Sir A. Dryden, of Canons Ashby, in whose family it has been since 1762, was bought by Mr. Sabin for £1,950. The record for the First Folio is £3,600, paid for the Van Antwerp (earlier the Locker-Lampson) copy at Messrs. Sotheby's in 1907, but that was perfect and very tall. The Dryden copy, No. 75 in Sir Sidney Lee's "Census," is sound and clean and fairly tall, but the title-page is in facsimile, and there are minor defects.

* * *

A curious copy of the Second Folio, which bears marks of expurgation—in the case of *Measure for Measure* of complete suppression—at the hands of the Council of the Spanish Inquisition, was in the same sale, and fetched £200. The same sum was given by Mr. Maggs for the copyright agreement of John Gay with the publishers Tonson and Watts for his *Beggar's Opera* and *Fables*. Addison's signed receipt for £107 10s. for the copyright of *Cato* went to Mr. Quaritch for £49; and the same purchaser paid £71 for a collection of some 540 agreements of this nature for works by eighteenth-century authors. The copyright agreement for *Tom Jones*, sold to Miller for £600, and Fielding's receipt for that sum, it may be recalled, were sold by Messrs. Sotheby on June 12, 1911, for £1,015. They had been in the Huth

Collection, and had been bought many years previously for £12.

⁂

An important illuminated manuscript on vellum of Valerius Maximus, from the famous Didot Collection of Paris, 122 leaves, enriched by a Florentine artist of the Giottesque school with nine large miniatures, besides initials and borders, brought £170; a first edition, *circa* 1470, of the *Imitatio Christi*, by Thomas à Kempis, £110; *The Countesse of Pembroke's Yvychurch*, bound up with the *Emanuel*, £50. A collection of armorial bindings from the libraries of the rulers of France, from Henry II. to Napoleon III., sold separately, realized in all close upon £400. The highest individual price was £90, paid for Marie Antoinette's copy of *Prayers for Holy Week*, 1777, bound in red morocco, with her arms.

⁂

At Christie's, on July 15, a copy of the Shakespeare First Folio went for the low sum of £273. It had been in the Hutchinson family since about 1650, and is No. 79 in Sir Sidney Lee's "Census." The first five leaves and two others were in facsimile, and there were other defects.

⁂

An exhibition of Spanish Old Masters will be held at the Grafton Galleries from next October for four months. The proceeds will be divided proportionately between the National Art-Collections Fund (who will be asked to earmark the sum obtained for the benefit of the National Gallery) and the analogous Spanish Society in Madrid. A General Committee, of which the Duke of Wellington is President, is being formed. Many promises of support have already been received. Mr. Maurice W. Brockwell will act as secretary.

⁂

An illustrated volume on *The Ancient Painted Glass in England*, by Dr. Philip Nelson, will shortly be added to Messrs. Methuen's valuable series of "The Antiquary's Books."

⁂

Three volumes are announced by the Oxford University Press of a new series of "Oxford Historical and Literary Studies," to be issued under the direction of Professors C. H. Firth and Walter Raleigh. Vol. i. will be devoted to *Elizabethan Rogues and Vagabonds, and their Representation in Contemporary Literature*, by F. Aydelotte; vol. ii. to *Anglo-Roman Relations*, 1558-1565, by C. G. Bayne; and vol. iii. to *The House of Lords in the Reign of William III.*, by A. S. Turberville.

⁂

From the sister University Press at Cambridge may be expected shortly an illustrated quarto entitled *Scythians and Greeks: A Survey of Ancient History and Archæology on the North Coast of the Euxine from the Danube to the Caucasus*, by Ellis H. Minns. The author's object has been to furnish a summary of what is known regarding each aspect of his subject, keeping in principle to the region within the Russian Empire between the Carpathians and the Caucasus, which has naturally attracted the attention of scholars writing in Russian. Chapters are included on "Siberia and Other Countries adjacent to Scythia"; "Art in the Greek Colonies"; "The Scythians: their Customs and Racial Affinities"; and "Geography of Scythia according to Herodotus."

⁂

Mr. Elliot Stock will publish in the autumn a volume on *Ulster Folklore*, by Miss Elizabeth Andrews, an article from whose pen appears in the present issue of the *Antiquary*. Miss Andrews is well qualified by intimate and first-hand knowledge of Ulster lore to produce a useful work on the subject.

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The late Mr. J. Wornham Penfold, who was keenly interested in the history of Haslemere, Surrey, left a large accumulation of material on the subject. This material has been placed in the hands of Mr. Percy Woods, C.B., with whom is associated Mr. E. W. Swanton, Curator of the Haslemere Educational Museum. It is proposed, if sufficient subscribers justify the venture, to publish a volume entitled *Bygone Haslemere*, in two editions, a more expensive issue, with a plan of the parish in 1735 and thirty-two full-page plates, and a cheaper edition, with the plan, but with fewer plates. Documentary evidence begins with the year 1221, when Henry III. ordered the Sheriff of Surrey to deliver seisin of the Manor of Godalming and the Market of Haslemere to the Bishop of Salisbury. A part of the original public record which includes this order has been photographed for reproduction. Particulars of the proposed publication can be obtained from Messrs. West, Newman and Co., 54, Hatton Garden, E.C.

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At the annual general meeting of the British Academy, held on July 1, it was announced that the Academy had voted the sum of £600 from the Schweich Fund to the Egypt Exploration Fund for excavations at Abydos and the Temple of Osiris. An anonymous donor has, through Sir F. G. Kenyon, offered to the Council £1,000 towards the expense of reproducing in facsimile the Septuagint portion of Codex Sinaiticus. The new Fellows elected were the Rev. E. A. Abbott, Professor Samuel Alexander, Professor A. S. Hunt, Dr. George Macdonald, Sir John Macdonell, C.B., and Sir Hercules Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries. Out of the maximum number of Fellows (100) there are now ninety-eight.

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Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Public Records on June 26, the Clerk of the Metropolitan Water Board, Mr. A. B. Pilling, said that the Board had records of the whole of the old water companies of London. A good many of the early records of the New River Company were lost in the fire which occurred at the offices of the company in 1768. They had a number of papers rescued from the fire, but they were more or less charred. They hoped at some time to have them specially treated, in order to restore them. They had the minutes of the Chelsea Water Company from 1726 to 1904.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. XIX., part ii., of the *Journal* of the Chester Archæological Society opens with a pleasant paper by Dr. J. C. Bridge, in two parts, on his predecessors, "The Organists of Chester Cathedral," 1541-1644 and 1663-1877, embodying many interesting extracts from the Treasurer's Accounts, referring chiefly to the care and repair of the organ. We note one or two old words. In 1567 six shillings was paid for a barrel of beer "to gene [A.S. = to invite or compel] to the pleares [players] to make them to drinke," at the time of the Whitsun Plays. A paper on "The Berringtons of Cheshire," by Mr. J. H. E. Bennett, contains several seventeenth-century inventories, and is illustrated by a folding pedigree and three plates: the first of a quaint old fireplace with heraldic overmantel, the second of the arms on this mantel, and the third of a Berrington from a painted-glass window in Farndon Church. Miss M. V. Taylor contributes a paper on "The Sixteenth-Century Abbots of St. Werburgh's, Chester," with notes on related mediæval documents; and Mr. J. H. Cooke supplies an account of "The Ancient Abbey of Vale Royal," illustrated by eight plates, two of them in colour. Miscellanea, Proceedings, etc., complete an unusually good part of the *Journal*.

* * *

In the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society, vol. x., No. 2, are more reminiscences of Edinburgh Friends of sixty or seventy years ago; letters of Sheffield Friends; notes relating to Elizabeth Heath of Mansfield, the seventeenth-century foundress of Heath's Charity; extracts from the diary of Abiah Darby (1716-1794), containing many curious domestic and other details, and several references to Fletcher of Madeley; and a great variety of other matter illustrative of Quaker history and literature. Mr. Norman Penney's section on "Friends in Current Literature" is, as always, a valuable record.

* * *

The latest publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society are the late Professor Skeat's *Place-Names of Suffolk*, and No. lxiv. (vol. xvii., No. 1) of the Society's *Proceedings*. The former was completed in manuscript by Professor Skeat before his lamented death, but he had not seen the proof-sheets. The Council have published the work as the author left it. It is on similar lines to his previously issued works on the place-names of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire (all issued by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society), Hertfordshire (East Herts Archæological Society), and Berkshire (Clarendon Press). The issue of this latest and, unfortunately, last of the series increases our sense of the loss philology has sustained by the death of the Professor, who had done so much to rescue the study of words and names from sciolism and guesswork. The part of *Proceedings* contains one paper only, but one of exceptional importance—an account of the recent excavation of "Roman Pottery Kilns at Horningsea, Cambridgeshire," by the Rev. F. G. Walker, illustrated by four plates and many illustrations in the text. A particularly useful feature of this valuable paper is the detailed comparison of the Horningsea kilns with the other Roman kilns previously found in England.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June* 19.—Mr. W. Minet, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. W. Paley Baildon exhibited a sixteenth-century account-book containing a note on swan-marks. The book belonged to two members of a family named Rayner, who lived at Orton Longville, Hunts. The earlier entries range about 1513, the later ones from 1553 onwards. The contents are varied. There are homely poems, notes of rentals, debts, wages, and inventories. There are also rules and scraps of Latin grammar and composition, a collection of proverbs and phrases, and a small number of recipes for various ailments.

The most interesting item in the account is the record of the purchase of the Abbot of Oseney's swan-mark from Rayner's cousin. Apparently the cousin got it as attaching to some property of the Abbey purchased by him from the Crown. The writer of the manuscript also refers to a "blue-bill" marked on the beak and leg, and explains that a blue-bill was a white swan of one year old.

Mr. Bullen exhibited, through Mr. Reginald Smith, some Anglo-Saxon brooches and other ornaments acquired for the Herts County Museum at St. Albans. One series was recently found near King's Walden, Herts, and comprised a pair of trefoil-headed brooches; another with projections from a square head, and part of a girdle-hanger, doubtless from the grave of a woman, and dating from about the second quarter of the sixth century. A few specimens were also shown from Sheepwalk Hill, Toddington, Beds, where graves were found in 1844 and on subsequent occasions. These and other finds near the Icknield Way pointed to the Teutonic penetration of the district by successive settlements along that prehistoric road.

Mr. Crawford communicated an account of the discovery in 1898 of a Late Celtic vase in a cist of stone slabs near Sheepwash Farm, Totland, I.W. The slabs were from an adjacent outcrop of the Headon Sands, and had been preserved with the vase by the late Robert Walker, who saw the vase standing in the grave beside a pillow-stone on which rested the skull. The interment, which belonged to the Early Iron Age, was to be reconstructed at Carisbrooke Castle, and the cist might date from Late Neolithic times, and have been used on more than one occasion. The urn was pierced at the base, and was peculiar in having two projecting ring-handles, not countersunk, as usual in otherwise similar examples from Dorset.

Mr. Mill Stephenson exhibited the brass of a knight from Ulcombe, Kent (*c.* 1445), which is interesting as being another example of a series of figures of men in armour almost identical in design, and undoubtedly coming from the same workshop. He also exhibited a small piece of a palimpsest inscription recently purchased in Oxford.—*Athenæum*, June 28.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June* 27.—Dr. Philip Norman, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. Clifford Smith exhibited and described five panels from Porters, Southend, the property of Sir Charles Nicholson. The panels are of the early sixteenth century, and represent male busts carved in very high relief, under Renaissance canopies. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the identification of the busts. It was suggested that they were parts of an altar-piece, representing Christ and Old and New Testament characters; but the more general opinion was that they were part of a set of "The Nine Worthies." This identification was strengthened by the fact that above one of the figures there were still remains of an inscription with the letters G O D, which may well be the beginning of the name of Godefroi de Bouillon, one of the nine worthies.

Mr. H. E. Batch read a paper on "Further Excavations at the Late Celtic and Romano-British Cave Dwelling at Wookey Hole, Somerset. In the course of the excavations pottery of exceptional interest has been discovered, the Celtic level having developed, as the entrance of the cave dwelling was approached, in such a way as to prove an occupation almost confined to the entrance in the earlier years. Several variations of ornate designs in the C curve occurred at the very base of the deep levels, and lay beneath the ashes of the first fires lit in the cave. This pottery doubtless belonged to the incised ware which in France is confined to Armorica, and which is held to be related to the painted ware of the other parts of Gaul. The work done at Wookey Hole must be taken to prove conclusively that the pottery of the deeper levels, closely agreeing with that of the Lake Villages, must range back at the least to 200 to 250 B.C. Allowing even this, the rate of accumulation of the floor débris must have been much more rapid in the earlier part of the occupation. The strange mixing of animal (food) bones and shattered human bones has continued, though they are not found in the earliest deposit in which is the pottery decorated with C curves. Human jaw and limb bones, embedded in undisturbed ash, and purposely crushed and broken, have constantly occurred.

Amongst the finds are weaving combs, a decorated antler cheek piece, iron and bronze objects, bone pins, needles, and other implements, pottery moulding implements and other objects.—*Athenæum*, July 5.

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The annual CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held on June 26, Sir Hercules Read presiding. The report of the Earthworks Committee, read by Mr. Albany F. Major, Hon. Secretary, stated that the Roman road crossing Durdham Downs, near Bristol, to the Roman dock at Sea Mills, had been partially destroyed, notwithstanding protests by the committee, in preparing the show ground for the Royal Agricultural Society. Some prehistoric lead workings on the same downs had also been destroyed, filled up, and turfed over, for the same reason. The committee had appealed to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society to discourage such vandalism in connection with their shows, but up to the present their appeal had been merely acknowledged. They regard the fact of damage of the kind reported being done with the apparent sanction of so important a public body as very serious. It was resolved that a letter of protest be addressed to the Royal Agricultural Society in regard to the unnecessary destruction.

The Committee was glad to announce that the Duchy of Cornwall had purchased the magnificent earthwork known as Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, and had carried out works of preservation under the care of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments. The Duchy also owned the adjacent works of Marlborough Rings and Poundsbury.

The Hants Field Club were endeavouring to save Winkelbury Camp, near Basingstoke, which had been purchased by a small-holders' association, and the Yorkshire Society were trying to raise funds to purchase the Roman camp at Temple Borough. The Somerset Society were making efforts to save a barrow at Brightworthy on Exmoor, the two companion barrows having been already demolished by a road contractor.

Mr. St. George Gray (Somerset) mentioned, as among other notable works in progress in the West of England, the excavation of Cadbury Castle, sometimes identified with Camelot. Already the original entrance had been found, which was built of stone with cobble paving, but nothing earlier than the Iron Age had yet turned up, which was rather surprising.

The Rev. G. M. Livett moved a lengthy resolution referring to the restoration of cathedral and parochial churches. In respect of cathedral churches, it was recommended that in every case of intended alterations or extensive repairs the Chapter should consider the advisability of inviting the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, or someone nominated by the Society of Antiquaries of London, to make a report thereon before their architect was instructed to proceed with the works. In regard to parish churches, the Congress expressed the hope that the Bench of Bishops would take collective action with a view to insuring, as far as possible, that no alteration or addition be carried out without a faculty, and that applications for a faculty be accompanied by full particulars of historic, architectural, and archæological features, with a view to their preservation. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Philip M. Johnston (Surrey) brought before the Congress a proposed sale of two silver flagons of the date of 1649, belonging to East Horsley Church in Surrey. These were part of a set of plate of about the same date, comprising also paten and chalice.

The church was in an excellent state of preservation, having been well restored; the neighbourhood, also, was not a poor one, there being numbers of rich residents. There appeared, therefore, to be none of the reasons that might be brought forward in other cases for such an action. The resolution for sale had been carried by a majority of three in a vestry meeting of eight; the Surrey Archæological Society had lodged a protest with the Bishop, and it was hoped that the Congress would assist.

A resolution was adopted protesting strongly against the sale.

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At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on July 2 the paper read was "The Building Unit in the Middle Ages," by Mr. F. Bligh Bond, with lantern illustrations.

The seventieth Annual Congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was opened at Cambridge on July 7, under the presidency of Mr. C. E. Keyser. After lunch Archdeacon Cunningham gave an address on "The Plan of a College Building," in which he sketched how the college was developed; and the members visited Trinity, St. John's, and Caius. In the evening a mayoral reception was held, and Mr. Keyser gave his presidential address. The insignia and charters of the Corporation of Cambridge were explained by the Town Clerk. On July 8 the members had a motor excursion to some ancient houses and churches in Cambridgeshire and Essex, under the guidance of Mr. T. D. Atkinson. They visited Sawston Church and Hall, and proceeded to Audley End, the home of the Braybrookes, which was built at a cost of £200,000, on the site of an ancient monastery, by the Lord Howard who took part in the destruction of the Spanish Armada. At Saffron Walden the many Elizabethan houses, the fine church, the museum, and town-hall, were seen, and the party motored to Thaxted Church and Horham Hall. Afterwards Nell Gwynne's house at Newport, and the churches of Wenden, Littlebury, Ickleton, and Duxford, were inspected, and a brief stay was made at Whittlesford, where the chapel of an old monastic hospital is now used as a cart-shed and barn. On Wednesday, July 9, Jesus College, Barnwell Church, and the old leper chapel, Madingley Hall, Girton College, and Swaveney, Over, and Willingham churches, were visited. At Jesus the party were received by Mr. A. Gray, the Master, who personally conducted them over the older parts of the college and the chapel. From the site of the old nunnery the visitors passed on to view the remains of the once powerful and extensive Augustinian monastery, which stood on 13 acres, but was demolished with such good will after the Reformation that only one small chamber, believed to be the cellarer's office, remains, and is carefully preserved by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The rest of the masonry is distributed about the district in private houses or churches, the Chapel of Corpus Christi College having been entirely built from the remains. The monastery was founded in 1100. In the evening a reception was given at Magdalene College by the Vice-Chancellor and Lady Albinia Donaldson. On Thursday, the 10th, the programme was very varied. The Pepysian Library and sundry churches were visited in the morning; and in the afternoon the party motored to Fulbourn and the Fleam Dyke, the famous prehistoric earthwork, about which an address was given by Professor T. McKenny Hughes. They then went on to Hildersham Church, Balsham Church, and Bartlow House, where the Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Brocklebank entertained them to tea. Afterwards the party visited Bartlow Hills, tall mounds whose origin is disputed, but which local antiquaries associate with the great and decisive battle between Canute and Edmund. It is claimed that the scene of the battle was at Ashdon, on the south-eastern border of Cambridgeshire. The tumuli are in the parish of Ashdon, and the church which they adjoin is traditionally held to have been erected by Canute as a place in which prayers might be offered for those who were killed in the fight. The programme was concluded with a visit to Wandlebury Camp. In the evening a meeting was held at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, when a paper on Stourbridge Fair was read by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield. Friday, July 11, was spent partly in visiting various Cambridge colleges, and partly in an excursion to Ely. Later the members attended a reception at Trinity College Lodge, given by the Master and Mrs. Montagu Butler.

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The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland met at Sligo, June 23 to 28. At the general meeting in the town hall, the President, Count Plunkett, in the chair, Alderman Higgins, on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation, presented an address of welcome to the Society, and the President, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the Irish Councils were partners with the Society in the preservation of the ancient monuments of Ireland. The Right Hon. Dr. Cox read a very interesting paper on a monument of the family of O'Conor Sligo, in Sligo Abbey. Two papers by Mr. T. J. Westropp, on "Promontory Forts of Achill, Co. Mayo," and "The Mullet"; and a paper by Lord Walter Fitzgerald on "Sir John MacCoghlan, Knight of Cloghan, Chief of Delvin-MacCoghlan, who died in 1590," were referred to the Council for publication in the Society's *Journal*. The members visited the Dominican Abbey of Sligo and the Franciscan Abbey of Dromahaire under the guidance of Dr. Robert Cochrane, who is directing the reparation of these very interesting remains. A very full week was spent in the study of the Carrowmore megalithic monuments, Queen Medb's Cairn at Knocknarea, the holy well and altar by Lough Gill, the crannogs in Glencar Lake, the round tower, high cross, and dolmen, at Drumcliff, and the ancient church at Ballysodare.

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At the annual general meeting of the Hellenic Society, held on June 24, Mr. A. H. Smith gave, with the aid of lantern slides, an account of notable accessions to the Department of Greek Antiquities at the British Museum during the past five years. Among them was the fine head of Augustus Cæsar from Meroë, which was exhibited last year at the Society of Antiquaries, and some rough pieces of the capital of an Ionic column from the early Temple of Artemis at Ephesus. These latter are of special interest because they form part of the capital already in the British Museum, which was conjecturally restored by Mr. Smith's predecessor, Mr. Murray. It now appears that Mr. Murray's conjectures were not altogether in accordance with the facts, and Mr. Smith announced that the capital was now being restored once more, and would be on view at the Museum in the autumn.

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The annual excursion of the Sussex Archæological Society was held in the Cuckmere Valley and district on July 7. The weather in the morning was delightful, in the afternoon deplorable. The members first visited Winton Street, to see the site of the recently-discovered Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Mr. A. F. Griffiths gave particulars of the excavations conducted last autumn on behalf of the Society. He said that the burying-place was connected with the settlement at Alciston, and was purely pagan. It had been entirely lost sight of—there had probably been mounds, but all had been ploughed over. Some of the burials had been disturbed by the passage of the plough. Nearly a hundred graves had been found, more than seventy of which had contained some object—a knife or buckle—and a few had fine collections of objects. One contained a large number of objects—bronze brooches, a glass vase, etc. One fine silver penannular fibula was found. No gold things were found, only bronze-gilt. There was no trace of cremation. The many sherds and pebbles thrown on some of the interments were evidence of pagan burial. Digging will be resumed in September, when it is hoped that further discoveries may be made. Some of the finds were shown on the spot. Later Alfriston, Litlington, and West Dean Churches were visited, described respectively by the Rev. R. Doughty, Mr. P. M. Johnston, and the Rev. G. W. A. Lawrance.

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The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries held a meeting on the site of Newminster Abbey, near Morpeth, on July 5, the visitors being received by Mr. George Renwick, formerly M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, who for many years has had his country house, Springhill, on a portion of the Abbey property. Under Mr. Renwick's guidance, and that of Mr. Oswald, architect, Newcastle, the site was inspected, the various remains recently discovered were pointed out, and objects found during the operations were shown. The company assembled at the arch, which for centuries was the only object above ground to suggest that a great building had stood there. Mr. Renwick guided his visitors along the line of the north wall of the church, and then to the north-east corner of the choir, where the remains of a very massive buttress had been found. It was pointed out that the lowest courses of that buttress were thirteenth-century work, while those above them were a century later. Attention was called to the discovery of the east wall of the chapter-house, in excellent preservation, and also to a trench which had been made in front of the door of the chapter-house, and in it there had been found three stone coffins. Here Mr. Renwick showed a skull, perforated, and bones which had been found in one of the coffins. The visitors were afterwards received at Springhill by Mrs. Renwick, and entertained at tea.

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Members of the Yorkshire Archæological Society had a delightful excursion on June 26 to Barnard Castle, Bowes, and Eggleston. At Barnard Castle, in the keep of the castle, Mr. W. M. I'Anson gave a short history of the fortress, and a description of what it was in its early days. The party next proceeded to Bowes, and here Mr. I'Anson described the ruins of the castle, which was commenced in 1165 by an Earl of Richmond as a defence against the men of Westmoreland and Cumberland, who frequently, during the Norman period, took sides with the Scots. Mr. I'Anson described the castle as a unique rectangular tower, and said it was a purely military structure, and was not designed as the residence of a seigneur. The remains of the Roman station were next viewed. Mr. Edward Wooler read a paper on the subject, and explained that Bowes itself, though now an inconsiderable place, has a long history. It was a Roman station, though unnoticed in Saxon records or the Domesday Book. The remains of the station bore testimony to the antiquity of the place, and the name given to it was Lavatræ, a vestige of which remained in the name of the adjoining stream, the Laver. The station measured 140 by 130 yards, and enclosed 3¼ acres. Its situation as a Roman fortress resembles no other to be found in Britain. It is located neither on one of the highest and steepest fells, nor on the warm and sheltered bank of a river at its junction with a similar stream; but is placed on a bleak and exposed summit 975 feet above sea-level, ill-watered, and wholly unsheltered, but commanding extensive views to the south, east, and west. The fortress, as was frequently the case, had served as one vast quarry for the construction of the castle, the church, and the vicarage, which are included in its area. Mr. Wooler explained the strategic position of the station and its communications with other Roman camps. He also gave particulars of the garrison and of some altars and other remains that have been unearthed. The party afterwards proceeded to Eggleston Abbey, the ruins of which were described by Mr. H. B. McCall.

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A well-attended meeting of members of the YORKSHIRE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY was held at Hull on June 14. In the morning some of the members paid a visit to Barton-on-Humber, where the two fine churches were examined under the guidance of the President, Mr. T. Sheppard. Some excavations recently made under the famous Saxon tower have revealed a curious grave, made of bricks placed on end, thus forming a crude cist, somewhat similar to that formed of pieces of chalk stone found under the church at Hessle some years ago, now preserved at Hull. In the afternoon the party examined the numismatic gallery in the Municipal Museum, where fifteen cases have been set apart to illustrate our country's coinage from prehistoric times to the present date. The collection includes many important "finds" of Roman coins, etc., as well as a representative series of Yorkshire medals and tokens. Subsequently Mr. T. Pickersgill (Leeds) read a paper on "Irish Regal Copper Coinage," which was illustrated by specimens of all the types. Mr. S. H. Hamer (Halifax) followed with an account of the specimens in his collection which are not referred to in Boyne's work on *Yorkshire Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*; this paper also was illustrated by specimens. The President submitted some notes on rare works dealing with Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coins and tokens, including a rare pamphlet published in Hull over a century ago, dealing with the adventures of a light guinea. Several exhibitions were made.

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On June 28 members of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA visited Grime's Graves, Weeting, which share with Cissbury the distinction of being the most noted prehistoric flint workings in the British Isles. Mr. W. G. Clarke pointed out that there were supposed to be 254 of these flint-pits in an area of 20 acres. When the Norsemen came there was apparently no existing tradition as to their origin, and they were named "Grime's Graves," Grim being the Norse devil. A hillock near by formed of sand from the first pit excavated was called "Grim's Hoe," gave its name to the Hundred, and was the place of meeting of the Hundred Court. Until 1870 the "Graves" were supposed by antiquaries to mark the site of an ancient British village; but in that year Canon Greenwell excavated one of the pits, and proved that they were flint workings of prehistoric man, though all our knowledge was based on the one excavation. Many picks made from the antlers of the red deer rubbed pieces of bone, worked chalk, bones of domestic animals, a chalk lamp, a basalt axe, and flint implements with white patina, were found. Early opinions, based on the excavations, put the age of the pits as Late Neolithic; then the "Cissbury type" implements found in the pits were classed as Early Neolithic; but last year Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, pointed out the cultural analogies of the "Cissbury type" and Aurignacian implements. The exact age of the "Graves" could probably only be determined by further excavation. Later the party visited Elveden Brickyard, where they were met by Dr. Allen Sturge, who dealt with the important geological and archæological problems presented by the brickearth and its contained implements, and pointed out the spot from which a tusk of Elephas (probably mammoth) was excavated in the previous week, the total length being about 6 feet.

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Other meetings and excursions include the annual meeting of the CARMARTHENSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on June 19 at the Palace, Abergwili, when the report showed a membership of 320; the two-days summer excursion of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the St. Bees and Seascale district on June 19 and 20; the excursions of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Coleshill and Maxstoke Castle and Priory on June 14, to Oscott College on June 21, and for three days in Dorsetshire, June 24-26; the twenty-first anniversary dinner of the VIKING SOCIETY on July 3, under the presidency of Mr. A. W. Johnston, when Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal were the chief guests, and some interesting displays of sword-dancing, with selections of Orkney, Shetland, and Highland music on the pipes, were given; the visit of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Kirkby Wharfe on June 21; the excursion of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Leighs and Leez Priory on June 26; the tour of the LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on June 25 and 26, which included Kirkstead, Tattershall, Scrivelsby, Stixwould, Bucknall, Tupholme, and Bardney, at which last place the Rev. C. E. Laing took the visitors over and explained the excavations on the site of Bardney Abbey; the motor excursion of the ST. ALBANS AND HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Dunstable Priory Church, etc., on July 11; the meeting of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Bevis Marks, Houndsditch, on July 1, when Mr. Albert M. Hyamson read a paper on the history of the synagogue; the meeting of the Hampshire Archæological Society in the Isle of Wight on June 24; the excursions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society on June 28 to Bolton Priory and Barden Tower, and on July 5 to various places in Warley; the visit of the Brighton Archæological Club on July 5 to the ancient stones which are railed off just inside the south-west entrance to Hove Park, where Mr. H. S. Toms gave an account of what was known of the stones, with some speculations as to their original sites and meaning; the excursion of the Norfolk Archæological Society to St. Olaves, Burgh Castle, and Yarmouth, on July 9; and the excursion of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society to West Burton on July 5.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

The Stane Street: A Monograph. By Hilaire Belloc. Illustrated by William Hyde. London: *Constable and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. x + 304. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is an able, provoking, delightful, and altogether readable—though once or twice a trifle intemperately worded—volume. Mr. Belloc has an enviable gift of lucid exposition, which, combined with his enthusiasm for the subject of the moment, makes his books singularly attractive. An excellent example of his method is to be found in the first or introductory part of the volume before us, which deals with Roman roads in Britain. It is brilliantly written, and touched delightfully with the historic imagination; but occasionally the generalizations are too sweeping, and the reader, if his breath be not entirely taken away by the vigorous sweep of the writer's periods, will gasp out a protest here and there against Mr. Belloc's determination not to allow the possibility of any good thing or institution originating outside Rome. Stane Street ran from Chichester to the foot of where stood later old London Bridge—a point of arrival clearly proved, we think, in these pages—in a series of four alignments or limbs, as Mr. Belloc calls them. These limbs the author accounts for with characteristic clearness, shows the method of alignment, and discusses forcibly and well the situation of the camps, or *mansiones*, on the line of the street. A chapter on "The Historical Character of the Road" follows, in which Mr. Belloc becomes bellicose, and attacks whole-heartedly the "charlatanry and folly" of "that search for iconoclastic novelty at the expense of scholarship which is the very disease of dons." The author is too intemperate to be fair to the school he attacks; but we fancy the "dons" who have excited his wrath will smile at their hot-headed detractor's fury, and enjoy the vigour of his prose. In the next chapter Mr. Belloc expounds with ingenuity and unfailing lucidity the high historical interest of the modern divergences on the line of Stane Street, and in a concluding third part discusses the numerous details of each section of the road. All his statements cannot be accepted—the suggested, or, rather, boldly asserted, derivation on p. 196 of "Coldharbour" from a curve of the road is very wild—but there is no page which will not repay the reader. Throughout the book the author's arguments are ably seconded and elucidated by a most useful series of sketch-maps. The other illustrations are in many cases neither relevant nor well produced. Few topographical writers have produced such interesting and suggestive volumes as Mr. Belloc, and *The Stane Street* shows him at his best. There is a sufficient index.

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Garden Craft in Europe. By H. Inigo Triggs. With over 200 illustrations, including 13 collotype plates. London: *B. T. Batsford* [1913]. Large imperial 8vo., pp. xii + 332. Price 35s. net.

The history and development of garden craft in Europe has not previously been traced in any book published in English, while the foreign literature of the subject is scanty. Mr. Triggs has therefore filled an obvious gap by the compilation and publication of the delightful book now before us. Externally, and in all points of production and illustration, it is such as Mr. Batsford has accustomed us to expect in any book bearing his name as publisher. Garden craft was first developed in the East, and from Persia, Assyria, and Egypt, no doubt, the first planners of gardens in Europe drew their inspiration. The development of mediæval gardening was closely associated with the spread of monasticism. "To the monks," as Mr. Triggs well observes, "entirely shut off from the world, the most human and universal taste for gardening served well as an outlet for the expression of their love of beauty." But mediæval gardens were developed chiefly from the point of view of utility. Grandeur and formality, which characterized some of the gardens of classic times, were practically unknown again till Renaissance times. It is impossible here to follow in detail Mr. Triggs's treatment of a fascinating theme. First come the Italian gardens, into which the architectural element entered so largely, and then follow the introduction of Italian ideas into France, and the developments which culminated under Le Nôtre and his school. These French gardens were also magnificent and formal, but contained fewer actual buildings, the architectural element showing itself more in design than in garden buildings. From France, after a chapter on the Netherlands, we are taken to the gardens of England in the sixteenth and two following centuries, and thence to German and Austrian gardens, garden designs in Spain, with a final chapter on "The English Landscape School, and its Influence on the Continent." In recent years there has been considerable advance in this country in garden craft, and increasing attention has been paid to the truth that gardens and house should be designed together, so as to result in a harmonious whole. This fact renders the appearance of Mr. Triggs's beautiful volume particularly timely. There is something to be learnt from the gardens of all times and schools of design—from the architectural magnificence of Italy, the stateliness of France, the greater homeliness and freedom of England, Germany, and the Netherlands, as well as from the smaller mediæval gardens, with their combined usefulness and gay beauty. And Mr. Triggs's book, which is valuable from the historical point of view, will surely be found full of suggestion and inspiration by architects and others who have to consider practically the application of ideas illustrated, often on a magnificent scale, in the historic gardens of this country and of other European lands. Apart from all this, the volume is a delightful and authentic picture-book. We say authentic advisedly, because so many of the illustrations are drawn from contemporary sources—mediæval manuscripts and the engravings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There are also abundant photographic illustrations of historic and other gardens as they appear at the present time. Every garden-lover will find this book pleasant to read and a joy to possess. To turn its pages is to pass in review a succession of scenes of grace and beauty, of stately magnificence, formal grandeur, quaint design, and homely charm. A bibliography of ten pages and a good index complete a wholly delightful and satisfactory volume.

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GREEK AND ROMAN PORTRAITS. By Dr. Anton Hekler. With over 300 photographic plates, and 19 illustrations in the text. London: *William Heinemann*, 1912. Large 4to., pp. xliv + 335. Price 18s. net.

This extremely handsome volume, printed in Stuttgart but published in London, is a notable archæological production. Probably to many classical students, and certainly to the general public, who may hitherto have thought that the rather monotonous gallery of Roman imperial busts near the entrance of the British Museum was a main or typical residue of classical portraiture, this book will come as a revelation. The succession of large and finely-printed photographs, drawn from many Continental and American galleries, in addition to more familiar English examples, portrays the very men and women, some bearing famous names, others unnamed but none the less vividly real, who, as one feels, made Greece Greece and Rome Rome. As Dr. Hekler says in his lucid and suggestive essay which serves as a preface to the photographs, "in its earliest stages, artistic representation avoids everything individual." Therefore he is not called upon to illustrate his theme by archaic specimens of portraiture. He gives, however, an interesting literary account of the three forms of Greek portraiture—the whole figure on a low pedestal, the architectonic term, and the bust which came in with the Hellenistic period. With many of the specimens drawn from Roman art one is more familiar, both from photographs of the leading Italian museums and from Mrs. Strong's remarkable book on *Roman Sculpture*. But the less known Greek examples here adduced are wonderfully vital and appealing. Merely to turn over the pages of them proves Dr. Hekler's remark that with the Greeks portraiture was "an outcome of the homage paid to splendid human achievement, to physical and intellectual fitness." Although, as Dr. Hekler reluctantly alleges, there is no authenticated portrait by Myron, "the pre-eminent master of characterization," yet sculptors of glorious capacity but unrecorded names here supply remarkable presentments of individuality and nobility. The types seem as varied as to-day's, and curiously "modern." It seems easy in turning over the pages to find portraits which could stand for such different men as Sir Edward Grey, William Morris, and Sir Charles Holroyd. Again, the series of busts of Socrates is, with its two traditions, curiously fascinating. The writer knows a wise schoolmaster strongly resembling the fine though small bronze head in the Glyptothek at Munich. Dr. Hekler exercises great care and caution in his attribution of identity. For instance, the bust shown on plate 137, which has generally been described as that of Julius Cæsar as Pontifex Maximus, is here labelled An "unknown Roman." It is an instance of the mature scholarship which has produced a volume indispensable to every archæologist's library.—W. H. D.

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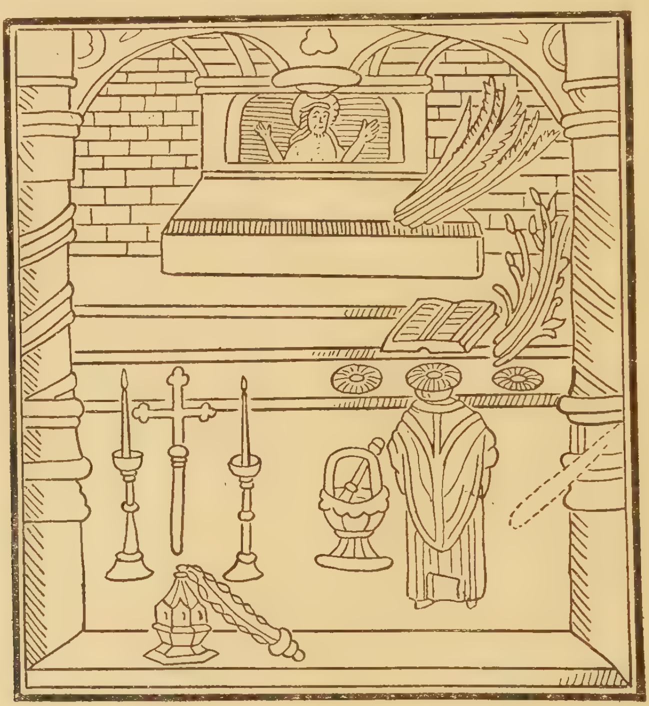
CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With 36 illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii + 365. Price 7s. 6d. net.

A volume upon churchwardens' accounts was obviously bound to find a place in the valuable series of "The Antiquary's Books," and Dr. Cox was obviously the man to compile it. For years past, in season and possibly sometimes out of season, he has been calling attention to the great value of these accounts as records illuminative of church and social history, also of many aspects of ecclesiology. Dr. Cox has pointed out again and again statements which could never have been made, and inferences which would never have been drawn, had those who made and drew them had some acquaintance with the parish accounts kept by churchwardens, so many of which are still happily extant. In the preface to his *Parish Registers*, issued three years ago, Dr. Cox promised a companion volume on Churchwardens' Accounts, and the volume now before us fulfils the promise. It is obvious from the statements in the preface, and, indeed, from the nature of the material, that two volumes could easily have been filled; but the publishers said one, and great compression has been necessary, together with the omission of more than one complete section. The omission of the section on Poor Relief is specially to be regretted, and we should like to have had the chapter on the "documentary contents of various parish chests, apart from statements of accounts"; but lamentations are fruitless, and we are grateful for the wealth and variety of matter garnered within the covers of the book before us. It is not necessary in the pages of such a magazine as the *Antiquary* to enlarge upon the value of the harvest. The chronological list of wardens' accounts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries still extant, printed on pp. 44-52, with addenda on p. 353, shows how great is the mass of existing material—and the lists are probably not complete—and the slightest acquaintance with one good set of accounts will show the student how much light they throw on the details of parish, ecclesiastical, social, and sometimes national, history and administration. In a series of well-arranged chapters Dr. Cox gives extracts, with running and illuminating commentary, bearing on such points as the fabric and services of the church, the pulpits, fonts, and other furniture of the church, on roods and Reformation changes—the seesaw of sixteenth-century changes is vividly reflected in the wardens' entries—church-sittings, organs, singing-men, bells, books, hour-glasses, royal arms, parish plays and church ales, and so forth. A chapter on the Constables' Accounts, which "are often found, particularly in smaller families, blended with those of the churchwardens, or entered in the same books," is of particular interest, with its details concerning butts and bows and arrows, parish armour, gipsies, vagrants, beacons, and a variety of other aspects of parochial history. It is impossible in the space at our command to give extracts; and, indeed, if one began to give extracts as examples, it would be difficult to know where to stop. No one is qualified to write on matters which relate to ecclesiastical history or ecclesiological lore who has not, to some extent at least, familiarized himself (or herself) with the invaluable material contained in the wardens' accounts; and Dr. Cox, in this handsome volume, has greatly facilitated the work of research, not only by the number and variety of the extracts he has enshrined in his always readable and instructive text, but by the carefully-compiled lists which show precisely where such accounts as have been printed are to he found, and where others, as yet unprinted, still exist. There are two indexes: one general, and the other of wardens' accounts arranged in alphabetical order of parishes under counties. Altogether, this is a book which no antiquary should be without. The fourteen plates, including several facsimile pages of accounts, and the twenty-two other illustrations in the text, many of them from drawings by Mr. J. C. Wall, are all relevant and effective. One of the latter, drawn by Mr. Wall from a woodcut in the printed *Sarum Processionale* of 1502, which we are kindly permitted to reproduce on this page, shows the blessing of palms on Palm Sunday. The cut shows clearly that the *rami pro clericis* were true palms, while the *frondes et cetera pro laicis* were the catkin-bearing willow branches. "The former," says Dr. Cox, "owing to its cost and difficulty of transit, would be but rarely used even by the clergy, save in cathedral or great conventual churches, whilst the latter is doubtless the 'palm' of scores of early wardens' accounts."



BLESSING OF PALMS: SARUM PROCESSIONAL.

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"J." A MEMOIR OF JOHN WILLIS CLARK. By A. E. Shipley. With 3 illustrations. London: *Smith, Elder and Co.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 362. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The late Registrary of the University of Cambridge was a man of many friends. There were also others, for "J.," as he was affectionately called, had a quick temper and sometimes explosive utterance. He did much valuable work for Cambridge as Superintendent of the Museum of Geology and Comparative Anatomy, and later as Registrary, and in various other capacities and divers ways; while in certain of his books, especially the *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge* (1886) and the delightful *Care of Books* (1901), he earned the grateful thanks of a host of readers and students not connected with Cambridge. In the volume before us the Master of Christ's College, with the aid of many of his friends, has brought before us the man as he lived and worked. A very interesting feature of the earlier part of the work is the chapter, filling some thirty-three pages, giving "J.'s" own reminiscences of the Cambridge of his boyhood—a Cambridge much farther removed from the Cambridge of the present day, in modes of life and thought and work, than the mere number of years would seem to indicate. "You ought to remember, sir, the immeasurable distance that exists between an undergraduate and the Master of his college," said Dr. Mansel, Master of Trinity from 1795 to 1820, to some unhappy human being who had ventured to accost him; and this appalling remark suggests the whole atmosphere of the Cambridge of Clark's early boyhood. "J.'s" reminiscences give an admirable picture of the old days. Dr. Shipley has arranged his material with much skill, and the figures on his canvas are alive. "J.'s" own letters and diaries light up many pages; while the many-sidedness of the man and his various points of contact with his fellows and the world are well illustrated by the recollections contributed by a number of friends, including many bearers of distinguished names. A special chapter is contributed by Mr. Walter Pollock on "'J.'s' Love of the Theatre"—a subject which the Master of Christ's confesses he is "totally unable even to appreciate." The whole book gives in most readable pages a series of pictures from different points of view of a provoking and fascinating personality. Incidentally it is also a contribution of some importance to the social history of the University. The illustrations are two excellent photographic portraits of "J.," and plans of the Old Botanic Garden Site in 1873 and in 1912. There is a thoroughly good index.

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HAMPSTEAD HEATH: ITS GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY. By Members of the Hampstead Scientific Society. With 3 maps and 11 plates. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. 328. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This handsome volume is a companion to the excellent book by Mr. Walter Johnson on *Wimbledon Common*, which was noticed in the *Antiquary* in May, 1912. The physical formation of the famous Heath as hindering agricultural development as well as the operations of the ubiquitous builder has made Hampstead a suburb with exceptional opportunities for the study of Nature, under conditions not usually found in such close neighbourhood to a big city. These opportunities have been turned to good account by the members of the Hampstead Scientific Society, with results that are embodied in the book before us. Much of it is without our scope, but we cannot withhold our quota of admiration for scientific work done with such care and thoroughness. Especially full, and, we may add, particularly interesting, are the chapters which deal with plant life. There are three, the first on "Vegetation," by Mr. A. G. Tansley; the second on "Trees and Shrubs," by Mr. H. B. Watt; and the third on "Flowering Plants," by Mr. W. A. Whitton. In most London suburbs there are students who are careful observers of the plant and other life around them, and they, we are sure, will be glad to have this and the Wimbledon volume by them for the purposes of comparison and record, and, we may add, encouragement; for the wealth and variety of life here described and recorded is extraordinary, and should stimulate observation on the part of students living in less favoured localities. The other chapters are "Topography," by Messrs. H. R. Maynard and C. J. B. Findon; "Geology," by Mr. F. W. Rudler—one of the best and most thorough studies in the book; "Climate," by Mr. E. L. Hawke; "Bird Life," by Mr. H. Goodchild; "Insect Life," by Dr. F. O'Brien Ellison; "Mammals, Fishes and Reptiles," and "Molluscs," by Mr. Hugh Findon; and "Pond Life," by Mr. James Burton. There is a selected bibliography, which should be very useful to students, and the index is satisfactory. Maps and illustrations are all good and helpful. We shall hope to see this fine book and its sister volume on *Wimbledon Common* followed by equally full and careful studies of the geology and natural history of other suburban districts.

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We have received two pamphlets by Mr. Arthur Betts—Nos. II. and III. of "Coronation Studies" —published by the author at 50, Bedford Row, W.C. (price 1s. net. each). Both deal with "The Great Gold Spurs"—the service of bearing which "is one of the few ancient rights in connection with the [Coronation] ceremony which the King has been pleased to recognize." In No. II. Mr. Betts describes, historically, "The Service and the Ceremony," and in No. III. discusses "The Descent of the Customary Right," in which he seeks to show that this right at Coronations "has existed since the time of Richard I., and that it has always been performed by those of 'Marshal' blood, except where higher services were performed by that family, or for reasons stated hereafter." Both essays, which are reprinted from the *Juridical Review*, will be welcomed by historical students interested in the intricacies of Coronation services.

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Messrs. Hugh Rees, Ltd., 5, Regent Street, S.W., publish a booklet of 101 pages, entitled *Wanted: A Ministry of Fine Arts*, by Wynford Dewhurst (price 1s. net.), in which the author advocates the formation at Westminster of a Ministry of Fine Arts. There is very much to be said for such a proposal, which, we think, would receive the general support of most antiquaries; but we fear it will be a long time before our politicians, absorbed in party conflicts, will give practical consideration to a plan which would be an immense improvement on our present scattered and haphazard and altogether inadequate system. Meanwhile this booklet will do useful service in calling attention to a matter which is of more importance than some subjects which the newspapers are continually thrusting upon us.

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We have received No. I. of *Mannin*, a new journal to be published by the Manx Language Society twice in the year, "in the spring on Laa Boaldyn, and in the autumn on Laa Houney." It is intended to appeal to all who are interested in any way in Manx national subjects, whether ancient or modern, scientific or popular. Articles will appear on subjects of Celtic interest—Language, Folklore, Archæology, Legend, History, Biography, Topography, Natural History, Music, Art, Poetry, etc. "The supreme object," we are told, "is to stimulate Manx National sentiment, and to encourage the study of Manx history and affairs, and to generally forward the National movement." The Manx folk have good reason to be proud of their small country, and—though they should not split their infinitives—"to generally forward" anything, their well-wishers on this side the estranging sea, who are legion, will gladly welcome this well-produced periodical. The contents of No. I. are of much and varied interest. The contributors include the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Raglan (the Lieutenant-Governor), Mr. P. M. C. Kermode, Professor Boyd Dawkins, Professor E. C. Quiggin, Mr. W. Cubbon, and other writers of repute. Among the subjects are the late John M. Nicholson, a well-known Manx artist (of whom a portrait is given as frontispiece), Short Stories from Manx History, Coal and Salt in the Isle of Mann, Literary Manx and the Language of the Carvals, and a story of The Smuggler. We gladly welcome this new venture, and wish it a successful career. There is ample room for such a periodical, which should collect and preserve much which might otherwise be scattered and lost.

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In the *Scottish Historical Review*, July, the principal contents are—"Some Seventeenth-Century Diaries and Memoirs," by C. H. Firth; "Four Representative Documents of Scottish History," by Professor Hume Brown; "A Sixteenth-Century Rental of Haddington," by C. C. Harvey; and "The Origin of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland," by Theodora Keith. The *Pedigree Register*, June (227, Strand), begins a new volume, the seventh year of publication. It contains the usual matter of interest to genealogists. The families of Harrison, Stocker, Berthon, Harford, Wilmer, are among those of which pedigrees or other particulars are given. The *Architectural Review*, July, has abundance of fine illustrations of Brooks's Club, Marble Hill, Twickenham, Paris Bridges, etc. In the *Essex Review*, July, Dr. A. Clark has an illustrated paper on "Frinton, 1849-89"; and among other articles of interest are "A Batch of Old Papers," by the Rev. E. Gepp; "Stansted Hall," and "Ancient Braintree." We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, June.

Correspondence.

SIR HENRY WOODRINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

CAN anybody give me any information regarding Sir Henry Woodrington of Woodrington, Northumberland, who seems to have been a considerable personal friend of Queen Elizabeth, and who was granted by her considerable lands in Wiltshire? Mostly the lands of the "late Monastery of Dertford," Kent.

JOHN BENETT-STANFORD.

Hatch House,
Tisbury, Wilts,
June 30, 1913.

"RUINED RUINS."

TO THE EDITOR.

The mention of the imitation Menhir in Hyde Park (p. 257, col. 1, July *Antiquary*) reminds me of a little story. Several years ago I was walking past the spot with an American man who, with the insatiable curiosity of his kind, demanded the why and wherefore of the stone. I had not the slightest idea why the stone was there, and said so. My companion was very scornful that I, a Londoner, should be so ignorant, and sought for a Park official. There was one standing about, and to him the question was propounded. "What is that stone, and why is it there?" The keeper, an old soldier in every sense of the word, replied gravely and respectfully: "That, sir, is a bit of the original rock struck by Moses on a celebrated occasion." And then sauntered away.

G. F. BACON.

37, Glazbury Road,
West Kensington, W.,
June 26, 1913.

KENNEDY FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Can any of your readers give information about the following?—

1. The family of Kennedy of Girvan Mains.
2. Archibald Kennedy, died 1716.
3. A mother and three sons, Claude, Gilbert, and Hugh, believed to have come from Scotland about 1716, and settled in the Midlands, probably in the neighbourhood of Lichfield or Birmingham.

M. K.

ERRATA.—In July *Antiquary*, p. 252, col. 1, footnote †, for "vol." read "plate"; p. 271, col. 1, par. 3, line 3, for "Cucus" read "Circus."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

The Antiquary.

SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Announcement of the October "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.

Notes of the Month.

THE *Antiquary* this month contains a new feature in the shape of the report of the Society of Genealogists of London for the last quarter. The Society's report will appear regularly in our pages each quarter in future. Many readers of the *Antiquary* are interested in family history and genealogy, and they will probably be glad to have regular and official news of the proceedings of this young and active organization.

* * *

A very interesting Exhibition of Welsh Antiquities is being held at Cardiff. It will close on September 27. An excellent and absurdly cheap handbook (published by the Museum at Cardiff, price 3d.—an enlarged copy, with illustrations, ~~for 6d., is to be~~ issued shortly) gives full and most interesting particulars of the exhibits. The Exhibition has been arranged and the catalogue compiled by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., Curator of the Cardiff Collection in the National Museum of Wales. We quote from the Introduction to the Handbook:

"The aim of the Exhibition is to illustrate old-fashioned life, and especially that of Wales—the life which is slowly and silently passing away. It is, perhaps, rather misleading to call the objects now shown 'antiquities,' as that might imply a greater age than they possess. There is, however, no word which accurately describes them. The term 'bygones' is convenient, but is hardly a recognized English word as yet; furthermore, it is in so far incorrect that most of them are still in use. Save for the few which have so long been obsolete that they are properly termed 'antiquities,' and which are introduced for comparison with the more recent, the collection as a whole is made up of *old-fashioned things.* It must not be supposed that it consists only of things made in Wales. It would be impossible to illustrate Welsh life comprehensively by such a collection, for every country imports many things in common use that are not made within its borders, or are not made so well and cheaply as elsewhere. Staffordshire has busily supplied Wales with most of her earthenware, and Sheffield with most of her cutlery, for centuries."

* * *

The sections include old house plenishings of every kind, old farming implements and "bygones" of other industries—spinning and weaving, lace-making, etc.—with a great variety of *miscellanea.* The old Museum in Trinity Street, Cardiff, which was a Co-operative Institution until handed over to the National Museum Authority eight or nine months ago, has for many years past been too small to hold the growing collection, with the result that a large proportion of the things now shown at the Exhibition have not been accessible to the public, having been packed away in store rooms. The Exhibition will show the public what has been accomplished, and will act, it is hoped, as an incentive to all lovers of Wales to lend a helping hand. "In many an attic and lumber-room"—we again quote the Introduction to the Handbook—"and in many a barn there lie forgotten old implements and appliances, covered, maybe, with the dust and cobwebs of long years, which would usefully fill gaps in the collection. These require searching out, and how better than by neighbours who have the interest of the National Museum of Wales at heart?"

* * *

Excavations have been carried on for some time past at Vintcha in Servia, by M. Vassitch, the Curator of the National Museum at Belgrade. He has discovered a prehistoric village, with remains of the highest importance. A preliminary report of his earliest excavations appeared a few years ago in the Annual of the British School at Athens. The products of these earliest excavations on the site are now exhibited in the Museum at Belgrade, but the later excavations, including those now going on, have produced objects of much greater importance. These are not yet exhibited, and an account of them will shortly be published by one of the Russian archæological societies. Amongst the objects recently found are countless clay models of various sizes, of "horns of consecration"; and numerous real bucrania, with clay coverings, have been found. Large buildings of a square shape, and hearths showing traces of smelting operations, point to a high state of culture in the inhabitants. Quicksilver was apparently known to them, for fragments of its ore were found in the hearths, and crucibles were common. Very little is known about primitive metallurgy, and the knowledge of quicksilver at such an early date is quite unprecedented. Numerous clay idols of an Ægean shape and pottery of Ægean types continue to be found, and obsidian is common. At first the obsidian was thought to be Melian, but it is now proved definitely that it is not. The site is of extreme importance for prehistoric Mediterranean archæology, and may help to throw much light on the vexed problem of the indebtedness of Ægean culture to Northern districts.

⁂

Numerous small excavations have been carried out in Greece during the last season, but there have been no excavations of any importance. At Athens the Greek Archæological Society has excavated on the Pnyx in order to discover the extent and construction of the containing wall east of the Bema. A small excavation has also been carried out in the earlier temple of Asclepios, near the theatre of Dionysus, and is still continuing. The German excavations at Corfu have proved eminently successful, and some fine archaic sculptures have been found. The Gorgon pediment in relief is exceptionally fine, and ranks with the pediment from the Cnidian Treasury at Delphi, or the early Herakles pediment from the "Perserschutt" on the acropolis at Athens. In Bœotia M. Soteriadis has continued his prehistoric excavations in the neighbourhood of Chæroneia. In Thessaly, however, all the prehistoric excavations have come to an end. The war has prevented all forms of research in Macedonia, where much remains to be found; but the Greek annexation of Epirus has already had fruitful results, for many isolated discoveries have recently been made in those districts, while it is rumoured that the German School will excavate next season at the site of Dodona, which, except for the cursory excavations of M. Carapanos, the results of which are in the National Museum, remains, for the greater part, unexcavated.

⁂

In Crete M. Hazidakis has continued, with excellent results, his excavation of the prehistoric Cretan town, of Late Minoan date, at Tylissos, near Candia. Sir Arthur Evans has conducted several small excavations in the Palace at Cnossos to test his earlier conclusions, and the British School has completely cleared the Kamares Cave on Mount Ida, in which had previously been found the deposit of Middle Minoan pottery from which the so-called "Kamares Ware" derived its name.

⁂

An exhibition of antiquities found by the officers of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos and Meir was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, from July 23 to 30. Perhaps the most striking of the discoveries made during the fifth season's work at Abydos was a cemetery of sacred animals of the Roman period. An area of about twenty yards square was covered with large vases containing each a number of mummies, chiefly those of the ibis. "Originally the pots seem to have stood on the surface of the desert, each covered with a lid of bricks, but the winds of centuries have caused the drift-sand to cover them by a few inches. Among the pots were the skeletons of various animals, such as dogs, sheep, and oxen, buried in small enclosures of bricks. Nor were the mummies in the vases invariably those of the ibis; some were those of other birds, or of snakes, shrews, and even scarab beetles. In many cases, too, the mummies, when opened, proved to contain, not whole birds, but merely bundles of feathers or bones. It seems as though every part of the bird was sacred, so that even cast feathers had to be collected by the priests of the cult and buried with the same reverence as the bird itself. This same idea would account for the finding in this cemetery of a number of the eggs of the ibis, a few of which are still intact." The mummified birds and other objects from this cemetery were among the things shown at Burlington House, which included many objects from tombs—bracelets, beads, ivory articles, mirrors, kohl vases, etc.; a pottery soul-house—*i.e.*, a model of a house with the various offerings for the deceased placed in its courtyard; alabaster vases; parts of statues and statuettes, including a remarkable limestone figure of an acrobat leaning back until her hands rest on the ground behind her, and her long hair falls in a mass to the earth; bowls, pottery, stelæ, etc.

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At the evening meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter, on Friday, July 25, Mr. Morris Drake read a paper on the glass of Exeter Cathedral. He said that an excellent example of the ravages of stained glass that had taken place in the country was provided by the "diary" of Richard Symonds, an antiquary and Officer of Horse in the Royal Forces, who passed through Exeter in 1644. He went into the cathedral and listed 140 coats of arms in the stained-glass windows. Of these less than twenty now remained. The same destruction had gone on all over the country. In Exeter and the immediate district there were only nine stained-glass windows left—four in the cathedral and five at Doddescombsleigh. Of the Exeter windows, the earliest was that opposite the Bishop's throne, which belonged to the first quarter of the fourteenth century, and consisted of single figures under canopies and grisaille background. Allied to it in design was the east window, painted about 1320, and enlarged from a six to a nine light window in 1390. In the enlargement the painter, Lyen of Exeter, who painted the three centre lights of the new window, copied the style of the work of his predecessor of seventy years before, which was an almost unprecedented thing for a Gothic artist to do. Mr. Drake showed by lantern slides how damage had been caused to the windows by ignorant glaziers since the seventeenth century.

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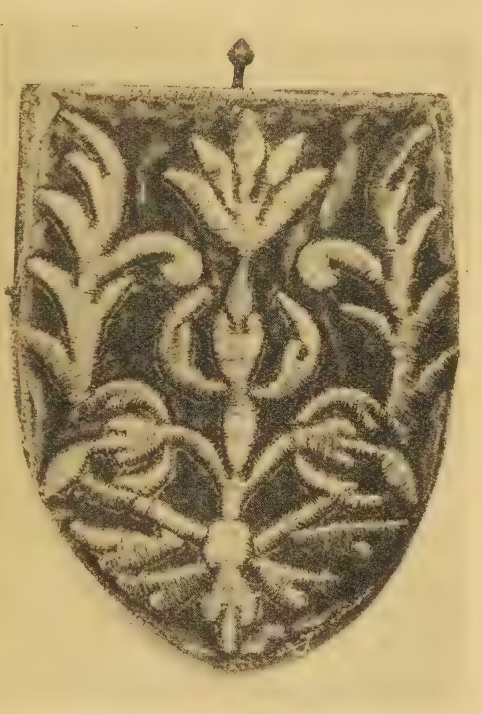
We are indebted to Mr. Arthur G. Wright, Curator of the Colchester Museum, for the photograph of a "Parish Purse" here reproduced. He writes: "The purse, which is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth, is made of velvet now faded to a sage-green tint, and is lined with pale blue silk. The design in relief is worked in silver wire or thread, and the edges are finished in the same manner. The mouth is formed of a steel frame with brass catch, and when open is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches square. The purse was found in the parish chest of St. Rumwald's Church in this town. This church stood in the middle of High Street, and was removed in 1878, and the living was incorporated in that of St. Nicholas.


A PARISH PURSE.

"The church chest, which has, alas! been removed from Colchester, is illustrated and described in that delightful volume *The*

Church Chests of Essex, by Messrs. Lewer and Wall.

"Were these purses general, and were they used for collecting money in the parish by accredited individuals? What is the age of the purse described?

"I am indebted to Mrs. Adelaide Cater, of this town, in whose possession the purse is, for kind permission to photograph it and describe it for the pages of the *Antiquary*."

* * *

In the *North China Daily News* last October, Mr. H. A. Thompson of Shanghai called attention to what he believed to be the first recorded instance of an Englishman buried in China. "A few years ago," he wrote, "while workmen were digging in front of the United States Consulate in Amoy, they came across a large slab of granite and some human bones. The slab proved to be a tombstone, and it was, together with the remains, transferred to the Amoy cemetery, where it now is. Every letter of the inscription cut into the stone is quite legible, and reads as follows:

HERE + LYETH
THE + BODY + OF
JOHN DVFFIELD
SON + OF + HENRY
DVFFIELD + com^{dr}
OF + Y^{e} + TRVMBV^{ll}
OB^{t} + SEP^{r} + 6th + AN^{o}
AET + XIII^{o} + A^{o}'Q +
DOM : 1698-

"From the use of the word 'commander,' we may conclude that the *Trumbull* was one of His Majesty King Charles II.'s ships-of-war; but what its mission was in the southern waters of China in those early days of British intercourse with this part of the world must ever remain an interesting conjecture."

Mr. Thompson has kindly sent us a photograph of the stone, on which the inscription as given above stands out very distinctly.

* * *

With regard to our note in the July *Antiquary*, on the paper, "The Alienation and Destruction of Church Plate," by Messrs. Leveson-Gower and Harrison Evans, Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., instances another Cardiff example. It also is an Elizabethan cup with the usual decoration, and in sound condition. It was transferred to the Cardiff Museum about twelve years ago by a gentleman, who supplied its history so far as he considered necessary. He acquired it from a friend, a London silversmith, to whom it had been sent by a clergyman to be melted up and remade in the form of a mediæval chalice. The silversmith supplied a new vessel, but retained the old one, and sold it to his friend for a low sum, on the understanding that it should eventually be placed where it would be appreciated and cared for. This little history seems to us to be much more to the credit of the silversmith than of the clergyman.

* * *

It may interest our readers to learn that the Dutch East Indian Government has decided to establish in Java and Madura an archæological service, *à l'instar* of British India, abolishing at the same time the "Commission for Archæological Exploration and Investigation in Java and Madura," appointed in 1901. The supervision of that archæological service will belong to the duties of the Department of Education and Public Worship. Its immediate chief will be entrusted with the care of the ancient monuments of the two islands. He will have to devise ways and means to protect them, and save them from further decay; to carry out the measures he may propose, when approved in higher quarters; to continue exploration and investigation in the widest sense, archæologically, epigraphically, and so forth. In the performance of his office he will have to act in agreement with the local authorities, for which purpose the newly created service will observe three sharply divided spheres of activity—namely, West Java, Central Java, and East Java with Madura. If now the task be confided to the right man, and if sufficient money be granted to start on at least the most urgently needed work for staying the ravages of time, not to mention the hand of the official and non-official spoiler, we may hope for some progressive improvement in the deplorable state of affairs recently revealed in Mr. J. F. Scheltema's *Monumental Java*, which, it may be remembered, already spoke of better counsels beginning to prevail.

A prehistoric tomb has been found by Mr. C. M. Bruce on Burgie Lodge Farm, near Forres, Elginshire. On July 31 it was examined by Professor Reid and Mr. Low, Aberdeen, and Mr. Taylor, Lhanbryde. "The remains were found," according to the *Scotsman*, August 1, "to be those of a brachycephalous man, dating perhaps 2,000 to 3,000 years B.C., and would belong to some of the pre-Celtic races. The probable height would be 5 feet to 5 feet 4 inches. The remains were not in so good a state of preservation as was expected before removal. The bottom of the cist was laid with small pebbles, but no articles were found to connect the find with any exact period. This may imply that the find dates anterior to either the Bronze or the Stone Ages. The osseous formation suggests the prone positions in sitting to have been practised by the man when in life, and the feet to have been unaccustomed to any firm form of protection. The skeleton has been taken to Aberdeen."

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A large cinerary urn containing a quantity of human bones, and a small bottle of different colour and texture, have been unearthed in the course of excavations for a new drain on the Corbett estate at Eltham.

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Signor Lanciani, writing in the *Athenæum*, August 2, said: "A charming addition has been made to the Museo Nazionale alle Terme Diocleziane in the shape of a bronze statuette, found in the district of Sutrium. This is the first time, I believe, that the new State law concerning accidental discoveries has found a practical and useful application. The bronze had been found by an ignorant peasant, who was in the act of selling it for a few hundred francs to an unscrupulous dealer, when the police interrupted the deal, to lay the case before the Department of Antiquities. The official value of the figurine was settled at 30,000 francs, half of which was paid to the lucky discoverer. The statuette, about 2 feet in height, of marvellous preservation and workmanship, represents a youth on the threshold of manhood, erect and graceful, with the right arm raised on the head, and left bent as if to bring a mirror near the face. Archæologists have not agreed yet as to the identification of the subject. It may represent a young athlete."

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To the *Scotsman* of August 2, Dr. George Macdonald, F.B.A., contributed a long article, filling a column and a half, on "Romans in the North of Scotland: The Latest Research Work." The most northerly of the formal frontiers of the Roman Empire ran across the isthmus of the Forth and Clyde; but "in Scotland, just as elsewhere, this well-marked limit did not constitute an absolute dividing-line. There is ample evidence to show that, coincident with the military occupation of a belt of country lying to the south and extending as far as the centre of Yorkshire, there was a systematic endeavour to maintain a firm grip of the main road that led from the Antonine Wall into the heart of the Highland hills." Dr. Macdonald went on to discuss the various more northerly sites, some of which are undoubtedly Roman, but of which others are more doubtful, and some "owe their reputation to the enthusiasm of antiquaries intent on a will-o'-the-wisp chase after the elusive mountain on whose slopes Calgacus once marshalled the Caledonian levies." "But even after the elimination of palpable absurdities of this sort," continued Dr. Macdonald, "we are left with a certain residuum which demands more serious consideration. In particular there remains the series of large camps in Strathmore, which were first made known to the public through the *Military Antiquities* of General Roy, and which it has ever since been customary to connect with his name."

We have no space to summarize Dr. Macdonald's discussion of the problem; his article may be commended to the attention of all students of Roman Britain.

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The fourth report of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, issued on July 30, makes special reference to the generosity of Sir Foster H. E. Cunliffe and the Earl of Denbigh in making over to the Commissioners, the former a Late Celtic bowl found near Caergwrle, Flintshire—one of the finest examples of early craftsmanship which has come to light in these islands—and the latter a couple of prehistoric urns, which, so far as is known, are the only existing examples of prehistoric pottery discovered in Flintshire. These objects have been presented to the National Museum of Wales.

* * *

Colonel G. H. Clarke, of Kirkella, Hull, has purchased the well-known collection of antiquities and fossils made by the late Mr. J. R. Mortimer—largely derived from the barrows of the East Riding—and has generously presented the whole to the city of Hull.

* * *

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was issued in July. It contained a protest against the practice, which is becoming common, of stripping old houses of their fireplaces and other valuable fittings. The committee consider it a most distressing sign to find that the trade in old houses and the fittings of old houses is rapidly increasing. The real blame for this state of affairs, they think, attaches to those who are willing to pay sums of money, often very large sums, for the fine parts of old houses, in order to incorporate these in the inappropriate surroundings of their own homes. "It is not too strong to say," the report declares, "that only the uneducated, only those who have no instinct for beauty, can find it possible to encourage the spoliation of existing and often very ancient art by having one house stripped of its possessions for the very doubtful benefit of another." Instances given of historic houses which have been subjected to the kind of treatment at which the committee protest include the Reindeer Inn, Banbury, the panelling, ceiling, and stone mullioned window of which have been removed by a purchaser; the Treaty House, Uxbridge, where also the panelling is said to have been sold; and the Nelson Room of the Star Hotel, Great Yarmouth, for the panelling and ceiling of which the owner is said to have given the option of purchase to a dealer for a very large sum. The Castle House, Petersfield, a fine house dating from Tudor days, is also stated to have been bought so that the valuable fittings it contained, panelling and fireplaces, might be sold.

The excavations at Wroxeter have been resumed under the superintendence of Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, assisted by a small band of workers. Digging has commenced on the north side of the site opened out last year. Two houses are being exposed. In one of them another well has been found, which is being cleared out. In the other a complete hypocaust has been discovered, with the opening for the fire outside the building, and horizontal flue-tiles running into the house. But the most interesting find is an oblong building believed to be a temple to one of the gods, with a raised podium. A fragment of a horse's head, in stone, was found in it, and capitals and columns round. The soil at Wroxeter is so deep that there is considerable difficulty in knowing where to place it when it is removed from the uncovered sites.

* * *

By the courtesy of the Editor of the *Penrith Observer* we have been favoured with an advance proof of an article which was to appear in that journal of August 19, containing interesting particulars of a recent find in the bed of the River Eden at Addingham. We make one or two extracts: "The original Addingham Church is believed to have been situated at a place now known as Row Bank, about half-way between Glassonby and Kirkoswald, though at that time the River Eden did not follow exactly its present bed. Indeed, so much has the course of the river changed, that the remains of the ancient church have long been submerged, though within recent years traces of lime and masonry have been found on the bank, and human bones have been unearthed—sufficient evidence to indicate that the church and burial-ground occupied that site." Recent dry weather having made the river very low, the Rev. C. J. Gordon, rector of Great Salkeld, and Mr. J. Harrison, Glassonby, made a successful attempt on Saturday, August 9, with boat, chains, and pulley, to obtain some of the submerged stones.

* * *

In the course of some ten days' work, "six stones of considerable antiquarian interest had been recovered. One of these—a piece of sandstone bearing no distinguishing marks—will probably be erected on the bank of the river and the date of its recovery inscribed on it, as a memorial of the proceedings. The other five stones were conveyed on a cart to Addingham Church. Probably the most important of the stones is one believed to be the original base of an old stone cross at present standing in Addingham churchyard, which was removed there from the site of the early church several generations ago. The cross, which at present has a base of modern red sandstone, is very similar in appearance to the rock discovered on Monday. The latter, which measures about 3 feet in length, 2 feet in width, and nearly a foot in thickness, is thought to be local stone, and is not unlike that now obtained from a quarry at Ruddings Foot. It was found lying face downwards, which probably accounts for its excellent state of preservation. On the front of the stone there are several marks, with little indentations at each corner, and a large oblong aperture in the centre.

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"Another very interesting stone is one on which the carving of a cross and a sword are still plainly visible, and it is believed that it may have covered the grave of a knight or other distinguished person, who found his last resting-place in the church. A remarkable feature about the stone, which in its entirety measures 6 feet 6 inches, is that it has by some means become broken into two pieces, and it was singularly fortunate that both should have been discovered at the same time, despite the fact that they were nearly thirty yards apart. Another of the rocks is composed of Lazonby Fell stone, and the carving of a small cross, which is still discernible, though not so clear as in the case of the other stone, has led to the suggestion that it has been either a headstone or the lid of a stone coffin."

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From the Annual Return of the British Museum we learn that the accessions to the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography range, as usual, over a wide field. Among them may be mentioned a bronze-gilt case of mathematical instruments, made by Bartholomew Newsum, probably for Queen Elizabeth; a series of pottery vessels from early Chinese graves; a series of Persian glazed pottery from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries; a steel figure of a peacock, said to be associated with the Yezidi worship; a fine silver bowl of Sassanian work; a large ethnographical series from Abyssinia, with the gold ring and silver cup of King Theodore; and some rare and important collections of early pottery from Peru and Argentina. The majority of these accessions were the result of gifts from many liberal friends of the Museum.

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The Department of Coins and Medals had, perhaps, the most remarkable accession of the year in the two finds of Roman gold coins from Corbridge, on the Roman Wall, in 1908 and 1911. These finds, consisting respectively of forty-eight coins of the fourth century, and 160 of the first and second, were claimed by the Treasury as treasure-trove, and were transferred intact to the Museum, where they will be kept together as the largest hoards of gold coins hitherto discovered in Great Britain. Other important accessions included the Bleazby collection of Mohammedan coins of Afghanistan, and a fine medal in lead by Pisanello.

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Good progress has been made with the excavations on the site of the Roman city at Kenchester, near Hereford. The city covers an area of 25 acres, but so far only three-quarters of an acre has been explored. The work is being undertaken by the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club. Fresh objects of interest are being unearthed every day, and the portion of the site now being excavated promises to be exceptionally interesting. The excavations have recently laid bare some very finely constructed walls of buildings, probably of the third century. A considerable quantity of interesting ancient pottery, manufactured near the Rhine, in Germany, has been discovered. This pottery is fragmentary, but there is sufficient remaining to give an accurate idea of proportions and decoration of the pieces.

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On behalf of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, Mr. W. G. Collingwood is conducting excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Borrans, at the head of Windermere Lake, near

Ambleside. In making trenches across the ditch surrounding the wall of the fort several interesting things have been found, including inscribed pottery, glass, bricks, etc. A pair of Roman slippers in a fair state of preservation were found about five feet below the surface. The walls of the camp are gradually being exposed. It will be remembered that the property on which the fort is situate has been purchased by subscription and placed under the control of the National Trust.

* * *

Cae Gaer, near Llangurig, Montgomeryshire, stated by the Royal Commission on Welsh antiquities to be a Roman camp, at the suggestion of the landlord (Mr. A. E. Humphreys-Owen), and under the direction of Mr. F. N. Pryce, of the British Museum, was the scene of interesting excavations during the first fortnight in August. A dozen University students wielded the pick and shovel. The camp covers an area of 250 yards by 180 yards, and is oblong. No Roman relics were found, says the *Manchester Guardian*, August 13, but a fine flint knife of the Neolithic Age and good specimens of "pot-boilers" were unearthed. These were forwarded to the Aberystwyth College Museum. The ramparts of the camp were found to consist of a mass of clay 7 feet 6 inches thick and 3 feet 5 inches high, built up of narrow layers of deep bluish clay, alternating with thicker layers of coarser brown clay mixed with shale fragments. Holes in the clay denoted that along the ramparts used to run a wooden palisade, the post holes being 2 feet apart, and at the south-east corner there was a wooden tower or sentry-box. The camp had two gates. Near the centre a rude floor, 21 feet across, of large water-worn stones was uncovered, in the middle of which was apparently a hearth. The excavations indicate successive occupations of the camp in different ages.

The Phœnicians and the Purple Industry.

By Stanley Casson, B.A.

THE days when everything from Stonehenge to the Lion Gate was attributed to the Phœnicians are over, and of recent years there has been a reaction against the interpretation of all early things in terms of Phœnicia. This has, of course, been mainly due to the discoveries of Schliemann and Sir Arthur Evans, but, nevertheless, there still lurk in unexpected quarters traces of the great superstition. The Phœnicians are still generally held to have been the first to penetrate to the Western Mediterranean, and to tap the mineral wealth of Spain and the Iberian peninsula. They are similarly thought to have been the first to visit the land where tin was found and the Cassiterides, about which Herodotus was so eager to keep silent. But above all, until very recently they have been asserted on every hand to have had not only the glory of being the discoverers of the famous purple dye, but to have had what practically amounted to a monopoly in its trade. In fact, so recent an authority as Mr. Zimmern has stated in his book *The Greek Commonwealth*[*] that "the dye was first discovered by the Phœnicians, whose god Melkart (so the story went) noticed one day that his dog had got his nose red by poking about among the shells."

Now, each of these three alleged monopolies of Phœnician enterprise relies for its validity on the accumulated weight either of tradition or of written history. But history and tradition alike have given much to the Phœnicians that has since been taken away from them. It is a commonplace now to say that Greek art and culture owed little or nothing to the Phœnicians, and Knossos and Phæstos have proved liberally enough that history is wrong in ascribing the origin of writing to Phœnicia. So that it is very natural that we should be tempted to suspect the remaining facts for which they are held responsible. No doubt their influence was great, and their enterprise still greater, but recent discoveries go far to discount their claim to be the *pioneers* of so many branches of commerce.

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[*] P. 31.

In regard to Spain, Diodorus[*] relates how the anchors of the great Phœnician galleons from Tarshish were of solid silver, and Strabo[†] dates Phœnician settlement beyond the Pillars of Hercules soon after the Trojan War.

Now, tradition may be right in thus making the Phœnicians out to be the earliest exploiters of the markets and mines of the Western Mediterranean, but it seems strange that the Phocæans, who were greeted so effusively by Arganthonius of Tartessus,[‡] should be called by Herodotus the first of the Hellenes to go thither in "long ships," and the very reception accorded them by the Spanish chieftain looks almost as if they were not only the first of the Hellenes, but the first of any other nation, to travel thither in such a way, however contrary to tradition this view may be. The Samians, too, who went to Tartessus,[§] found there, as Herodotus says, an *ἀκήρατον ἐμπόριον*—that is to say, they either went there before the Phocæans, or else the Phocæans were not such astute business men as they were. In any case, in Herodotus, at least, the Phœnicians are distinguished by their absence from a field of commerce which, one would have thought, it would have been their first care to monopolize.

But long before the Phocæans, Samians, or Phœnicians, Spain was subjected to a peaceful exploitation at the hands of those greatest of maritime merchants, the Minoans. There was a highly-developed civilization there before the Bronze Age which seems to have been connected with the Later Neolithic culture of Crete and Egypt, for at El Argar, at the excavations of the brothers Siret,[||] there were found cups identical in shape with cups from the Late Neolithic stratum of Knossos, and with others found at Abydos by Professor Petrie, and at Heliopolis by Professor Schiaparelli. But the silver deposits of Spain were undoubtedly the main objects of this primitive exploitation. According to the brothers Siret, silver in Western Europe was two-and-a-half times as abundant as tin, and apparently the deposits were greatest in the neighbourhood of El Argar and Oficio. They further assert it as a fact that the silver of the earliest prehistoric Mediterranean civilization could only have come from Spain. The silver dagger found in Crete at Kumasa, near Gortyna, by Dr. Xanthoudides, affords evidence as to one end of the trade route, and the occurrence of silver objects at El Argar seems to give the other end. Dr. Mosso[*] goes so far as to suggest that the same Cretans who trafficked in the Spanish silver went up to Britain for tin, and he considers that the occurrence together at Kumasa of objects of silver and amber shows that the route which led to the tin deposits of Britain led also farther on to the centres of the Baltic amber trade.

The Phœnician exploitation of Britain and its tin mines is still an accepted doctrine in every English history book. They are asserted to have been not only the only people who exploited such trade, but also the pioneers of it—the enterprising sailors who opened it up to the East. Absence of precise and detailed evidence is explained away by laying emphasis on their secret methods. As Mr. Zimmern says,[†] "it was, of course, to the interest of the Carthaginians, as of all pioneer sea powers, to keep their voyages secret, and to exaggerate their danger." But to explain away our ignorance by the word "secrecy" is at best but to take the easy road and to conform too much to our prejudices, and we may as well confess that our only evidence for this particular pioneer enterprise of Phœnician commerce is a somewhat unreliable passage in Strabo,[‡] which says, incidentally, nothing about their being the *first* to go there, and which relates incidents which happened in Roman times.

In reality, Britain and the North-West must have been opened up to commerce from the time of the great expansion of trade in the last great Minoan period in 1400 B.C., and during the increase of Mycenean culture on the mainland of Greece after that date, if recent archæological research is to count for anything. For during these periods influences which are due to Mycenean culture find their way into Britain and Ireland. Mr. Peet, it is true, suggests* that the early culture of the Western Mediterranean is due to a secondary and later influx of the same race which peopled the Ægean in Minoan times, and he traces the parallels and similarities which appear between the Eastern and Western civilizations to a diffusion of common ideas which were derived from a common origin, and refuses to see any direct connection between East and West. But, however true this may be in regard to Malta and the "nearer West," it is palpably false in regard to Britain. The architecture and decoration of the New Grange tumulus in Ireland, the whole "timbre" of Celtic metal work and types of weapons, all point not so much to a common origin of similar ideas, nor yet to the production of similar results by similar needs, but rather to an extensive volume of decorative and artistic influence from Mycenean sources which resuscitated native British art just as Roman art at a later period killed it. This influence must undoubtedly have been due to the spread of trade—one might almost call it a Renaissance—which took place after the fall of Crete, and it might well have reached Britain overland by the amber routes and past the Baltic and Scandinavia; so that Mr. Peet's arguments are beside the point in regard to Britain, for all that he proves is that the Eastern Mediterranean had no *direct* connection with the Western Mediterranean by sea. Nevertheless, it would be unwise to say that Britain was "exploited" by Mycenean traders: for that there is no evidence whatever. We can, however, say with certainty that Britain was not very far in the background of Mycenean commercial ambition, and that at the most she was known to others who conveyed influences directly from Mycenæ to her inhabitants. The Phœnicians, therefore, appear on the scenes hardly in the light of pioneers. Their brilliant enterprise appears so much *ex post facto* that one wonders how their claims can ever have been supported.

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[*] V. 35. [†] I. 48. [‡] I. 163. [§] IV. 152.

[||] H. and L. Siret, *Les Premiers Ages du Metal dans le Sud-est de l'Espagne*, 1887.

[*] *Dawn of Mediterranean Civilization*, 1910.

[†] *Op. cit.*, p. 22. [‡] III. 178.

If the Phœnicians, however, could be allowed to claim anything as their privileged possession, one would have thought, judging from the everyday discussions of the topic, that glass and the purple dye were their exclusive inventions and monopolies. Yet even the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is careful to point out that glass making "seems to have been borrowed from Egypt," while purple "seems also to have come from Babylon, for the name argāmān (dark red) and tĕkēleth (dark blue) seem not to be Phœnician." It also explains that while they were looked on by the Ancients as the inventive people *par excellence*, really most things attributed to their invention were but derived, as, for instance, arithmetic, weights and measures, etc., which came from Babylon. Phœnician power, too, in Cyprus is much overrated, for despite the weight of tradition the Assyrian tribute lists of 673 and 667 B.C. contain but two names of Phœnician cities in Cyprus—Sillu (Soli) and Kartihadast (New Paphos)—while not one of the ten Cyprian Kings mentioned is Phœnician by name. Yet despite all this evidence and despite the evidence of all the Cretan excavations, we still find authorities such as Mr. Zimmern stating that the Phœnicians were the inventors of this or that commercial product, or the pioneers in this or that field of commerce.

Now, it has been proved above that in Spain they were preceded by the Minoans of an early period, and probably by the Greeks of the classical period as well, so that the statement of Diodorus with regard to the silver anchors may refer to a later date, when the Phœnician enterprise had undoubtedly reached Spain, while Strabo's dating of Phœnician settlements may but reflect beliefs as to the Mycenean settlements actually existing there. Britain, too, has been shown to have been subject to Minoan influence and open to Minoan enterprise at a period long previous to the age of Phœnician greatness. It remains to show that the purple industry was in full swing at an equally early period.

The first piece of evidence that occurs is obviously the now well-known discovery of masses of crushed murex shells on the Island of Kouphonisi in Crete, the date of the deposit being fixed by fragments of M.M. II. Kamares ware found in it.* But Mr. Zimmern seems to have overlooked this evidence. As yet no similar find has been made on any Minoan site, but the Kouphonisi deposit is quite sufficient to prove that purple extraction was a process known to and practised by the Cretans of the best period. That being so, it is highly probable that many of the acknowledged Phœnician centres or stations for the purple fishing are situate on sites used previously by Minoans for the same purpose.

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* *Contributions to the Study of the Prehistoric Period in Malta.*

* *B.S.A.*, ix., pp. 276, 312.

Now, the chief of the Phœnician purple stations are as follows: In Crete there was Itanus; in the Cyclades there were Cythera, Thera, Anaphe, and Melos; in Laconia was Gythium; in Sicily the chief stations were Macara on the south coast, Motye, Panormus, and Soloeis. There were similar sites in Malta and Sardinia. Lastly, in the North there were settlements at Thasos and Oliarus, near Paros, but of these the former was founded probably to control the mines of Galepsus and Pangæus, while the latter was in touch with the marble trade of Paros, so that they can with a tolerable amount of safety be ruled out, although they *could* have been used as purple stations.

Now, the very fact of Itanus being near Palaikastro and all the great Minoan sites of Eastern Crete seems to suggest that it may have been subject to Minoan influences from the earliest time. Thera and Anaphe, as the excavations of Von Hahn and Fouqué have shown, were occupied by people of the earliest Cycladic culture as well as by Minoans, judging by the later types of pottery found. Melos was the great trade metropolis of the Ægean islands and inhabited by an essentially maritime folk, as their pottery and frescoes prove. Gythium has not yet produced Minoan or Mycenean remains, principally because it has not yet been excavated; but recent excavations at Sparta have shown that the Minoan element was by no means unknown in Laconia,* and there were probably settlements along the coast. Sicily, however, provides by far the best example of a site used as a purple station by Phœnicians and previously inhabited by Minoans. The site in question is Macara, which was the Heraclea Minoa of the Greeks, and the view put forward by Fick* that the numerous towns named Minoa found in the Mediterranean area represent Minoan sites is generally accepted, so that it would appear that Macara itself is one of these Minoan outposts. Dr. Mosso even went so far as to carry out excavations for the purpose of getting evidence which would settle the identification definitely, but owing to the lack of time met with no success.

In regard to Malta and Sardinia there was in each case a highly developed culture in which Ægean influence seems to have thrived to a considerable extent, directly in the case of Sardinia and indirectly in the case of Malta.† Lastly, Kouphonisi itself is the typical example of a continuously occupied purple site, for it provides evidence to show that the purple industry was carried on there from the earliest to the latest periods. The Kamares ware gives the starting-point, and a fourth-century inscription referring to a tithe of purple "from Leuke" gives the latest ascertainable date. It would seem, therefore, that there is every likelihood of the Phœnicians having been forestalled in their purple "monopoly" in the case of each site.

The conclusion, therefore, is roughly as follows: In so far as the claim of the Phœnicians, accepted by the ancients, to have been the pioneers in culture and the inventors of writing and mathematics, and so forth, has for some considerable time been rejected as untenable, so it is equally easy to prove by following the same line of argument that their claims, which still pass so frequently unchallenged, to have been the first to open up the silver trade of the Spanish Eldorado and the tin trade of Britain are just as untenable. All the more cogent, therefore, must be our reasons for refusing to credit them with the invention and exploitation of the purple industry.

The evidence for disproving this claim is, firstly, the existence of a purple station of a date long antecedent to Phœnician culture, and, secondly, the manifest probability that in nearly every case the historical Phœnician purple sites are situate on earlier Minoan settlements. It does not follow, it is true, that because a Phœnician purple station is so situate that therefore the Minoan settlement that preceded it must also have been a purple station; but negative evidence is all that the opponents of this view have to rely upon, and judging by the example of Kouphonisi, and relying upon the well-established fact that in nearly everything else the Phœnicians were *middlemen* and not *pioneers*, nothing can seem more obvious than that these Minoan settlements were purple stations taken over at a subsequent date—during the break-up of the Minoan hegemony—by the earliest of the Phœnician adventurers. It remains for archæology to verify this view, and to dispose finally of a claim so unwarranted, but one which, unfortunately, is not yet generally rejected.

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* Hogarth, *Ionia and the East*, p. 37.

* *Vorgriechische Ortnamen*, Göttingen, 1905.

† Mr. Peet has left unexplained the presence of Melian obsidian on all the Maltese sites. This alone *must* prove relations of some sort with the Ægean.

The Brasses of Ghent.

By G. Anderson.

OF the various objects of interest in Ghent, perhaps none are so little known or appreciated as its monumental brasses. This may, no doubt, be accounted for by the uninviting appearance of the little Archæological Museum in the Rue Longue des Pierres, in which they are now placed, and by the fact that it is condemned as uninteresting in most of the guide-books. Within its narrow walls, however, are preserved nine brasses, including fragments, of considerable interest, which have been collected from various hospitals in the town, from St. Trond, and elsewhere. Of these, three have been illustrated, but only one described. The inscriptions on several of them may be compared with that at Norton Disney, in Lincolnshire, 1518, than which they are hardly, if at all, less interesting. For the translation of these inscriptions my thanks are due to Dr. Elias and to Dr. Wiersum, Archivist of the town of Rotterdam, who have very kindly assisted me in the matter. I am also indebted to Mr. Vanverwick, Curator of the Museum, for permission to take rubbings of the two brasses here illustrated.

1. The first and best-known of the Ghent brasses is that of Willem Wenemaer and his wife, Margaret Sbrunnen, 1325 and 1352. Their effigies are fastened to wooden frames against the wall of the Museum, and measure 79 by 27¾ inches and 77 by 21½ inches respectively. A shield between their heads bears [vert ?], billety [argent ?], impaling, sable, a female bust with the hair dishevelled, a jewel appended to the neck, or. This shield was most likely added to the memorial in 1589, at the same time as an inscription, which is now lost. Both the figures were probably executed at the death of the knight.

Willem Wenemaer wears, over a padded haqueton like that on the brass at Chartham, Kent, 1306, a hauberk, to which his sword and misericorde are attached by chains passing through openings in the surcoat. His head and hands are bare. A steel roundlet is attached by an arming-point at the bend of the arm. His shins are protected by jambarts fastened by straps, and his feet and the back of his legs by leather stockings. The spurs are of the prick type, but are of small size. The sword, which is drawn and held in the right hand, is inscribed "Horrebant dudum reprobi me cernere nudum." The cross-guard is of a form probably unique as far as brasses are concerned, the quillons being turned upwards. His left hand rests upon his heart-shaped shield, which is worn in the manner known as "écu en cantiel," and is charged with the billets of Wenemaer. The knight's body is bent slightly to the right, in accordance with a fashion observable on other military brasses of the time—*e.g.*, Elsing and Wimbish (1347), Bowers Gifford (1348). The features are strongly marked, and may be intended for a portrait.

Margaret Sbrunnen's figure is exceedingly plain, though the draping of her dress is bold and effective. Her costume is similar to that on the brass at Trotton, Sussex, *circa* 1310—namely, a loose-fitting robe with short sleeves, gathered up under the left arm and worn over a kirtle with tight mitten-like sleeves and a head-dress consisting of veil and wimple. Her hands are in the usual attitude of prayer.

Willem Wenemaer, "le Capitaine Gantois," was slain by Robert de Cassel in the battle of Recklyn, near Deynze, on July 5, 1325. He founded a hospital called after him in the Place Sainte Pharaïlde at Ghent in 1323. His wife ruled over this establishment for twenty-seven years after his death.

The brass was in 1850 on the wall of the vestibule of the hospital; in 1884 it was in the Bibliothèque. Both figures are illustrated and described by Albert Way in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vii., pp. 287-291, and also in Creeny's *Continental Brasses*, p. 12. A photograph of the male effigy also appears on the cover of a circular issued in connection with the Ghent Exhibition.

Of hardly less interest than the Wenemaer brass are two small palimpsests, which hang in wooden frames so that both sides can be seen. They are stated by Creeny, in the Introduction to his book (where he incorrectly gives their dates as 1308 and 1300) to have been preserved, at the time he wrote, in the Hospice Civil.

2. The earlier of the two, which measures 26½ by 17 inches, bears on the obverse an inscription in twenty-four lines of Roman capitals recording foundations made in the hospital of Wenemaer by Laurence du Bois, *alias* Laurens van Haute in 1604:

"Hier voorē light / begravē den eersamen / Laurens van Haute fs Joos, / onghehvwet, voocht vã desē Gods / huuse eñ heeft alhier ghefodeert / dry messen ter wekc̄ eevwelick ghe / dverende te wetē maendach, woens / dach eñ vrikdach, met alle iare / alzoo langhe als hy leeft beghin / ende op den X^{e} Augustus 1590 / een sermoen tsiaers eñ XXIII / aerme liedē elck een^{e} wittebroot / van IIII, groote et stick eñ, II, gr / daer inne, ende elck een pinte / wyns ofte VIII groote voor elcke / pinte, eñ tsynē overlydē, tselfsti / te doene telckin op den dach van / zynen iaer ghetyde, metgaders / dry messen oock op den selfsten / dach eevwelickē eñ eerfelickē / ghedverende, Die overleet dē / XXIIII^{e} decembre 1604 / bidt God voor de / ziele."

[A stroke / denotes the end of a line.]

Translation.

"Here lies buried the honourable Laurens van Haute, son of Joos, bachelor, guardian of this Hospital who has here founded three Masses every week to continue for ever, to wit, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, besides every year as long as he lived, beginning on the 10th August 1590, one sermon a year, and 23 poor people to have each a white loaf at 4 groats and 2 groats therewith, and each a pint of wine, at 8 groats for every pint; and at his death, the same also to be done on his birthday, moreover there are to be three Masses also on the same day eternally lasting and hereditary. Who died the 24th December 1604. Pray God for his soul."

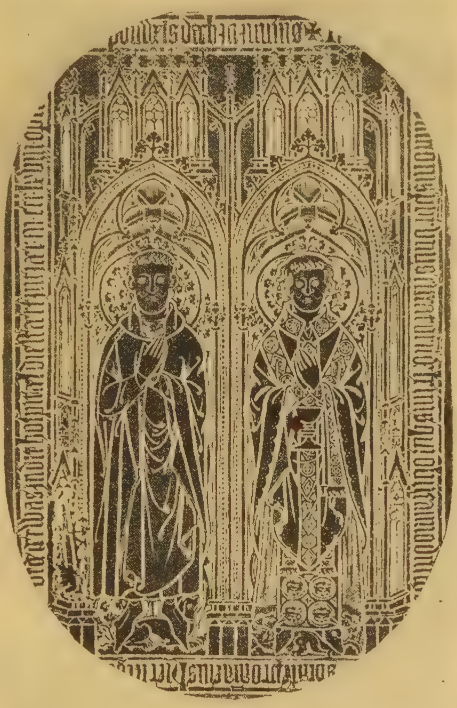

FIG. I.—BRASS OF A PRIEST AND A CIVILIAN OF GHENT: MUSÉE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE, 1368.

On the reverse of this inscription is the fine memorial of an unknown priest [and civilian of the date 1368 (Fig. 1). Owing to the rounding of the corners the portion of the border inscription which bore their names is now, unfortunately, missing. The figures rest against a diapered background beneath the cinquefoil arches of an elaborate canopy. The latter is on the model of those in the great brasses of the Lübeck School, though naturally much simpler owing to its smaller size. Above the arches are rich tabernacles which are joined by flying-buttresses with the shafts, of which the outer ones are divided into canopied niches. Above the heads of the figures and through the cusps of the arches is seen a groined ceiling. What would at first sight appear to be head-cushions are, in reality, merely parts of the pattern of the diaper, which is of a flowing spiral design.

Of the two figures, the civilian is on the dexter side. He wears his hair short and has neither beard nor moustache. He is in the usual civilian costume of the latter part of the fourteenth century—namely, tunic, mantle fastened on the right shoulder, and chaperon. His feet rest against a dog. The priest is robed in rich eucharistic vestments, which may be compared in several respects with those on the fourteenth-century German brasses. The embroidery of the amice, of the orphreys of the chasuble, and of the apparels of the alb, is distinctly similar to that on the brass at North Mimms, *circa* 1360. Again, the stippling of the lining of the chasuble and the cross-hatching of the alb are both characteristics of the Lübeck School, which may be seen on the brasses at Lübeck, Schwerin, and Wensley. The covered chalice, too, which is laid upon his breast below his clasped hands, is an exact replica of that placed in the same position at North Mimms. He crushes under his feet a conventional dragon. The mutilated border inscription is in black letter, and is half in Latin and half in Flemish. It reads:

"H(ic iacet)——canonis pbr̄ unus curatorū de heinis (?) qui obiit anno dni M——orate pro aīa eius. Hier lieg(t)——orde der was in dit hospitael die staerf int jaer M. CCC. LXVIII op——pouwels dach in junius."

St. Paul's day is June 29. Both sides of this brass are illustrated in the *Oxford Portfolio of Monumental Brasses*, part iv., No. 2.

3. The second of the two palimpsests is very similar to the first, though less elaborate owing to its smaller dimension—16 by 12 inches. A small piece is broken from one corner. It is on the reverse of an inscription in eleven lines of black letter which reads:

"Segher vã die Pebeke als de Vriese heeft b(eset) / in dese capelle voor de noot gods alle sãten (avonde) / en alle onser Vrouwē avonde naer vespere (ghe-) / songhe en gheorghelt te werdene õser vrouwe lob; / voort dat me elc haers up dē Assche Woensdach / met dyake en subdyake doe sal zijn jaerghetüde / en dat men up den selvē dach den aermen / vã de capelle en hare boden elken gheve sal / een broot vã eene Inghelsche eenen natte en / eenen droeghen haerinc al dit erstlic naer de / wetterlike kennesse diere aft es ghedaen."

Translation.

"Segher van die Pebeke, alias de Vriese, has made a bequest that on All Saint's Eve and the evening of Lady Day, Our Lady's praises shall be sung and played upon the organ. Further that on Ash Wednesday one shall celebrate his birthday with deacon and subdeacon, and that on the same day one shall give to the poor of the chapel and its servants a loaf of the value of one Ingelsche (a small coin), one wet and one dry herring. All this firstly after the lawful deed which is made thereof."

This inscription probably dates from the fifteenth century. On the reverse are the figures of a civilian and a lady of the date 1391, who rest against a diapered background and under a double canopy of exactly similar pattern to those on the previous example, except that in this case the groining behind the arches of the canopy is omitted (Fig. 2). The male effigy has a double-pointed beard and long curling hair; his mantle is lined with material of a different colour, and his tunic is edged with fur. The figure may be compared with that of Thomas de Topclyff at

Topclyffe, Yorks, which is of the same date. The female figure wears a kirtle with long, mitten-like sleeves and hanging liripipes, a mantle, and the veil and barb of widowhood. Both figures have dogs at their feet. The border inscription has been defaced with the graving-tool, but it is still possible to make out the greater part of it. It is in black letter, and probably ran:

"Hier leeghe Lisbette vā̃n den Dylis mester (?) Gillis Zutlets wiif was die stierf iht jaer MCCCXCI den XXX^{sten} dach van Octob(er. Eñ hier leeghe) Gillis de rutters erst soē dē bestarf īt jaer X^{c}IIII ē XVIII daghe Thoymā."

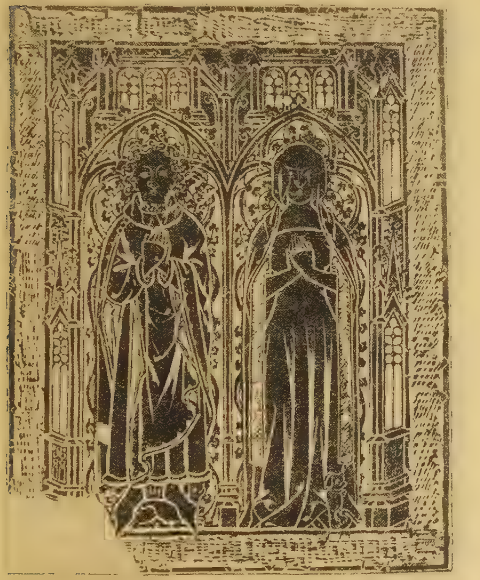

FIG. 2.—BRASS OF LISBETH VAN DEN DYLIS AND HER SON GILLIS. GHENT: MUSEE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE, 1391.

Translation.

"Here lies Elizabeth van den Dylis. She was Sir Gillis Zutlet's wife who died in the year 1391 the 30th day of Octob(er. And here lies) Gillis the knight's first son who died in the year 1418 on St. Thomas' Day" (December 21).

It has already been pointed out that these two brasses bear a remarkable likeness to each other, and also to the great German examples. Another point of resemblance is in the features, more especially the mouth and nose, which are represented in a manner never found in brasses of the true Flemish School, such as those in the churches of Bruges. It would therefore follow that either these brasses were exported from Germany or else their designer migrated thence. The latter seems the more likely theory. Another brass from the same workshop is that of Griele van Ruwescure, *circa* 1390, at the Béguinage at Bruges, as has been pointed out by Mr. Mill Stephenson in the *Publications of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. iv., part 4, p. 161. And still further specimens may be the small brasses at Aveley, Essex, and Great Bowden, Leicestershire, and possibly that at Topcliffe, Yorkshire.

4. Leonard Betten, Abbot of St. Trond, a town between Liège and Mechlin, 1607. Size, 107 by 49 inches; weight, about 220 pounds. This fine brass is fastened in a wooden frame on the wall of the museum. The abbot is robed in pontifical vestments. His maniple is engraved with three crosses, and is in this respect similar to that of Archbishop Grenefield, 1315, at York, and to that of John Tydeman, 1561, at Lübeck. On the orphrey down the centre of his chasuble are five figures of saints. The first two are St. Quentin, in deacon's vestments and holding a book and a yoke, and St. Trond, with a model of a church. The last three are St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. James, each with their distinguishing symbol. (Another specimen of a chasuble with figures of saints is on a brass dated 1539 at Bréda in Holland, which also resembles this example in having the maniple inscribed with crosses.) The rest of the chasuble is enriched with a pattern of pomegranates. A tabernacle below the head of the pastoral staff contains three small figures. Over and around the abbot is placed an elaborate classical canopy, supported at the sides by pseudo-Corinthian columns. The circular arch under which the figure stands is fluted, as is also the tympanum of the triangular pediment which surmounts the whole. On each side of this are seated on tasselled cushions two winged cherubs, each

holding a ribbon which supports the abbot's shield in the centre. The arms on this are: or, three fesses, vert, and three martlets in chief, sable; the vert of the fesses is diapered. From the shield rises a mitre, and above this again is a wreath, from which hangs the vexillum. Behind the figure is a curtain embroidered with scroll-pattern; it is suspended by two rings from the sides of the canopy. Beneath the abbot's feet is a tiled pavement, and behind his head a large cushion.

At the base of the composition is the inscription, engraved in Roman capitals and surrounded by an ornamental border. It reads:

"Hic iacet sepultus / R.D. Leonardus Betten huius imperialis moñry abbas / et dñs oppidi S^{ti} Trudonis bene meritus, cuius pro / domo dei zelus, pro grege sibi comisso sollicitudo / singularis in cives ac patriam pietas in seminary / erectione studium ardens ad commune ecclesiae / ac rei publicae bonum, enituit Rexit difficillimis / temporibus annis XXII, moritur anno dñi MDCVII / ultima oct^{bris} aetatis LVII Cuius anima requiescat in pace."/

On the arch above the abbot's head is engraved his motto "Fortiter et suaviter," and below his feet the words "Libert van Egheem me fecit Mechliniæ." This, then, is one of the few foreign brasses of whose designer we know the name and place of residence. Mechlin may well have been one of the ancient centres of the art of brass engraving in Flanders, being conveniently situated between the three great towns of Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent.

The whole composition retains its colouring to a remarkable extent. The various colours employed are red, crimson, green, white, and black.

Of these, red is used for the two mitres, the dalmatic, the pastoral staff, the maniple, the gloves, the fringe of the curtain, and the tassels of the cushions.

Crimson for the curtain, the lining of the chasuble, the shoes, and the cushions.

The chasuble and the jewels on the mitre are green.

White is employed for the vexilla, and, of course, for the alb.

The rest of the lines are simply filled with pitch.

The brass is illustrated in the *Oxford Portfolio*, part v., No. 5, and is also referred to in Druitt's *Costume on Brasses*.

In Creeny's time it was in the possession of M. Onghena.

5. In a glass case is the following inscription in nine lines of incised black-letter on a rectangular plate, *circa* 14 by 10 inches.

"Nycasis de Bels end Mergriete vã Lent zñ wiif / helbē gheordineert eewelic eenē dienst in dese / Capelle, te weterne: i. messe de weke vō onser vrau- / wē, alle vriedaghe, eñ i. jaerghetnde up sente Ni- / casis dach, de priest sal hebbē vã der messe iii g / diake supdiake elc i g, de cost voer zijn kersē ii g, / de sanghers iiii g, end de broeders end joncwiif ii g, / jt de syrogratie van desen besette es ouer den / gouunerers van den vors. broeders. Bid oū de Zielen."

Translation.

"Nycasis de Bels and Margaret van Lent, his wife, have ordained perpetually a service in this chapel, to wit, one Mass in the week of Our Lady, one every Friday, and one yearly on St. Nycasis' day. The priest shall have for the Mass 3 groats, a deacon and a subdeacon each 1 groat, the sexton for his candles 2 groats, the singers 4 groats, and the brothers and the housekeeper each 2 groats. Item: the right of the giving of this legacy is to the governor of the aforesaid brothers. Pray for their souls."

This inscription is probably of the sixteenth century.

In the same glass case is another inscription, and two fragments.

6. The inscription is about 12 by 10 inches, and is in six lines of incised lombardic characters. The plate is much bent and corroded. It reads:

"Hic iacet dominus Petrus dcs / Outcoren pbr̄ perrochia- / lis bē Caterine in Dam / qui obiit anno dñi MC^{o}C / XCIIII feria tercia post Christofori, orate pro eo" / .

Damme is a village a few miles from Bruges.

7. The first of the two fragments, which measures *circa* 18 by 4 inches, shows two and a half lines of an inscription, dated 1422, bearing the words:

"de kuere de XX$^{\text{ste}}$ dach / Aprille int jaer MCCCCXXII staede tob / bidt ouer—."

8. The second fragment is a shield, probably of the sixteenth century, bearing the arms of Wenemaer and Sbrunnen impaled. I have heard that this shield is palimpsest, and bears a face on the reverse, but was unfortunately unable to examine the other side. Both these fragments were formerly in the Hôpital Wenemaer.

9. Fastened to a pillar is the following interesting inscription in raised black-letter. The letters are gilded and the spaces between them filled with pitch. Size, 28 by 25 inches.

"Dit naeruolgende zijn de gevone ghiften ende besetten die edele / ende weerte mer Lieven van Pottelsberghe ruddere heere / van Vinderhoute Meerendre etc ende vr' Lieuine van Steelant / zijne ghesellenede ghefondeert besedt ende ghemaect hebben in / dit Godshuis van Sinte Cathelijnen eerst int jaer MV$^{\text{c}}$ ende XIII / vercreghen zij bij transporte tvoorf Godshius twelcke lach / gheheel te rvjne ende deden upmaken thue(r)ljer coste / zonder den cost vand' gods huuse alle de huissen vanden / prouengiers tot XVj$^{\text{en}}$. Item jnt jaer XV$^{\text{c}}$XIX heben zij / noch acht prouenen int Selve Godshuis ghefondeert de zesse / met huerl' propren golde en' twee met t'godshuis goet./ Van de XVI$^{\text{en}}$ brooders hebben zij fondateurs de thiene ende de / vijfve Immersele ende tsestiente gheven zy bij toure int / jaer MV$^{\text{c}}$Xliij den XXIX$^{\text{en}}$ jn meye leyde mer Franchois / van Pottelsberghe huerli' beeder sone den eersten steen / van des' nieuwer Cappelle, om die up te makene gaf mi' voorn' / vr$^{\text{e}}$ liberalic van haeren golde ende de selue / vrauwe dede dese Cappelle wijen by den souffragaen / van Doornijcke jnt jaer MV$^{\text{c}}$xlvi den XXIX$^{\text{en}}$ jn maerte / Den koere (?) (torre?) was ghemaect in V$^{\text{c}}$Xlvij XXXj$^{\text{en}}$ in Loy', alzoo / al jnt langhe ende by goeden verclaerse blijct bijde br' en / van mijn' heere den bijsscop van Doornijcke mijn heeren vand' / rade jn Vlaen ende Scepenen vand' kue jn Ghent metgh's / bij diveersche rekenin' ende bewijsen by Pieter Snouc als / ontfanghe' vand' godshuuse ghelijt int secret vand' godshuu'./ Bidt God Almachtich voor huerl' zielen."

Translation.

"The following are the ordinary gifts and legacies which the noble and worthy Sir Lieven van Pottelsberghe, Knight, Lord of Vinderhoute, Meerende, etc., and Lady Lievine van Steelant, his wife, have founded, left, and made in this Hospital of St. Catherine. In the year 1513 did they get by transfer the aforesaid hospital, which lay totally in ruins, and did build up at their own cost, without the cost of the hospital, all the houses of the prebendaries to the number of sixteen. Item: In the year 1519 they founded eight more prebends in the same hospital, six of them with their own gold and two with the goods of the hospital. Of the sixteen brothers do they, as founders, give ten, the Commensale five more, and the sixteenth they give in turn. In the year 1543, the 29th day of May, did Sir Franchois van Pottelsberghe, their son, lay the first stone of this new chapel, to build which the aforesaid lady gave liberally of her own gold, and the same lady did have this chapel consecrated by the Suffragan of Doornicke in the year 1546, the 29th of March. The choir (?) (? tower) was made in 1547, the 31st of January, as is all apparent in detail and by good evidence from the letters of my lord the Bishop of Doornicke, of my lords the Counsel of Flanders, and of the sheriffs of the Electorate of Ghent; moreover, from several bills and documents by Pieter Snouc, as received from the hospital and stored in the record office of the same. Pray God Almighty for their souls."

This brass was formerly in the Hospice Sainte-Cathérine or Hôpital Halijns.

An Excursion to Great Novgorod.*

By Wilhelm Stieda.

Translated by Mary Gurney.

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IN the autumn of the year 1897 the meeting of a learned congress at St. Petersburg afforded the opportunity for a journey to Novgorod. This I undertook, furnished with introductions to the Imperial Governor, a Count of Courland. Two routes lead from St. Petersburg to Novgorod: the railway, and the waterway along the River Volchov. The "Nicholas Railway," the second oldest Russian railway, unites the two regal cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow, a distance of 609 kilometres. It was begun by command of the Emperor Nicholas in 1845, and completed in 1861. It is said that Nicholas drew a straight line upon a map to indicate the route to be taken, whatever hindrances barred the way. Leaving St. Petersburg, it passes through masses of buildings before reaching the open country. Then, to the right, the imperial residence of Tzarskoe Selo is visible. By day the gilded cupolas of the church gleam above the green of the parks and gardens, and at night the glare of electric flames illumines the city. Farther on the line runs through long stretches of fir-wood, extending up the Dudderhoff Hills (the highest point of the flat land around St. Petersburg), and at Tosna it enters the domain of Novgorod.

The water route is more attractive. Starting from a station on the Nicholas Railway, a steamer plies along the River Volchov direct to Novgorod. The river flows from the Ilmensee, near Novgorod, and finally falls into the Ladoga Sea. In the palmy days of the city the route was largely used for carrying Russian wares abroad, and for bringing cloths and other fabrics from Western Europe to Russia. Probably at the present day it has a yearly traffic of a hundred vessels, chiefly sailing-boats, or rafts tugged by horses or steamers. The hay-boats are most conspicuous, loaded with produce of the fields; or the fish-boats, with sides perforated, so that fish may be taken fresh to the capital. The shores of the river are low, and have no great charm, as little wood can be seen; but meadows and adequate dwellings enliven the landscape. Near the Volchov harbour there is a long iron bridge, about 275 metres in length; then follow, on the right shore, the buildings of the celebrated faïence and porcelain factory of Kusnezow, erected in 1872, and employing 690 workmen. Then villages and country-houses, and the renowned cloister of Chutin, with its many legends.

At last we reach the ancient city of Great Novgorod, ranking with Moscow, the heart of Russia, and with Kiev, the parent of Russian cities. Its origin is lost in the obscurity of ages. When, in 862, the Viking Princes, Rurik, Sineus, and Truvor (with whom the history of Russia opens), set foot on its soil, the eldest brother established himself at Novgorod, which must already have attained some celebrity, though the residence was not erected until the time of his successor, Oleg. Christianity was introduced later, in 988, under Vladimir I., and little inclination for it was shown. Incited by the leadership of Bogumil, a soothsayer, the heathen inhabitants destroyed the house of Dobrüinja, who was sent to baptize them. The commander, Putjäta, restored order by the sword. He burned a part of the city, and drove the people forcibly to the Volchov to receive the rite of baptism in its waters. Thus the proverb arose, "Putjäta has baptized with the sword, and Dobrüinji with fire!" From this time Novgorod paid for its independence. It fell completely under the power of the Princes of Kiev, and was compelled to give an annual tribute of about 1,000 pounds of silver.

The city first regained a larger share of independence under the peace-loving Jaroslav I. (1019-1054), and thanks were due to him for a code, bestowing self-government in the form of an electoral assembly, called Wjetsche. At its head stood two Governors of the city, both chosen by the assembly. From the second half of the twelfth century the inhabitants also chose their own Archbishop from amongst the neighbouring ecclesiastics, but the choice needed confirmation by the Metropolitan of Kiev. The method of choice consisted in writing the names of three leading ecclesiastics on slips of paper, and laying these on the altar of the cathedral. A blind man or a child was then directed to remove two of the slips, and the name on the remaining slip was selected.

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* From *Deutsche Rundschau*, May, 1912.

The city of Novgorod possessed a large tract of country and a numerous army. Thus it had the position of an important kingdom, and was always called "Sovereign Great Novgorod" by the people. Its chief prosperity was in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, during which period its trade took a high rank.

The River Volchov divides it into two parts. On the left (or Sofien shore) were the citadel and the Church of Santa Sofia. On the right, or so-called "trade shore," the foreign merchants carried on their traffic. The bank from the present landing-place of the steamers to the bridge uniting the two shores (formerly the centre of trade) is now the fish-market. On it were situated the courts of the trading Germans and Goths. The old bridge occupied the same site as the present, but filled a much more important rôle.

The cathedral, built in the year 1045 by Greek architects and after Greek designs, has always been of great importance. In the course of the many hundred years of its existence it has experienced many renewals, and it has twice been partly destroyed by fire, but the ancient walls (in many parts of colossal thickness) remain uninjured. The bell-tower stands alone, built of stone in 1439. The second story is erected on five arches, and eighteen bells, five large and thirteen smaller, sound their metal tongues. The largest, weighing 362 double hundredweights, and cast in Novgorod in 1660, hangs under the middle arch. One of the bells (now rehung) lost its handle through the blow of John the Terrible, inflicted because its loud clang frightened his excitable horse. The cathedral is rich in various treasures, and contains the bones of sixteen saints, also six miracle pictures. The "Eikonostasis," the wall hung with pictures, in front of the high-altar, is streaming with gold. The so-called "Korsumschen" doors have molten iron reliefs of allegoric and historic import, and were ascribed to the city of Cherson; but research has proved that they (adorning the western entrance) have nothing to do with Cherson on the Black Sea. In early days all the art treasures of Novgorod were ascribed to Cherson on account of the remote period when the Greeks (with their colonies on the Pontus Euxinus) had developed a trade with the city. But the doors are really from a German foundry, and were erected in the middle of the twelfth century, as seen by the figure of Archbishop Wichmann of Magdeburg. Probably they present the earliest evidence of trade with the Hansa League. The fresco paintings over the doors, of the year 1528 were copied in water-colour by the painter Martinov for the Paris Exhibition. These copies, although they attracted notice, have not been multiplied, and are preserved in the museum at Moscow.

Another memorial is imposing, commemorating the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire, and dedicated in 1862, in presence of the Emperor Alexander II., who afterwards fell by the hand of an assassin. The leading artist was Müjeschin; he was aided by others, and the total cost amounted to one and a half million marks. The monument is shaped like a bell, and divided into two parts. The central part is a huge ball representing the apple of the Empire. Two bronze figures rest upon it, a female figure (intended for the origin of Russia) kneeling before an angel, who holds a cross. Beneath, several powerful groups of figures show the leading events of Russian history, and include Rurik, St. Vladimir, Peter the Great, etc. Still below, a relief extends around the circuit, representing the development of Russia in 109 figures, including ecclesiastics, savants, and warriors.

The date of the commencement of German trade in the old trade city cannot be definitely stated. The second half of the twelfth century has been surmised, but some indications place it at least fifty years earlier. In a church history of 1070, it is said that the route from Denmark to Novgorod could be accomplished in a month, and from the mouth of the Oder in a fortnight; an early record of the city of Lübeck also mentions the admission of Russian traders free of tax.

The Germans had a counting-house in

Novgorod, a so-called "Court" at their own disposal, where they could dwell and keep their goods in safety. We are not told when it was built, but it clearly existed in 1199, and we may assign it an earlier date. This is confirmed by the reference in Russian records to the building of a German church in 1184, doubtless the Church of St. Peter, built in the middle of the German Court, to which it gives the name of Peterhof. If the Court and church both stood in the twelfth century, they cannot have been the work of the Hansa League, not then founded. There must have been an earlier German Company, and it is probable that the men of Wisby formed the first trading league, and helped in the foundation of the city. The plan of St. Peter's also was copied from the Wisby church.

In early times there do not appear to have been strict trade regulations. These came later, when Wisby contested the preeminence with Lübeck. Merchants from Westphalia may also be reckoned amongst German pioneers. For it was arranged that the four keys of the gold chest at Wisby, containing the surplus of the Novgorod profits, should be in the hands of the nobles of Wisby, Lübeck, Soest, and Dortmund; the two latter cities being admitted to the privilege on account of the powerful help they had supplied, and as being the original founders both of Wisby and Lübeck. Thus the Westphalians were the founders and the first inhabitants of the Peter Court at Novgorod, whilst 300 years later their fellow-countrymen were amongst the last merchants forced to leave the city. The old Peterhof now scarce retains a trace of its former importance. Its boundaries had been early disputed, both by the Russian inhabitants of the neighbouring streets and the merchants of the Court of the Goths, which lay along the side of the river.

The Court adopted its own codes of law, closely resembling the codes of the Hansa League, and named the "Skras." The word "skra" is derived from the Northern race of languages. As an active verb it means "to write," as a feminine substantive it signifies skin or parchment; thus it became a "law written on parchment." Apart from occasional use, it did not belong to the German language. It was, however, used in the Russo-Germanic eastern provinces, for the articles and statutes of the city guilds and companies. There exist various editions extending from the thirteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century. The oldest copy, dating from the sixtieth year of the twelfth century and written in Low German, is preserved in the city archives of Lübeck. The next probably dates from the year 1276. It repeats the earlier directions, with additions from the Lübeck code, and three parchment copies exist, in book form, preserved in the archives of Lübeck, Copenhagen, and Riga. A third edition, from the beginning of the fourteenth century, was recently found in the archives of Lübeck. It is written in Riga handwriting, and contains references to the laws of Wisby, thus showing a connexion between the various cities. A fourth "skra" (from the second half of the fourteenth century) is also in the city archives of Lübeck. Its contents are full and clear, and of especial interest as giving an animated picture of the life and doings of the merchants within their Courts. It was formerly thought that this was the copy habitually used in Novgorod, but its condition renders this improbable. The fifth "skra" has only slight alterations from the fourth, and copies (dating about 1393) exist in Reval and Stockholm, showing the part taken by the cities of Livonia in the local disputes of Novgorod. The sixth "skra," of the year 1614, is of less importance, and a seventh has been discovered, written (in contrast to all its predecessors) in High German. This belongs to the period after the closing of the Peterhof, when unavailing efforts were made to revive the former flourishing trade of Novgorod. It may be added that another (eighth) "skra" existed, of the year 1586, and is mentioned in records, but no trace of it remains.

The object of the older "skras" falls under two headings, legal constitution and trade. The first embraces government, private rights, punishments, and police; the second, the laws of trade.

In the Peterhof merchants were assembled from at least thirty German cities: from the Hansa cities of Cologne, Hamburg, Lübeck, etc., and also from the cities of Prussia, Westphalia, and Livonia. The cities were grouped into the four quarters—Saxony, Wend, Westphalia, and Livonia—each retaining in the common centre its own bank with representatives. As rulers of the Peterhof stood the elder of the Court and two elders of St. Peter's. Originally the elder was alternately of Lübeck or Gothland. Later on the choice was not limited, but the most eligible person was appointed, from whatever city. Immediately after his appointment, the elder was obliged to choose four helpers to aid him throughout his term of office. All cases were brought before him; he gave judgment, and presided at all meetings. The elders of St. Peter had an executive position. They levied taxes and watched over the enforcement of the laws. In addition to these officials was a priest, who originally came and went with the merchants, but after a time his appointment was yearly, alternately from Lübeck and Wisby; he was paid by the craft. The Church of St. Peter not only attested the importance attached by the Germans to the exercise of religion, but served as a safe refuge for some of their wares. The cellars and crypt, and also the whole interior, were used by the merchants. The complaint even arose that the church was filled with wares from floor to ceiling, and that no vacant place was left. The altars alone were protected from misuse by the threatened penalty of a mark of silver.

The merchants never remained long in Novgorod, and different groups visited in winter and in summer. They went and came, and there was constant change amongst the dwellers in the court. From the Prussian cities, as Danzig, the merchant could start by land route, through Riga; but he usually embarked at Reval, traversed the River Neva, and when reaching Ladoga (where the Germans had a fine church dedicated to St. Nicolas) the large sea-going ships were unladen, the goods were placed on rafts and flat boats suited to the shallower stream of the Volchov, and navigation was undertaken by Russian sailors of needed experience.

For the water route, the merchants united in "admiral" companies to contend better with the perils of the elements or with dangerous tribes. They started in spring, and returned home at Michaelmas. A manuscript from the years 1450 to 1473 in the State archives of Lübeck depicts how the boats were regularly placed under military protection, the cost being divided amongst the merchants according to the proportion of their wares.

After a time a certain jealousy arose between the Hansa and the Livonian cities, although these also belonged to the Hansa League. All agreed in their main policy of keeping the Russians from the sea. They knew how purchases became cheaper when nearer the place of production, higher prices being gained with cost of transport. The Livonians sought to gain German trade by inducing the merchants to avoid the risks of the longer journey to Novgorod, and to purchase Russian goods from their hands in Reval or Riga. But the German merchants in Novgorod did not allow the trade to be torn from them. They had an assembly called the "Steve" to decide all trade questions. Here means were discussed for the discovery of adulteration. The Russians were no models of probity in the delivery of their wax or furs; they had various methods of deception. The Germans were on their guard, and accused them of short measure of wine or honey, or of the length of cloths. Complaints were all brought before the Steve, and the thief was condemned, whether his offence were great or small.

The merchants were divided amongst themselves into masters, servants, and youths. The masters came to Novgorod at their own cost, and carried on independent trade. The servants and youths were in the merchants' service as apprentices, and could not be dismissed by their principals without just cause; but, on the other hand, they were bound to support their chiefs in danger and need, and to stand by them in time of difficulty. A strict code of conduct existed for all. If a merchant led an unusually wasteful or extravagant life, or became intemperate, he was not allowed the opportunity for further excess, and could not join the next travelling party. Dice and such games were forbidden; also disputes; and sharp punishment followed any attacks on honour or life.

The merchants took a serious view of their duties, so severe as to include the difficult study of the Russian language. As a rule an interpreter was employed to communicate between Russians and Germans, but this often led to misunderstanding, or even to enmity. The Hansa League therefore often sent young men to Novgorod to learn the language, none to exceed the age of twenty. In the year 1440 we find a young Lübecker in Reval, to learn Russian and Esthonian. Foreigners intervened, and endeavoured to keep away the Hanseatics. Then it was forbidden to help Dutchmen or Englishmen in acquiring the Russian language; a stranger was not as a rule allowed in the Court either by day or by night; and severest punishment was administered if the smallest business matter were undertaken for him. No letters were opened in the presence of servants or apprentices, or even before Russians or other foreigners.

Various companies of merchants, were established, named from their places of origin—as, for instance, Flanders, England, Spain—and these were required to accept some abridgment of their rights. With regard to the influence of the Novgorod counting-house upon existing trade, the German merchants provided Russia with luxuries, with metal goods and articles of industry. They brought to Russia cloths, linen, parchments, wine, beer, honey-juice, and metal wares, as cans, trenchers, kettles, tin, copper, and lead. In return they obtained from Russia all the rough material for the manufacture of cloths, linens, parchment, wine, beer, etc.

They fetched the rough material from Novgorod—also valuable skins. We read in the eleventh century that costly skins were treated in the East as dung, whilst elsewhere men hankered after the skin of a marten as though life depended on it. Wax also was prized for the cathedral ceremonies, and asphalt, flax, tallow, and leather, were amongst Russian exports. We can judge of the estimation in which the trade was held by the remark made in 1628, that Novgorod was the centre and foundation of all other trade. We also read, as early as 1467, of the return journey of 123 merchants to Lübeck.

In accord with human life, trade could not exist always at this high level. The regulations were not on a firm foundation, and the German merchants always had to contend with the obstinacy and arbitrary demands of an uncultivated nation. They were not themselves free from blame. In the course of centuries misunderstandings arose, and trade flagged. The merchant closed his Court, barred the entrance to his church, and forbade the arrival of goods by severe threats. Then again peace was made, in the years 1269, 1388, 1418, 1468. The trade having been drawn aside to Vorpar, messengers communicated from Novgorod, and the Peterhof was again opened. But at last the cup was full to overflowing.

The Germans had a string of complaints against the Russians. They complained of short measure in the trade of salt, wax, honey, and skins, of ill-treatment of individuals, interference with letters, and plunder of stranded ships. In view of such painful circumstances, an embassy was planned in 1494 from Reval to Novgorod and Moscow, and the support of Bremen and Lübeck was sought. Two representatives—Thomas Schrove from Dorpat, and Gottschalk Remmelinckrode from Reval—were finally chosen. They met in Narva, and reached Novgorod with a stately retinue on August 12, but, obtaining no reply to their suit, they pursued their way to Moscow, arriving after fourteen days.

Their efforts proved fruitless. They waited another fourteen days before an audience was granted. Then they were denied the services of their interpreters (who had meanwhile been imprisoned), and they were obliged to write their complaints. When the Tsar did them the honour of inviting them for dinner, he informed them that he had sent these complaints to the Governor of Novgorod, who would know how to deal with them. Although the object of the messengers was concluded, their departure was long delayed, probably to gain time for the despatch of instructions for their reception at Novgorod. Their passport was only given them on October 31, and they reached Bronnitza, five German miles from Novgorod, on November 14. There a new surprise awaited them: the messenger from Dorpat was allowed to pursue his way in peace, but he from Reval was detained as a prisoner.

Only on November 17 was Thomas Schrove allowed to continue his journey to Novgorod, and on the following day he received the reply of the Governor as ordered by the Great Duke. It created a gloomy impression. For meanwhile a mysterious catastrophe had been enacted. Fourteen days before the return of the messengers an embassy had arrived from the Tsar, headed by a Cabinet Councillor, and supported by Russian leaders, and on November 6, 1494, on St. Leonard's Day, the "revanche" planned in Moscow was carried out against the Germans. The assailants attacked the Courts of the Germans and the Goths, and took possession of the keys of the chests. They seized all present unwarned, forty-nine in number — merchants, language students, and apprentices—pulled off their shoes and stockings, and threw them into the black tower, confiscating all their goods. The value of the goods taken on this occasion was afterwards estimated at 432,000 German marks. Costly treasures fell into Russian hands, as silver bowls, a cross, cup, crucifix, bells, and much besides. The answer given by the Russian Governor to the Envoys was contemptuous in tone, as follows: "This is the answer. The merchant is imprisoned because the Duke's merchants have been ill-treated in your cities, and especially in Reval; their wares were taken from them, and they were thrown into the water. The Great Duke wishes to reimburse his subjects for their loss of the goods confiscated in your church, of which loss they have complained to him. Report this reply to your authorities; you may go your way."

The motives which led the Tsar to this breach of international law are not far to seek. He wished to avenge injury done to his own subjects. There had long been overstrained relations between Germans and Russians, and the Russian Prince was especially influenced by an unpleasant occurrence in Reval, when two Russians were condemned to the penalty of death by fire, one on account of coining false money. The Russian people had already declared that if any of their nation were injured in Dorpat, Reval, or Narva, the trading Courts of Novgorod should pay the price. The news soon spread through the Hansa League of the deplorable state of affairs. The first to bring the depressing tidings was Thomas Schrove, who left the deserted trade Court of Novgorod on November 23, and arrived in Narva on November 26. He sent his companion, Heinrich Krouwel, to Reval, to report to the Governor there, the Reval delegate being detained in Novgorod. But the news had already reached Reval and Dorpat. The Russians there were placed under arrest, and an embargo was laid upon their lands in order to attack the Great Duke with his own weapons.

Meanwhile, the first object was to set the innocent prisoners at liberty and to consider steps for the renewal of trade relations. Not less than eighteen cities were affected by the imprisonment of their citizens. Lübeck stood first, with seventeen prisoners. Then followed seven from Dorpat; Reval, Dortmund, and Kosfeld, had each three, and the remaining cities one; nearly the third part belonged to Westphalia. The first steps towards liberation were not taken by the cities, but by the ruler of Livonia. He was joined in embassy by messengers from Reval, bearing letters from the Archbishop and from the Bishops of the cities of Dorpat and Riga, addressed to the Great Duke of Lithuania, and begging his interest. In Lübeck and in Cologne much less was undertaken. The news reached these cities, but was apparently received with indifference. Times were bad for the Hansa League, threatened on every hand. Wherever it had apparently planted a firm footing, in London, Bruges, Bergen, and Novgorod, its privileges were attacked and its trade driven to the frontiers. In England the merchants were forced to abandon the right of setting sail for Burgundy, Utrecht, Groningen, etc. In Denmark the League was forced to pay a heavy tax, notwithstanding existing privileges. Then followed the downfall in Novgorod, threatening a complete wreck. If energy seemed lacking for new undertakings, the explanation may be that amid the general confusion a disposition arose to confine trade to the neighbourhood of home, and to follow safe paths.

Danzig (as Lübeck) contented itself with expressions of regret, and with promises to intercede with the King of Poland for the release of the prisoners. Cologne was still more indifferent; beyond the acknowledgment that the attack concerned all the Hansa towns, no disposition was shown for any self-denial in defence.

Notwithstanding the letters sent, progress seemed slow for the deliverance of the captives. Towards the beginning of 1495, news was received of some alleviation of their imprisonment. They were removed from their cells and placed under "house arrest," whilst the young students were confined in the houses of their masters, who stood surety for them. But these concessions were slight; the imprisonment had continued for eight months, and, though their situation had improved through the intervention of the rulers of Livonia, the prisoners were still in a most pitiful state. Then, on June 24, 1495, they addressed an imploring petition to the city of Dorpat not to forget them, followed the next year by similar entreaties. They dreaded the winter in Novgorod, and fastened their hopes on the powerful influence of the ruler of Livonia. Unfortunately, their confidence was ill-placed.

The first successful efforts were carried through by the interpreter Pepersack, sent to the Great Duke early in 1496. He remained eleven weeks in Moscow, and at any rate achieved the freedom of the young students. Either their youth or the gift of a turquoise ring softened the heart of the Great Duke. At first he agreed to free eight prisoners, but extended the number to eleven. Thus, out of forty-nine captives, thirty-eight remained in bondage, and it was doubtful when they would be permitted to turn their backs on Novgorod, as the Great Duke declared categorically that they should not go free until his subjects detained in Reval regained their freedom. This condition being unattainable, the prisoners sought new means, and begged their freed companions to convey a letter to the Governor of Livonia, praying further assistance. They were kept alive only by the hope of a favourable reply, which at length came to them, partly by aid from Lübeck, and partly by the intercession of the son-in-law of the Great Duke Alexander of Lithuania. All were freed except four, who were retained as hostages, and the Great Duke further declared himself willing to dismiss his Governor from Novgorod.

The four prisoners left in Novgorod did not meet with mercy from the Russians. The Great Duke had said emphatically that he detained them until the men of Reval who had ill-treated his subjects came into his power. Therefore the prisoners were again confined in prison and loaded with chains; their letters described their situation as pitiable. All further intercession seemed of no avail, and finally the four unfortunate men were conveyed to Moscow, and with them the goods of the Hansa League, hitherto safeguarded in the church. Thus the possibility of redress seemed past hope. In Moscow a hard fate awaited the captives. Imprisoned in one keep with thieves and Tartars, with chains forged to their bodies, deprived of ordinary food, and objects of pity for sympathetic men, these pitiable innocent beings remained, with saddened hearts in a strange land, and hopeless of return to German soil. One, Hermann Schwartow, succumbed in 1498, and a like fate seemed probable for the remaining three. Before the close of the month they signed a letter to Reval, complaining of neglect and recalling their imprisonment of four and a half years through no crime of their own, but as representatives of a cause.

All trace is lost of them. It appears that their burning desire to return to their native land was never fulfilled. In October, 1502, the wish is expressed from Lübeck to the Governor of Livonia that, in case of peace, the interests of the merchants and of the prisoners might be considered; thus, apparently, they were still lingering in Moscow. From that time we hear no further of them.

At last the heroic efforts of Walter von Plettenberg for the independence of Livonia led to a truce of six years, concluded at Volmar in 1503. But it was one of the conditions of this agreement that during its continuance no trade should be carried on. In order to avert this heavy blow, the cities united in entreating Plettenberg to intercede further. Dorpat, however, held back, and eventually a messenger was sent from Reval only. He received the same treatment as his predecessors from the angry Tsar, as did also a more influential embassy sent in the same year. The trade was, and remained, injured. A new route, hitherto forbidden, was opened up over Lithuania and Finland; but this also did not prosper, all efforts to re-open the Peterhof, and to re-establish trade on its old footing, proved failures, and the embassies sent to Ivan III. and to his successors in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were turned empty away. It appears as though the Russians felt the oppression of the German yoke. Although there was a slight amount of trade carried on during the seventeenth century, for three centuries its original importance was broken and gone. During the eighteenth century a system of protection was carried out, and it was not until the tariffs of 1816 and 1818 that a freer system prevailed, to be still further expanded in 1842 by Count Kankrin, who brought about mutual understandings benefiting both nations.

Novgorod itself suffered the greatest injury; it lost its people's Senate, and became subject to Moscow. It has now fallen into complete dependence. Indeed, it seems probable that in destroying German influence the city acted more at the behest of the Tsar than at its own wish. Thus, in the year 1569, under the terrible Tsar Ivan IV., even concealed opposition was not tolerated; the result was complete desolation, and the ruin of the greater part of the population. Novgorod has become an unimportant Government town, and perhaps contains 22,000 inhabitants (?). The feet of a stranger seldom tread its streets, which are overgrown with grass.

◆

The Armorial Bearings of Gilds and Livery Companies.

By T. P. Cooper.

(*Concluded from p.* 291.)

THE Agnus Dei in the Merchant Taylors' arms was looked upon with disfavour, and their ancient elaborate crest—"a pavilion, purple, garnished with gold, being within the same our Blessed Lady St. Mary the Virgin in a vesture of gold sitting upon a cushion azure, Christ, her son, standing naked before her, holding between His hands a vesture called *tunica inconsutilis*, His said mother working upon that, one end of the same vesture set within a wreath of gold and azure, the mantle purple, furred with ermine" (Fig. 1)—was considered too Popish to be continued in use, therefore their arms were "reformed" in 1586. In the second grant Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, gives his veiled reasons for the alteration thus: "Which arms and crest to the knowledge of such as be skilful in that faculty, being found to be over much intricate with confused mixture of too many things in one shield contrary to the lowed and commendable manner of bearing arms." The Agnus Dei in the shield gave place to a Lion of England, and was arranged to serve as the crest instead of the pavilion and the Virgin Mary.

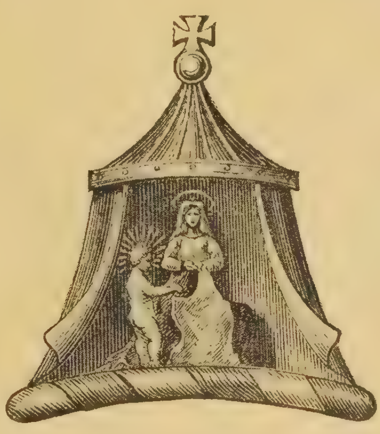
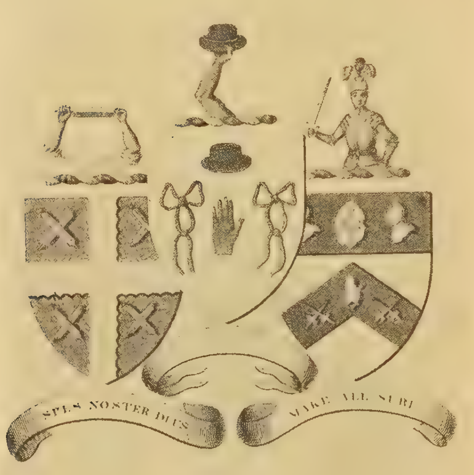


FIG. 1.—THE PRE-REFORMATION CREST OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS.

The working tools of crafts often appear as charges, such as the Glaziers, Curriers, Ropers, and the Millers; thus shadowing forth the occupation of the bearers. Many early devices figured in feudal heraldry were chosen for the express purpose of their having some allusive associations with the names and titles of the owners. Charges of this kind were expressive, and such symbolical emblems were well understood and remembered. This quaint style of suggestiveness is characteristic of many figures depicted in the armorial bearings of gilds, which were easily known as applying to the gilds represented, such as the Comb-makers, Needlers, Vintners, Dyers, Goldsmiths, Farriers, and Feltmakers.

Allusive charges in English heraldry are termed "canting arms," and although many of the figures in the arms of gilds are obvious, some of the allusions have become obscured in the lapse of centuries. The Girdlers' arms, containing three gridirons, is a decided example of canting, or more properly punning, heraldry, as a gridiron is vernacularly known as a "girdle."



FELT MAKERS
CURRIERS & ARMOURERS

FIG. 2.

☞ As the Broderers, or Embroiderers, were chiefly responsible for the beautiful work on all gild banners, it will be appropriate to illustrate their grant of arms obtained in 1558 (Fig. 3), together with a transcript to facilitate the reading of it.

To all and Singuler aswell kinge heralds and offycers of Armes ād nobles, gentyllmen and others which these presents shall Se or here / Wyllm. Hervy esquyer otherwyse called clarencieulx principall herald and king of armes of the Sowth easte and west partyes of englond from the Ryver Trent southwarde / Sendeth Due cōmendacōn / Of antyquytie it hath bene used in Cities and Townes being incorporate and of Fame and renowme to have many membres in the same / And those beyng devyded into Dyverse and sundry Companyes and Fellowshipps with lyke and semblable love, care, and Dilygence Dyd tendre and advaunce to the uttermoste of theyr power, the welth and prosperytie of theyr sayde Cytie / And as their industrye was sene to appeare, theyr rewarde was not forgotten, but they rather accordyngly werre erected, and advaunced to the State of hounor, by some notable Sign of woorthynes in full recompense of theyr Deserts / And for an Instigacōn and prycking forwarde of their Successours to the lyke love, care, and Diligence to travaile for the Commenwelth of theyr polycie and Cytie as theyr predecessours had Don before / I therfore the Sayde Clarencieulx kinge of Armes consideryng the fervent love marking the earnest care, and not forgettinge the vigilaunce, Diligence at all houres and tymes that the Wr̄shipfull Companye of thymbroderers of the most honorable Cytie of London, hathe had to further setfurth, and maynteyne, wyth theyr travaile, power, and goodds the prosperytie of theyr sayde Cytie / And further, pondering theyr obedyence and good will they have borne unto the kinge and Quenes Māties and to the preservyng of this theyr naturall countrey; I the Sayde clarencieulx at the earneste requeste of John Witton, Cytezen and Embroderer of London have by the power and authorytie annexed and gyven to me and myn offyce of clarencieulx by the Kinge and Quenes Māties lr̄s pattente gyven attrybuted and assygned and by these pn̄ts Do attrybute gyve and assygn unto the Wr̄shipfull Mr̄. Wardens, and the Company of Embroderers nowe beyng Cytyzens and fremen of London, and to theyr successours which shall be Cytyzens and fremen of the sayde Cytie of London these Signes and tokens of wr̄shipp and hounor following—That ys to saye—pale of six peces argent and azure a fece gules betwene iij lyonceuix passant regardant golde, langed and armed gules, on the fece ij brockes in saulter betwene ij quilles of the thirde / The creste uppon the heaulme the holy ghoost argent Displayde membred and becked gules on a hurt leamed golde on a wreth argent and gules manteled of the same, and for to supporte the sayde Armes ij lyons rampant golde gouted gules, Clawed And Languied Gulles, As more playnely appereth Depicted in this margent / To have and to holde to the sayde wardens and Company of Embroderers and to theyr Successors beyng Cytyzens and fremen of London / And they to use and enjoye the same Armes for evermore wyth owt any impedyment let or interupcōn of any parson or parsones / In wytnes whereof I the Sayde clarencieulx king of Armes have Signed these presents wyth my hand and sett ther unto the Seale of myn offyce and the Seale of myn Armes beyen the xvijth Daye of August / In the yere of owre Lorde God a Thowsande fyve hundreth fyftie and eygh^{t}, / And the fyfte and Sixt yeres of the reignes of owre Sovereigne Lorde and Ladye, Phillypp and Marye by the grace of god kynge and quene of englonde, Spayne, Fraynce, bothe Sysselles, Jerusalem, and Irelonde, Defendours of the Faythe, Archeduke of Austria, Duke of Burgony, Myllen and Brabant, Counte of Haspurge, Flaunders and Tyroll.

W. HERVY, als. clarencielx
per Kinge of Armes.

> This patente was obteined at the sute and Charges of the foresaide John Wytton, in the tyme of his wardenship and to this Company frely gyven.

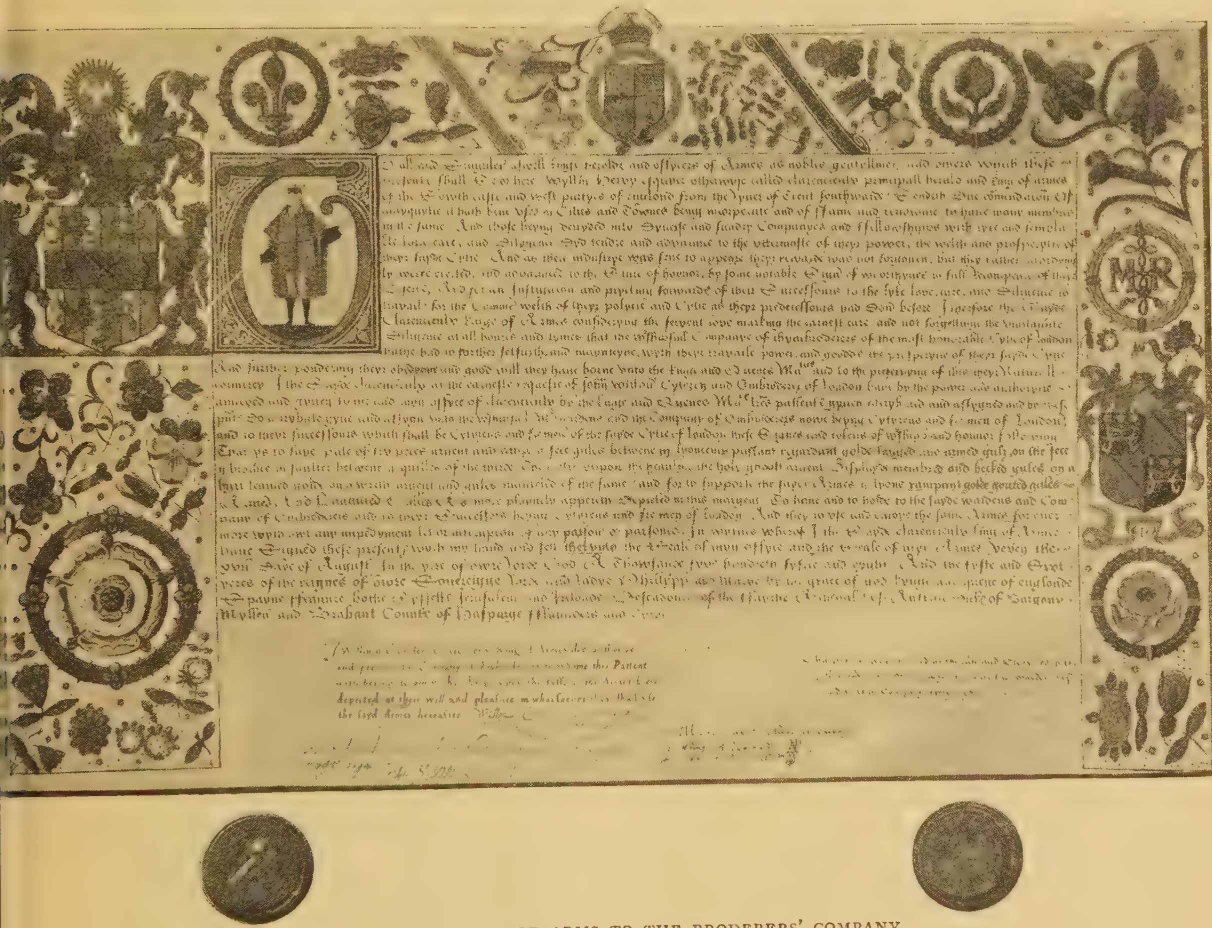


FIG. 3.—THE GRANT OF ARMS TO THE BRODERERS' COMPANY.

By permission of the Broderers' Company, *per* Mr. Christopher Holford, Past Master (Broderers).

I William Camden, Clarenceux King of Armes doe authorize and permitt the Company of Embroderers to whome this Pattent doth belong to omitt the charge upon the fesse in the armes heere depicted at their will and pleasure in whatsoever they shall use the sayd Armes hereafter.

WILLM. CAMDEN, Clarenceux,
King of Armyes.

Viewed and approved in the visitacon of
London made 1634.
HEN. ST. GEORGE, Richmont.

Many heraldic improprieties are grotesquely blazoned on some of the more modern gild arms, which an intelligent King of Arms would not have countenanced in the pristine days of heraldry. The crest of the Plumbers' Company is of this description: "A triple fountain or, issuing water proper; on the top an angel of the last, vested argent, ducally crowned and winged of the first, holding in the dexter hand a sword, and in the sinister a pair of scales, both or."

Several London gilds had the power of search throughout England, and as a matter of course gilds in the provinces, being thus associated with the parent crafts, invariably assumed the arms of the metropolitan fraternities. The ordinances of not a few newly formed provincial gilds distinctly state that they adopt the London regulations as their own. By custom they likewise seem to have appropriated their armorials, although in a few cases some are slightly differenced.

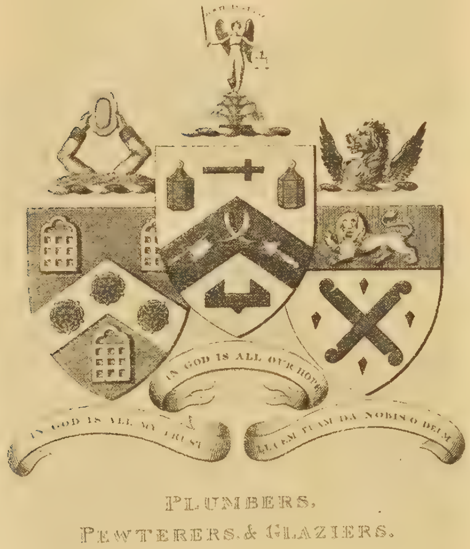

IN GOD IS ALL OUR HOPE
IN GOD IS ALL MY TRUST
LUCEM TUAM DA NOBIS O DEUM
PLUMBERS,
PEWTERERS & GLAZIERS.

FIG. 4.

When two crafts amalgamated, their arms were sometimes marshalled by impalement, which was effected by slightly compressing the two coats of arms, and placing them in their entirety side by side on one escutcheon, as the Armourers and Braziers of London. Marshalling by quartering was adopted by the Barber Surgeons. The Surgeons' arms occupies the first quarter and is repeated in the fourth quarter of the shield; and that of the Barbers' is placed in the second quarter and repeated in the third, with a cross of St. George, charged with a lion passant gardant or, between the four quarters.

Another method of marshalling was the aggroupment of two or more distinct shields, so as to form a single composition. The Upholsterers, Tin-Plateworkers, and Stationers of Newcastle-on-Tyne formed one society, and the arms of each craft were displayed in aggroupment, as were the arms of the Pewterers, Plumbers, and Glaziers of that city. Drake, the historian of York, writing in 1736, remarks: "The Merhants, Grocers, Mercers and Apothecaries make but one Corporation in York (Merchant Adventurers), by having one governour, a deputy-governour, two assistants and a secretary. Yet they bear each a distinct coat of arms, as several trades."

Ancient gilds were very particular as to the manner in which their arms were used, and rigidly insisted on their ordinances being kept. The Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1651, ordered that no brother or sister be allowed to impale the company's arms with their own. The arms of gilds and companies generally appear on separate shields on tombs, brasses, and in stained-glass windows; it is doubtful if there are any examples extant where gild arms are impaled with the personal arms of deceased gildmen.

Some of the heraldic mottoes, or short pithy phrases, chosen by the gilds and companies, and placed usually below their arms, are epigrammatic and expressive of thoughts in special favour at the time of their adoption.

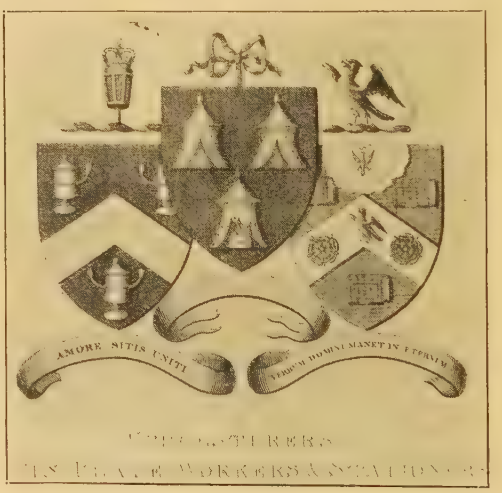

AMORE SITIS UNITI
VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN ETERNUM
UPHOLSTERERS
TIN PLATE WORKERS & STATIONERS

FIG. 5.

Others are canting and allusive, some are legendary, several mottoes express religious sentiments, whilst many convey a moral and encourage brotherly love and right conduct one towards another. Some refer to the armorial symbols, and not a few indicate aspirations and hopes for worldly advancement and *bon fortune.* Many mottoes seem to have been chosen on account of the harmonious jingle of words, such as the Blacksmiths' Company, "By hammer and hand all arts do stand," and that of the Bowstring-Makers, *Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo* (I have neither property, want, nor care).

It has been said that as heraldry is so closely associated with a patrician aristocracy it can have little connection with the feelings of a democratic people. Yet many of the figures and symbols in gild heraldry are intimately allied with the workers and craftsmen of former days.

During the last three centuries the gilds and livery companies of London were accustomed to mark their buildings and property throughout the metropolis with "arms-plates," or "view-plates," as they are called. These distinguishing marks bore the arms of the gilds and companies, and in this manner heraldry played still another part in the doings of everyday life.

At the Sign of the Owl.

In an article entitled "Reptoniana," which he contributed to the *Athenæum*, August 9, Dr. Cox gave particulars of an extraordinarily interesting collection of documents. Through the courtesy of Mr. Vassall, Bursar of Repton School, and Miss Measham, he was allowed, he tells us, "to examine a large parcel of ancient deeds, nearly one hundred in number, of a remarkable character, contained in a curious circular leathern bag, drawn together by inserted leather thongs at the top and sewn with sinews. I conjecture that the bag is fourteenth-century, and it is of different construction from any I have seen at the Public Record Office or elsewhere."

* * *

The documents in the bag tell the story of the yeoman family of Measham, of Repton, from 1275 to 1784. Dr. Cox gives a brief account of some of the more interesting or exceptional deeds. "The earliest deed, of 1275, and a few others, show the gradual growth of surnames, and their emergence into stereotyped forms, regardless of occupation, as the fourteenth century proceeded. . . . Perhaps the most valuable of the exceptional documents of the fourteenth-century bundle is one of the third year of Pope Gregory XI. (1374), whereby Agnes Bewers, widow, obtains Papal sanction to choose her own confessor. The great seal has gone, but the long strings by which it was attached to the parchment remain pendent." Several fifteenth-century wills are among the papers, containing sundry bequests of beasts and sheep for religious purposes. The sixteenth-century will of William Measham left, in 1556, 4d. to the cathedral church of Lichfield, and 20s. in bread to the poor of Repton and Milton. A later will of a Richard Measham of 1685 "leaves his lands and tenements to his wife for life, together with two of the best cows, and afterwards to his son Richard, together with household goods in detail, including 'one seiled bed in the Parlour,' and to two of his daughters each £100."

* * *

Other papers give family details. In 1694 another Richard Measham paid

	£	s.	d.
For shevinge 5 aker of winter corn	1	0	0
For moinge 6 aker of barley		7	0
For shevinge 10 aker of pease		11	8

An old Constables' Book of Repton, 1651-1679, contains many curious details, and full particulars as to assessments. It "includes entries as to the bonfires and the fetching of colours, drums, and trumpets from Derby wherewith to celebrate the proclaiming of Charles II. in 1660." Dr. Cox must have had a thoroughly enjoyable time in exploring so fresh and important a series of papers.

The new part of *Book Prices Current*, Part IV., 1913, covers the period March 18 to June 2. I notice that at the sale of the late Professor Edward Arber's books a complete set of the original numbers of the *Spectator*, March 1, 1711, to December 6, 1712, folio, fetched £28, though the last two leaves of the binding of the volume were defective. Another interesting eighteenth-century item was five volumes of Defoe's *Review*, which brought £23. Only one complete set, nine volumes, of the *Review* is known. There was another set in the Huth Library, which, though incomplete, was more extensive than this of Professor Arber's. It went to Mr. Quaritch for £60 at the sale in June, 1912. This part of *Book Prices Current* includes the sales of the fourth portion of the very extensive library of the late Mr. Charles Butler, the books of the late Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Sir J. C. Dimsdale, and Mr. D. H. Sneyd, the Browning Collections, and part of the Huth Library sold on June 2 last and the eight subsequent days. It will thus be seen that the pages of this invaluable record abound with bibliographical interest.

* * *

I note with regret the death at Tenby on July 25 of Mr. Edward Laws at the age of seventy-seven. He was a considerable authority on prehistoric matters, and was the first editor of an archæological survey of Pembrokeshire, which was subsequently completed by Dr. Henry Owen. He was best known by his history of the county published in 1888 under the title of a *History of Little England beyond Wales.*

* * *

Readers of the *Antiquary* will remember that remarkable production by a child-artist—*A Child's Visions*, by Miss Daphne Allen—which Dr. Cox made the subject of an article in the *Antiquary* for September last. The publishers, Messrs. George Allen and Co., Ltd., announce for early publication another book by Miss Daphne Allen, to be entitled *The Birth of the Opal* (*A Child's Fancies*). Many inquiries have been made as to the young artist's work in other directions than that exemplified in the earlier book, and the new book, which has subjects drawn from the land of imagination and fairy romance, is the result. The first part of the book will contain three stories—nature-fantasies—both written and illustrated by Miss Daphne Allen; the remaining and larger portion will consist of drawings accompanied by appropriate quotations from the poets. Since the publication of *A Child's Visions* the artist, her publishers state, "without losing in any degree her gifts of imagination and composition, has made remarkable progress in technique."

* * *

The same publishers announce as in the press a work in two volumes entitled *Hans Holbein the Younger*, by Arthur B. Chamberlain, who is Assistant-Keeper of the Birmingham Corporation Art Gallery. The work will have 252 illustrations, including 24 in colour. The book comes opportunely. In recent years many new facts as to Holbein's career have been discovered, and fresh pictures by him unearthed, while modern criticism has reversed some of the earlier conclusions respecting the authorship of a certain number of works at one time attributed to him. Much valuable information upon the subject has been published at home and abroad, largely in periodicals devoted to such matters and in the transactions of artistic and learned societies, by various well-known students of the master in Germany and Switzerland, chief among whom must be mentioned Dr. Paul Ganz, the Director of the Public Picture Collection in Basel, now recognized as the leading authority on Holbein; while in England equally valuable contributions to our knowledge have been made from time to time by such critics as Mr Lionel Cust, M.V.O., Sir Sidney Colvin, Mr. Campbell Dodgson, Sir Claude Phillips, and a number of others, in the pages of the *Burlington Magazine* and elsewhere.

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September, 1913.

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June 11 - - Sir Samuel Faire.
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July 9 - - Captain G. S. Cary.

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June 11 - - Charles Stevens Remington.
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July 9 - - Leonard Charles Houston.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meetings of the Executive Committee were held as usual in the Society's Rooms on the second Wednesday in each month at two o'clock. Meetings of Fellows were held on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 p.m. On June 14 the Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Duchy of Cornwall in Fleet Street, and a fair number of Members were present. His Excellency Lord Raglan, was elected President of the Society, and took the chair; and after the retiring Members of the Executive Committee—Messrs. Bernau, Fothergill, Sherwood, and Snell—had been re-elected, it was resolved that the number of the Executive Committee should be increased. The new Members of the Committee are the Rev. H. L. L. Denny, and Messrs. Holworthy and Morris. Lord Raglan then addressed the meeting, and, among other things, said: "We are essentially a collecting and indexing, and not a publishing, Society, but we have a valuable list of genealogical documents of a legal nature in preparation for the printer. I refer to the List of Chancery Proceedings *temp.* Elizabeth, now being compiled for the Society by Mr. Holworthy. The issue of this will at last make the printed lists of pleadings for Queen Elizabeth's reign, commenced over eighty years ago, complete. . . . We have what is probably the largest extant register of living persons interested in various families, so far as Great Britain is concerned. It contains some 4,000 references to people in this country and abroad who take an interest in English genealogy, and we are continually adding to it. At the end of 1912 the aggregate number of index slips in our great Consolidated Index had reached half a million. They are in strict dictionary order, so that some fact or facts concerning every individual mentioned in it can be instantly ascertained. Our original deeds are approaching 3,000 in number, many of them arranged under the parish principally concerned, in counties." More workers were wanted. Further particulars were given of the Society's "document" collection and of its library. "A start has been made," the President continued, "in the collection of eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century newspapers, of which we now possess 182. Voluntary labour again is invited towards the indexing of these on our index slips, advertisements and all. Permission having been obtained of the Bishop of London to make an abstract or index to the marriage licences of the eighteenth century in his lordship's custody, the years 1751-1755 were completed by the voluntary labour of certain members of the Society, and a further period is well advanced by the aid of paid labour, towards the cost of which several members generously contributed. We were so fortunate as to get permission, too, from the Probate Division to index eighteenth-century wills. Here again voluntary labour undertook certain years, 1680-1682, 1746-1747 and 1792 have been completed, and further years are in hand." It is clear that the Society is very much alive.

During this quarter Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, the Deputy Keeper of H.M. Public Records, expressed his willingness to become Vice-President of the Society, and was duly elected. The Executive Committee would like to point out to all Members and intending Members of the Society, in and out of London, that the rooms are now open on Saturdays until seven o'clock, and it is hoped that many who are not able to call during the week will avail themselves of this opportunity of inspecting the collections. If they would bring with them a friend, they would at the same time be helping the Society to grow, and thus to increase its usefulness. The membership roll is now 239.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

1. Committee on the Library — *Printed Volumes.*—The Accessions List now numbers 683 items—that is, 143 more than it did last quarter. The Society purchased a *List of Bankrupts from the 1st January*, 1774, *to the 30th June*, 1786, which includes about 6,750 names. Twenty-three volumes of *Notes and Queries* were received from Mr. Henry Rigg, and twenty volumes published by the Parish Register Society were presented by Miss M. E. Noble. Other recent additions include: Fourteen volumes, Phillimore's *Hampshire Parish Registers* (Mr. McDowall); *Wills, Administrations, and Probate Acts in the York Registry* (Mr. G. P. Townend); *Commissariot Record of Argyle* (Sir Norman Lamont).

3. Committee on the Library—*Documents.*—Mrs. M. Stanton Taylor, of Philadelphia, has pre-

sented papers relating to the Philadelphian families of Pennypacker, Stille, Trotter, Watts, and White; Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt sent a "History of the Mayer Family" and "The Derivation of the Name Hyatt"; the Rev. T. C. Dale, "Abstracts of 35 Dale, and Twelve Other Wills relating to Persons named Daye, Gaunt, Lye, and Stockdale, 1570-1805, from Northampton and Peterborough Registries." Messrs. E. P. Stapleton and Hutton Guy have "enveloped" many of the Kent Deeds, about half of the collection having now been dealt with. Offers of further assistance will be gladly welcomed.

4. COMMITTEE ON THE CONSOLIDATED INDEX.—Accessions this quarter include a large number of monumental inscriptions and indexes to entries in the Yorkshire Visitations belonging to various collections, some miscellaneous additions to works already in progress, such as "Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, Subscription List," and the Registers of Westminster School, for one or two years. Progress has also been made in the important work of transcribing on slips the Monumental Inscriptions of the Borough of St. Pancras. The slips, indexing the Bishop of London's Marriage Licences (1751-1755), have now been sorted into the Great Index. During this quarter, also, some thousands of slips have been received, forming an index to the Close Rolls of Edward III.'s reign, 1374-1377. This valuable series is about to be sorted into the Consolidated Index.

8. COMMITTEE ON MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—Meetings were held on the first Wednesday in each month at 2 p.m., and were well attended. The inscriptions of several churchyards in the neighbourhood of London have been completely, or partly, transcribed on slips by Mr. R. Burnet Morris, in addition to those of Southwold (Suffolk). The Rev. H. L. L. Denny presented a supplement to *Waltham Abbey Parish Magazine:* "Inscriptions on the Chief Monuments of Interest in the Abbey"; and Mr. G. P. Townend sent a copy of the inscriptions of Heidelberg-Alphington (Victoria, Australia). Mr. A. Weight Matthews presented *Bedfordshire*, the first volume of a series of bibliographies of M.I. by counties, now being undertaken by the Society.

9. COMMITTEE ON PARISH REGISTERS AND MARRIAGE LICENCES.—There has been no meeting of this Committee since the last report was issued. Dr. C. J. Stocker has now completely transcribed on slips the unprinted registers of Otterton (Devon) down to 1837. The marriage registers of the following parishes are either transcribed on slips or are in progress: Newark (Notts), Seamer and Blackburn (Yorks), Hillingdon and Heston (Middlesex). Several members of the Society, who have little time to devote to it, availed themselves of the opportunity to help in the work by subscribing to the Bishop of London's Marriage Licence Fund, which, however, is still open. Cheques marked "Bishop of London's Marriage Licence Fund" should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, E. F. Briggs, and sent to the Society's office as soon as possible. In addition to the years 1751-1755, which were reported as completed last quarter, the years 1746-1747 and 1749 are now completely indexed, while 1748 and 1750-1760 (inclusive) are finished, with the exception of the reversing. At the present time (August 1), 1761 is in progress.

10. COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL, COLLEGE, APPRENTICESHIP AND ADMISSION REGISTERS TO COMPANIES, GUILDS, ETC.—Two meetings were held this quarter, and at the former Mrs. Aman was elected Hon. Secretary. A circular letter was sent to many of the old Public and Grammar Schools, and as a result the Society has gained much interesting information, especially with regard to the Charterhouse, Winchester School, and Cheltenham College. It is interesting to note that the Winchester School Registers begin in March, 1394, this being the earliest date we have yet received. Mr. H. Vassal presented a copy of the *Repton School Registers*, which begin in 1564.

11. COMMITTEE ON FLY-LEAF INSCRIPTIONS IN FAMILY BIBLES, ETC.—Fly-leaves from Bibles, etc., have been copied and kindly sent by the Rev. H. Askey, M.A (Cheesman family), Miss. C. Pullein (Sheldon family), and Mr. G. P. Townend (Ferguson family). The Committee wish it to be widely known that if original fly-leaves cannot be given to the Society, copies of these can be carefully indexed and preserved, and that any books containing them and lent to the Society for this purpose would be carefully returned.

13. COMMITTEE ON LOCAL RECORDS.—Mr. G. P. Townend has been elected Hon. Local Secretary for Victoria and Tasmania, Australia.

14. COMMITTEE ON FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS.—An interesting Annual Report has been received from the Lindsay Family Association of America. The Hon. Secretary of this Committee is still in correspondence with one or two family associations, but would be glad to receive the names and addresses of hon. secretaries of others.

16. COMMITTEE ON SCOTTISH RECORDS. — Sir Norman Lamont, Bart., was elected to this Committee at the July meeting of the Executive Committee.

The annual subscriptions to the Society of Genealogists are as follows:

"Fellows," elected from among the members by the whole body of Fellows, two guineas per annum. Life composition, ten guineas.

"Members," elected by the Executive Committee, one guinea per annum. Life composition, seven guineas.

"Associates," elected by the Executive Committee, one guinea per annum. Associates cannot make a life composition.

"Corresponding Associates" (who must reside at least twenty-five miles from London) are elected by the Executive Committee, the subscription being half a guinea per annum.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. XVI. of the *Transactions* of the Thoroton Society—an antiquarian society for Nottinghamshire—contains, besides the record of excursions which includes descriptions of a number of interesting churches, halls, manor-houses, etc., freely illustrated, several excellent papers. The first is a delightful study of the eighteenth-century domestic architecture of Nottingham, by Mr. Harry Gill, profusely illustrated by plates and sketches in the text. It forms a comprehensive and admirable review. Next comes "The Chantry Certificate Rolls for the County of Nottingham," edited, with an introduction and notes, by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson. The Society is fortunate in having so competent a contributor. His introduction is an able account of the rolls themselves, and of the various types of foundations of which they afford examples, including details of the daily lives and duties in colleges of chantry priests. The third paper is "Nottingham Town Wall," by Mr. A. Stapleton, who knows his subject well, and here traces the inception, character, and extent of the Nottingham defences, and describes their decline and disappearances. Other shorter papers, all good in their several ways, are "The Great Ditch, St. Mary's Hill, Nottingham," by Mr. W. Stevenson; "Note on a Letter of Cardinal Richelieu in the Clifton MSS.," and "A Guard-Room of the Town Wall of Nottingham," both by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

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In the new part, vol. xliii., part ii., of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Mr. W. F. Butler concludes his paper on "The Policy of Surrender and Regrant." Miss Margaret E. Dobbs writes briefly on "A Burial Custom of the Iron Age"—the custom of burying portions of animals with dead bodies—and seeks to show its connection with the ancient Irish custom of the hero's bit and the etiquette of carving. Mr. G. H. Orpen continues his study of "The Earldom of Ulster"; Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood gives particulars of "The Dublin Society for the Support of Decayed Musicians, 1750-1764"; and Mr. H. S. Crawford continues his "Descriptive List of Early Cross-Slabs and Pillars," arranged under counties—a valuable record. The *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, April-June, contains, *inter alia*, the continuation of Mrs. Elizabeth Freke's extraordinary "Diary, 1671-1714"; "A Little Antiquarian Tour in St. Patrick's Country in Co. Down," by Precentor Courtenay Moore; and "The Pipe Roll of Cloyne." Both these Irish *Journals* are freely illustrated.

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We have received the *Tenth Annual Report and Transactions* of the Rutland Archæological and Natural History Society (Oakham, Matkin: price 2s.). This Society has the smallest area of any of the county organizations; but its report shows much useful activity. During the year five excursions were made and seven churches and four residences were inspected. There were also held four meetings for the reading of papers. The sectional reports show that the Society's activities are many-sided. The papers printed include a capital account of village life at Witham-on-the-Hill, by the Rev. D. S. Davies, based on the Churchwardens' Accounts, which begin in 1548, nearly 100 years earlier than any others in Rutland; a lecture on the drawings of George Barret, 1767-1842, by Mr. F. S. Robinson; a description of "All Saints' Church, Oakham," by Mr. A. H. Thompson; and "Mr. Abraham Johnson," a seventeenth-century worthy of South Luffenham, by the Rev. E. A. Irons; besides sundry notes on churches, etc., to which the excursions were made.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The summer meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held at Exeter, July 22 to 30. It opened with a reception by the Mayor and Corporation in the Guildhall—a place of meeting in happy accord with the Institute's aims and objects. Sir Henry Howorth, the President, replied happily, with many local allusions, to the Mayor's cordial speech of welcome; and in the afternoon the members visited Forde Abbey, described by Mr. Harold Brakspear. Forde Abbey was founded for Cistercian monks from Waverley by Richard, the sheriff, in 1136. The original site was at Brightley, near Okehampton, but it proved uninhabitable, and the monks, on their way back to Waverley, settled at Forde. The church, which was on the south side of the cloister, was destroyed at the suppression, but most of the claustral buildings were incorporated in a house said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, and completed in 1658. The chapter-house, vaulted in two bays, is of the first work. The dorter range has a subvault of the thirteenth century, of which some original windows remain at the north end. The original windows of the dorter itself remain throughout the west side. In the fifteenth century the frater was divided into two stories to serve as frater and misericord. The north alley of the cloister was rebuilt in the sixteenth century by Thomas Chard, the last Abbot. He also built a great hall with an entrance porch westward of the cellarium, with his lodgings at the west end of the hall. The house, as converted into a dwelling-place by Edmund Prideaux, Cromwell's Attorney-General, is a remarkable example of the combination of the best art of the middle of the seventeenth century with mediæval work. In the evening a Garden Party was given by the Sheriff of Exeter and Mrs. Every. Wednesday, July 23, was occupied by a motor-car tour to Cadhay House, Ottery St. Mary and Awliscombe Churches, Hembury Fort, and Broadhembury Grange. Cadhay House, described by Mrs. Whetham, is a courtyard house chiefly built by John Haydon (1545-1587), but it contains a hall with an open timber roof of the end of the fourteenth century, now divided into two stories. The well-known noble church of Ottery St. Mary was described by Mr. St. John Hope, who condemned the drastic restoration by Butterfield sixty years ago. Sir Henry Howorth (President) said there was no excuse whatever for the extreme crime of restoration which the church had undergone. It was a specimen of Butterfield's worst taste, and things were destroyed for no purpose whatever. Next a short visit was paid to Awliscombe Church, the porch and other parts of which are credited, without sufficient evidence, said Mr. Brakspear, to Thomas Chard, the last Abbot of Forde. There is a stone screen here, a somewhat unusual feature in Devonshire churches; but the most noticeable characteristic is the floor, sloping up from the west to the east end. The tour next took the party to Hembury Fort, a most imposing earthwork, surrounded by a double vallum, increased to three on the north, west, and south, and to four in the north-west corner. The slopes being more gentle on the north, the defences here assume greater height. The main entrance on the west is particularly noteworthy. It passes diagonally through three ramparts and two ditches. A bank on the south running parallel to the entrance defends the ditches on that side. Before the interior is gained the path is split in two by a wedge-shaped platform, surmounted by two curved banks. There is also a well-protected entrance on the east. The space inside the fort is divided by two parallel banks, through each of which runs a diagonal path. Roman remains have been found on the spot, but the origin of the entrenchment is undoubtedly earlier. The works on the south have been tampered with at a much later time, and possibly the west entrance in its present shape, like the cross-banks and the slight traces of an inner work on the extreme south, as well as the mound which once stood in the south half of the area, are all due to Norman engineering.

On the farther side of Hembury Fort, lying under the ridge about a mile away, stands Broadhembury Grange, formerly a grange of Dunkeswell Abbey, but converted into a dwelling-house by Edward Drewe, Master of the Inner Temple in 1581. It has a wonderfully ornate drawing-room smothered in carving, which was explained to the visitors by the Rev. J. K. Floyer. At Broadhembury Augustus Toplady, author of "Rock of Ages," was Vicar for some time.

At the evening meeting Mr. St. John Hope read a paper on the architectural history of Exeter Cathedral.

Thursday, July 24, was given to a round of visits in Exeter. The Castle and city walls were described by Mr. Harbottle Reed; St. Nicholas' Priory by Mr. Brakspear; The Tuckers' Hall and The Hall of the Vicars-Choral by Mr. Reed; and the Cathedral by Mr. St. John Hope. After lunch Bowhill, a manor-house of the Hollands, dating from the middle of the fifteenth century, was described by Mr. Brakspear; The Guildhall by Mr. Lloyd Parry; and the Law Library, and the Bishop's Palace, Cathedral Library, and Chapter-House, by Mr. Reed. In the evening there was a mayoral reception, at which were exhibited the civic regalia of Devonshire boroughs, kindly lent for the occasion, and some old silver plate. Mr. Hope and Mr. Parry described the exhibits. On Friday, July 25, an excursion was made to Dunchideock and Ashton Churches, Moreton Hampstead Church and almshouses, and to Grimspound. The churches were described by Mr. Brakspear. At Grimspound the party were welcomed by the Devonshire Association, and the settlement was described to the two societies by Mr. R. Burnand, who said that it was nearly twenty years since Mr. Baring-Gould and himself started to explore the hut circles at Grimspound. They found the hut circles to be generally associated with pounds or enclosures, which indicated that the people who lived in them were of a pastoral character. A fair number of implements and flint weapons were discovered in the 400 hut circles they examined, as well as cooking stones or pot boilers, and fairly perfect hand-made pottery, but not a particle of metal of any kind had been found. By treating the contents of one of the cooking-pots, he obtained some globules of prehistoric fat from the original cooking. The people who lived there were in a state of culture represented by the Late Stone or Early Bronze Age. They came to Grimspound mostly as summer visitors, and did not live there permanently. It would have been impossible for the inhabitants of the 2,000 hut circles there to maintain during the winter on Dartmoor more than a few cattle and sheep. The population of Dartmoor at the beginning of the nineteenth century was only 200, and back in prehistoric times the winter population must have been much smaller than that. Every stone that the original builders put into the walls and circles was still there. The site was determined, he thought, by the neighbouring outcrop of granite from the presence of the small stream. He had come to the conclusion that whatever the place was ultimately intended to be, it was never finished. The enclosed space occupied four acres, and of the twenty-four circular enclosures, within twelve were the huts of human beings, as shown by the presence of hearth-stones and charcoal in the floors. At the evening meeting Mr. Morris Drake read a paper on the glass of Exeter Cathedral.

On Saturday, July 26, the members motored to Crediton, Kenn, and Kenton Churches, and to Powderham Castle. The churches were described by Mr. Brakspear. At the castle the visitors were received by Lord Devon, with whom was his brother, the Rev. the Hon. Henry Hugh Courtenay, Rector of Powderham, who conducted the party over the castle and explained the principal features.

Monday, July 28, was occupied by a long motor-car tour to Holcombe Rogus Court and Church, and Tiverton Church and Castle, all described by Mr. Hamilton Thompson; Blundell's School and Greenway's Almshouses at Tiverton; Cullompton Church and Bradfield House, described by Mr. Thompson. At the evening meeting Mr. Thompson read a paper on Devon Church architecture.

Mr. Thompson again acted as guide to most of the places visited on Tuesday, July 29. These included Dartmouth Church, Paignton Church and Bishop's Palace, Compton Castle, and Torre Abbey. The Abbey was founded in 1196 by William Brewer for White Canons from Welbeck. Fragmentary remains of the church exist, with huge blocks of the fallen central tower. The lower parts of the south side of the presbytery and south transept remain, and the place of the two processional doorways in the nave can be recognized. The chapter-house entrance is perfect. The frater and cellarium are incorporated in the present house. Their subvaults remain complete, and the vaulting is without ribs. The fine fourteenth-century inner gatehouse is complete, and has the usual passages for horses and men, separated by open arches. There is a monastic barn to the south-west dating from the thirteenth century. In the evening was held the annual general meeting of the Institute. The tour on the last day, July 30, included Berry Pomeroy Church and Castle, Little Hempston Church and Rectory House, Totnes Castle, Guildhall and Church, and Dartington Hall. This concluded a very successful meeting.

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The annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological Society was held at Castle Cary, July 15 to 17, when there was a record attendance. The first day began with the annual general meeting at the Town Hall, when a satisfactory report was read by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, and the new president, the Right Hon. H. Hobhouse, gave an address reviewing the progress made by the Society since his former presidency, twenty-three years ago. After luncheon, Ditcheat Church, the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Wyke Champflower, and Hadspen House, were visited. At Ditcheat the Rector (the Rev. C. E. Leir) dealt with the history of the Church, the chief feature of which is its massive piers. The Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin said that the Church represented a state of what might be called arrested development. The early building was probably Norman, and the great rebuilding of the Church took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, and the arms of the people concerned in it enabled them to date the period from 1470 to 1490. At Hadspen House the party were welcomed by Mrs. Hobhouse and entertained to tea. At the evening meeting a paper written by Mr. Bligh Bond on "Evidences of a Hidden Symbolism in the Plan of Glastonbury Abbey" was read by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, and another on "The Scratch Dials on our Somerset Churches" was read by the Rev. E. Horne, O.S.B., of Downside Abbey.

The second day's programme included visits to Alford Church, Keniton Mandeville Quarries, Queen Camel Church of St. Barnabas, All Saints' Church, West Camel, and Hazlegrove House. In the evening a conversazione was held in Castle Cary Town Hall. On the third day the principal engagement was a visit to Cadbury Camp, which was described in a lengthy and interesting paper by Mr. St. George Gray. After a lucid description of the features of the camp, the lower ramparts of which reach 42½ feet high, Mr. Gray concluded that they had evidence of a great central fortress defended on its weakest side by a chain of detached but dependant posts. The points selected for the trial excavations were—(1) A small cutting at the highest point of the camp; (2) a cutting within the south-west entrance; (3) a large excavation at the top of this entrance; (4) a small cutting farther down the hill in the entrance-way; and (5) the removal of a length of 10 feet of the silting of the upper fosse, also near the same entrance. In all the cuttings a large number of flint flakes (some burnt) and selected pebbles or sling-stones have been found. In the cutting on the top of the camp the natural surface of the rock was reached near the present surface, except at the south end, where was found a piece of red Samian pottery and the greater part of a chipped and polished flint axe, or celt, considerably calcined. So shallow a cutting of course gave evidence of date of construction. The south-west entrance cutting was disappointing at first, although it produced a clay sling-bullet, a pottery eyelet or loop, a flint scraper, and other pottery fragments, but stone turning up in some abundance, the cutting was extended a little way over the brow of the present turf-clad entrance. It was found that stone was still more plentiful, and the remains of dry stone walling was soon revealed on either side of the cutting. This was carefully cleared, and the eastern limit of a stone-built entrance was uncovered, stone pitching, mixed with some kind of concrete or mortar, forming the roadway. In the cutting across the fosse, the bottom was reached at an average depth of 9¼ feet from the surface of the silting. The upper parts of the rock sides were cut to a fairly smooth surface, but the lower part was rather rugged, the width at bottom averaging 4 feet. The lower part of the silting consisted almost entirely of boulders, some of them 2 feet across. Human remains were found here: At 3½ feet deep a small child's skeleton, at 2½ feet a small piece of human skull, and another piece at 4 feet, both calcined; close to the bottom the greater part of an adult cranium, fairly large pieces of the skull being stacked up in three or four layers. Ornamented pottery of Late Celtic or Lake Village type was found at 2¾, 3, and 3½ feet deep. A solid piece of bronze and an iron nail at 3½ feet. An eyelet or loop of a black pot at 4¼ feet. Two pieces of black pottery on the bottom, and close to the skull fragments, also near the bottom, depth 8¼ feet, a disc, chipped out of black pottery, having a burnished surface, similar to a certain class of ware found in the Lake Villages. Nothing of the Bronze Age was found. He did not intend to date Cadbury definitely after such a small amount of digging, although it had been done in a methodical manner, but the evidence pointed very strongly to the date of construction oc this, the upper fosse, being during the prehistorif Iron Age or Late Celtic Period.

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On July 24 the St. Albans and Herts and the East Herts Archæological Societies made a joint excursion to Abbot's Langley. The first place visited was Tenements, a sixteenth-century house with the original hall (cut up by the insertion of a floor) and central chimney-shaft. The old roof remains, and two four-centred doorways of oak, leading to the former kitchen and buttery. Next came Brakespears, a seventeenth-century brick and timber farmhouse, with contemporary fittings, which is the successor of a building reported to have been the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. The manor-house and church were next visited. At the latter the Rev. A. H. Parnell acted as guide to the fabric, and Mr. C. H. Ashdown read a paper upon it. Visits to The Lawn, Hunton Bridge—a seventeenth-century house reputed to have been a hunting lodge used by Charles I., the parlour of which has the royal arms and the date 1642 over the fireplace—and to Langleybury concluded a pleasant day.

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There was a good gathering of members of the East Riding Antiquarian Society on July 23 for an investsgation of the chief archæological features of the western wolds of Yorkshire. After examining the church at Market Weighton, the party were conveyed by waggonettes to Goodmanham, where there is probably one of the most remarkable churches in the county. This was the place where, in the seventh century, Coifi, the King's high-priest, was converted to Christianity, and, on rejecting his ancient superstition, begged the King for arms and a stallion, two things forbidden to the pontifex sacrorum, in order that he might go and destroy the idols in the heathen temple that then existed there. "The people thought him mad; but he never rested till he had profaned the temple by throwing his spear inside it, and had ordered his companions to go and destroy it, and burn it with all its enclosures." This record, in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, is one of the few reliable ones relating to the practice of idolatry in England. The present church, which has many most important Norman features, is being carefully restored, in the true sense of that word, under the supervision of the Vicar, who described the principal features to the party. Many important discoveries had been made in connection with the structure since the Society previously visited it.

Driving to Sancton, where there is a modern church with an ancient octagonal tower, the members visited the farm upon which the site of an Anglo-Saxon settlement was found half a century ago. Here, in full view of the Humber and the Lincolnshire shore beyond, Mr. T. Sheppard gave a detailed account of the Saxon cemetery and of the score of vases and ornaments therefrom, which were under his charge at Hull. He also compared it with the burial-ground of the same date a mile away, which he had excavated. In the latter case the bodies had not been cremated, but were buried in the ordinary way, and with the skeletons were found combs, beads, brooches, rings, swords, daggers, etc. Mr. W. Richardson exhibited one of the Saxon cinerary urns which had been found at Sancton some years ago.

The party were next conveyed to Newbald, where a remarkably fine and complete Norman church exists. The chief features were described by Mr. Sheppard, and the members had also the advantage of an excellent memoir thereon by Mr. John Bilson, published by the Yorkshire Archæological Society.

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At the meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on July 30, Mr. Brewis referred to a drinking-cup of unique pattern which had been presented to the Society by Mr. D. D. Dixon of Rothbury. This cup was found in the prehistoric oak coffin at Cartington, and presented to the Society by Lord Armstrong. It had, unfortunately, got broken when the coffin was excavated, and he was afraid all the pieces had not been recovered, the coffin being filled with clay. The cup was of the Early Bronze Age, and Mr. Brewis did not know of another like it in England.

Mr. Blair read a note, forwarded by Mr. Dixon, upon the finding of the coffin. Rothbury, wrote Mr. Dixon, was already somewhat famous for its ancient remains, but the discovery of a tree-burial there was one of the most interesting finds there had been for some time. Like many another of the rare finds, the tree-burial was discovered quite accidentally. The plough of a servant employed by Messrs. E. and F. Crawford, on Cartington Farm, struck against a large block of local freestone. His employers removed the stone, and found an excavation in which was an oak-tree, about 7 feet in circumference. This had been split in halves and hollowed, one half serving for the coffin and the other half for the cover. The nature of the soil in the vicinity made it impossible that the tree could have grown there, and it had probably been felled in a neighbouring dell, hollowed out, and dragged to the burial-place. The coffin had been protected by a rudely constructed archwork, extending the whole length of the grave. Similar archwork, known as a Welsh arch, was still employed on some farms. Beyond two teeth, nothing was visible of the corpse, but there were indications that it had been attired in a skin garment. Such a burial find was very rare in England, and the Cartington one was only the second in Northumberland. A large stone found near led to the belief that there had been another burial, but as no excavation was found, that was a matter for conjecture. The possibility was that this was a solitary burial, and as it was on an eminence, it was probably the grave of someone who had held sway over the district.

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Other meetings have been the excursions of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology in the neighbourhood of Melton on July 12, and to Thetford and Euston Hall on August 14 and 15; the annual excursion of the Shropshire Archæological Society, on July 11, to Albright Hussey, Preston Gobalds, Lea Hall, Myddle Church and Castle, Loppington, Ellesmere, and Petton; the visit of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society to Seaham on July 23; the meeting of the Leicestershire Archæological Society at Leicester on July 28; the visit to Worksop Priory, and to the beautiful little Norman chapel at Steetly, of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society on July 19; the visit to Old Sarum of the Hampshire Archæological Society on July 28; the very successful two days' meeting of the Kent Archæological Society on July 28 and 29, when Westerham, Sundridge, Chipstead, Edenbridge, and Hever, were among the places visited; the excursion to Whitbourne and Brockhampton of the Worcestershire Archæological Society on July 28; the annual excursion of the Yorkshire Archæological Society on August 2 to Sherburn, Pontefract, Birkin, and Cawood, and the visit of the same society to York and district on August 7 and 8.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

THE STORY OF AN ANCIENT PARISH: BREAGE WITH GERMOE. By H. R. Coulthard, M.A. Seven illustrations. Camborne: *Camborne Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. 162. Price 3s. 6d.

We welcome this nicely produced volume as an addition to the growing list of parish histories well arranged and intelligently written. Mr. Coulthard, who is the present Vicar of Breage, sketches the history of his parish from the earliest times to the present day in a series of readable chapters, in which he skilfully sets the local picture against a background of general and county history. Four other chapters treat of the history of some of the more notable families of the district, especially the Godolphins; of sundry "Worthies and Unworthies," including some smugglers already known to fame—the so-called "King of Prussia," and others; and, finally, of local place-names and superstitions. The book, though small, bears witness to considerable research and to a wide acquaintance with history. We like, too, the tolerant, broad-minded tone of many of these pages. Mr. Coulthard has some acute and suggestive remarks on p. 63 on the effect of the Reformation and its after-consequences upon the Cornish peasantry, comparing the religious aspect of things to-day in Cornwall and in Brittany, to the people of which the Cornish folk are racially so closely allied. "Both peoples belong to the same division of the Celtic race, yet both now in the main stand at opposite poles in politics and religion." Some curious examples are given of the origin of surnames. In 1713 the Breage registers have an entry of "Nicholas Cornish, alias Cold Pye." In 1714 this individual is mentioned as Nicholas Cornish Coldpy, while "in later years he figures in the registers simply as Nicholas Colpy." It is sad to read that the churchwardens' accounts, those invaluable materials for local history, "have long since, through damp and neglect, passed beyond the stage when it is possible to examine them"; and Mr. Coulthard mentions that in one parish he knows such accounts were "jumbled into an old wooden box is a damp vestry-room, and left to grow green with mould and disintegrate into an evil-smelling paste." He gives other examples of careless destruction of valuable records.

It is a pity that Mr. Coulthard did not revise his text or read his proofs with a little more care. On p. 74, in eight successive lines, "practically" occurs three times, with "practical" once; and on p. 135 the phrase "with great difficulty" figures twice in three successive lines. On p. 141, note, "factors" should be "facts." "Lyson's" Cornwall is twice given as a reference. These are small matters, but they are blemishes in an otherwise carefully written book.

A COMPANION TO LATIN STUDIES. Edited by Sir John Edwin Sandys, Litt.D., F.B.A. With many plans and illustrations. Second edition. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1913. Royal 8vo., pp. xxxvi + 891. Price 18s. net.

The first edition of this admirable volume has been exhausted in two years, which in itself is a tribute to its worth. The second edition is altered only by the addition of a few details, with the revision of bibliographical notes to date. But the whole book seems redolent of fresh research, and many of the illustrations—*e.g.*, the earliest known Latin inscription on metal on the gold fibula from Præneste of the sixth century; the photograph of the noble panel from the Ara Pacis Augustæ; and the curiously beautiful decorative relief of "Perseus and Andromeda" from the Capitoline Museum—demonstrate the interest and value of the new paths recently explored in Roman and Latin archæology. It is, perhaps, to the chapters on Public and Private Antiquities and on the Arts and Epigraphy that readers of this magazine would chiefly turn for guidance and accurate information; but as Goldsmith on our cover gives us his monthly exhortation to "love everything that's old," not forgetting friends and manners, as well as books and wine, we may warmly welcome this new companion to the studies begun in youth. The plan of the work, with its regulated contributions by the chief Cambridge scholars, such as the editor, Professors Ridgeway, Reid, and Verrall, with sections on special subjects from Bonn, Oxford, and Dublin, shows the care with which Sir John Sandys and his colleagues have mapped out the tremendous field of what the Latins, and Rome in particular, did for the progress of the human race. The result is a volume which is really an encyclopædia in modified form. Whether you may wish to confirm some question of ethnology, with a detail of fauna or flora, or to apply some analogy of constitution or law, or to answer an inquiry about the occupations or treatment of Roman slaves, or whether ophthalmic surgery played a part, as is here shown by a curious detail of archæology, in military medicine, you may feel yourself on safe ground in consulting this "Companion" to your studies. From the earliest period of Latin nationality until the time when, with Boethius, we stand on the threshold of the Middle Ages, the life, communal and private, of an august race is here set out in careful and methodical detail. The volume is worthy of the best traditions of the University and the Press which have issued it.—W. H. D.

* * *

LIFE IN OLDEN TIMES IN BABYLON AND ASSYRIA. By Eleanor Trotter, B.A. Frontispiece in colour, ninety-two illustrations in the text, and three maps. London: *Macdonald and Evans*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. 232. Price 1s. 6d. net.

This book has been written for schoolboys and schoolgirls, "in the hope that it will quicken their interest in the life of long ago, and in the wonderful relics of that life which are now in the British Museum." We are afraid that the number of boys and girls to whom the subject will appeal is not too large, but the author has certainly written in a way which should interest intelligent pupils. She writes in the main with suitable simplicity; and although a critical reader may cavil at one or two statements, she succeeds in giving in these well-printed pages a clear outline of the history of the rise and fall of Babylon and Assyria as read from the monuments unearthed by Layard and Botta and their successors. Miss Trotter might have made more of the intercourse between Assyria and Egypt—there is no reference either in the text or in the list of books used to the Tell el Amarna letters—and she might have been more liberal with dates, but as a whole her little book is a handy summary, which may be read with profit by pupils of a larger growth. An excellent feature is the number of illustrations, drawn, some from Layard, many from the great collection of valuable objects in the Babylonian and Assyrian collections in the British Museum. The photographic reproductions of the wonderful carvings in low relief come out on the whole with remarkable clearness. By the courtesy of the publishers we are able to reproduce on this page an illustration of part of the pavement, now in the British Museum, which once adorned the space in front of Sennacherib's palace at Nineveh. This pavement is of alabaster carved in beautiful designs. Other illustrations give vivid impressions of life and war in the days of the great King. On p. 141, line 4, "East" should be "West."

PAVEMENT SLAB, SENNACHERIB'S PALACE: BRITISH MUSEUM.

* * *

SHEFFIELD, 1297 TO 1554: A CATALOGUE OF ANCIENT CHARTERS. Prepared by T. Walter Hall. Four plates. Sheffield: *J. W. Northend*, Norfolk Row, 1913. Large 8vo., pp. vii + 148.

The full title of this book is "A Catalogue of the Ancient Charters belonging to the Twelve Capital Burgesses and Commonalty of the Town and Parish of Sheffield, usually known as the Church Burgesses, with Abstracts of all Sheffield Wills proved at York prior to 1554." There are a few references to these charters in Hunter's *Hallamshire*, otherwise they are little known; and Mr. Hall, who is a devoted student of Sheffield antiquities and bibliography, has done excellent service by compiling this carefully annotated catalogue. Working genealogists will welcome the addition of another effective tool to the equipment of their workshops. In the Appendix are sundry alphabetical lists of persons living in Sheffield *temp.* Edward I. and Richard II., and there are indexes to genealogies and to names of testators, as well as a general index. There are also three plates of seals and a photographic reproduction, slightly reduced in size, of the Charter of John Stub, of Sheffield, 1416—"a very good specimen of a land charter of the early fifteenth century, being beautifully written in black ink, which is as clear as the day it was written."

* * *

SONGS OF A BURIED CITY. By H. Lang Jones. 2 plates. London: *J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.*, 1913. Small 8vo., pp. 46. Price 1s. net.

Archæology and poetry are popularly supposed to have but a distant acquaintance, but this is only a popular delusion. No man can feel more deeply the poetry of humanity than he who, digging on the sites of ancient towns, brings to the light and first handles, after the lapse of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years, the tools and the toys of long-vanished men, women, and children. The charming little book before us derives its inspiration from days spent at Wroxeter and Caerwent, in close association with the diggings on those sites of Roman towns. Mr. Lang Jones is an archæologist who has the gift of song. These few short pieces are admirably phrased, and suggest to the reader the fascinations of archæological excavation to anyone with a touch of the historic imagination:

Take spade, and dig down in this English loam,
Here, in a corner of your paddock-field,
Then gaze in wonder on its harvest yield—
The living footprints of Imperial Rome!

The author adds a prose note "On Matters Romano-British"—mainly descriptive of the discoveries on the Caerwent site. This attractive little book should do something to develop the growing feeling among Englishmen of pride in that period when Rome dominated England—pride in a really great period of our own island history.

* * *

THE MASONIC LODGES OF THE WORLD. By Frederick Armitage. With 6 illustrations. London: *Weare and Co.*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. 232+xxiv. Price 4s. 6d. net.

Following upon the two volumes entitled *A Short Masonic History*, which the *Antiquary* reviewed some little time since, Mr. Armitage has now produced another Masonic work which should prove both interesting and useful to the Fraternity, and which, taken with the two previous volumes, makes in small compass a tolerably complete epitome of the Masonic development. The principal part of the volume before us concerns itself with short accounts of the more important Lodges in all parts of the world, and Mr. Armitage must have had no little difficulty in selecting those he thought most worthy of his notice; indeed, he hints in his short preface that a future edition may contain descriptions of many more Lodges. The volume is useful as a book of reference, but from our point of view the most interesting chapter is that on "The Customs of Early Lodges." The portraits of illustrious Masons add interest to a book which we presume many "brethren" will be glad to possess.

* * *

We have received a batch of the always welcome "Hull Museum Publications." The new issues are No. 93, being the forty-third *Quarterly Record of Additions*, edited, with sundry illustrations, by Mr. T. Sheppard, the Curator; and No. 94, an illustrated *List of the Seventeenth-Century Tokens of Yorkshire*, also by Mr. Sheppard, which shows that the Hull Museum collection, though, naturally in the case of so large a county, far from complete, includes a very considerable proportion of the known East Yorkshire examples. The other publications before us are new editions of the respective guides to the Municipal and to the Wilberforce Museums (fourth editions of Nos. 40 and 41), and the second edition of No. 87, the illustrated *Catalogue of the Museum of Fisheries and Shipping, Pickering Park, Hull*—all three prepared by the Curator, Mr. Sheppard. All these useful and valuable publications are sold at the nominal price of one penny each.

* * *

The outstanding feature of *The Imprint*, July 17 (11, Henrietta Street, W.C. Price 1s. net), is a number of finely produced gravure illustrations. The letterpress includes "Art and Printing in Russia," by Alex. Bakshy, and "Letters and Language," by J. H. Mason. The new quarterly part of *History*, vol. ii., No. 3 (89, Farringdon Street, E.C. Price 1s. net), is full of good matter. "Was the French Revolution Inevitable?" by D'Arcy W. A. Hughes; "Prince Henry of Portugal, 'the Navigator,'" by Professor Raymond Beazley; a sketch of the life and work of "Theodor Mommsen," by W. Warde Fowler; and "The Empire under the Stuarts," by A. T. L. Grear, are some of the contents of this useful quarterly. In the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, Mr. C. E. Keyser continues his account of Hanney Church, illustrated by another batch of thirteen good photographic plates; and among the other contents are the annual report of the Berkshire Archæological Society; notes on Warfield and Blewbury churches; and a note on "A Brass formerly at South Moreton, Berks." In the *Architectural Review*, August, Mr. W. H. Godfrey writes on "Sutton Place, near Guildford," and Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey on "The Travellers' Club," one of the first and best works of Charles Barry. Both these articles and the rest of the magazine's contents are lavishly illustrated. The photographic plates are excellent. The *Musical Antiquary*, July, contains, *inter alia*, "Studies in Byzantine Music," by H. J. W. Tillyard; "Handel's 'Song in Eight Parts,'" by W. Barclay Squire; and "Entries relating to Music in the English Patent Rolls of the Fifteenth Century," by W. H. Grattan Flood. We have also received Fasc. 16 of the *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris: 19, Rue Spontini), the most valuable of art bibliographical publications; a twelve-page pamphlet reprinted from *Cheshire Notes and Queries*, by Mr. W. J. Harper, giving a careful description, with illustrations, of the *Ancient Crosses at Sandbach, Cheshire*; and *Rivista d'Italia*, July.

Correspondence.

IVO DE TAIL-BOIS.

(*Ante*, p. 280.)

TO THE EDITOR.

WITH reference to the letter of Mr. J. F. Curwen which appears in your issue for July *re* Ivo de Tail-Bois, I quite agree that there are records which tend to show that Eltred could not have been the son of Ivo as appears in the monks' pedigree, but that that pedigree was queried I pointed out in a footnote. I think, however, it will have been apparent to your readers that a good deal of care and discrimination had been exercised in putting together little known facts concerning Ivo de Tail-Bois. A comparison of the article which appeared in the May *Antiquary* with almost any work on local or general history (such, for instance, as Professor Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest") in which references are made to Ivo de Tail-Bois, will, I think, prove that.

I may add that I hope shortly to contribute a further paper in which these as well as other controversial points are dealt with far more fully than it was possible for me to do in the short article referred to.

R. A. M. BOYCE.

"St. Cubert,"
Twickenham.
July 24, 1913.

SIR HENRY WOODRINGTON.

(*Ante*, page 320.)

TO THE EDITOR.

MR. STANFORD will find a very complete pedigree of the Widdringtons of Widdrington in the Rev. John Hodgson's *Northumberland*, II., ii., pp. 230-239, with additions pp. 542, 543.

The Sir Henry Widdrington in question was Sheriff of Northumberland in 1579 and Governor of Berwick. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Trevanion, a Cornish knight, but they had no family. After his death, *circa* 1592, she remarried Robert Carey, the celebrated Warden of the Middle Marches, afterwards created Earl of Monmouth.

Sir Henry Widdrington's will is dated February 15, 1592.

H. R. LEIGHTON.

Victoria Avenue,
Ilkley.

"RUINED RUINS."

TO THE EDITOR.

IN reading Mr. J. Tavenor Perry's article on "Ruined Ruins: The Abomination of Desolation," I notice that he does not mention the modern "Druidical" circles in Wales, one of which is erected every year. Wherever the National Eisteddfod is held—this year at Abergavenny early in August—the Gorsedd meets in a circle of rude stones, which is erected for the purpose before the "Proclamation," the year previous. The pillars are usually large weathered moor-stones. Sometimes the circle is erected on an adjacent moor or in the glade of a wood, in which cases it soon presents an appearance of great antiquity. I know of instances in which strangers have mistaken these for prehistoric structures, and it is quite conceivable that in the future one here or there may give rise to a serious blunder.

What the precise connection between the prehistoric circles and the Gorsedd is, I have not yet been able to learn. I have been told that there are learned treatises on the matter in Welsh. If some Welsh archæologist would put the case in the *Antiquary* it would be a boon to English readers.

JOHN WARD.

Cardiff,
July 25, 1913.

FIG SUNDAY.

(*Ante*, pp. 200, 240, 280.)

TO THE EDITOR.

IF I have not delayed until too late, may I offer a slight testimony as to the observance of Fig Sunday? I have been more or less acquainted with Watford for the last forty years, and resided there seven years of the time, and during that time I found that it was quite customary for the dwellers in the town and neighbourhood to provide figs to be eaten on Palm Sunday, or "The Sunday next before Easter," and the day was hence called "Fig Sunday." I have also read that the observance of the custom was, if not peculiar to, at any rate characteristic of, West Herts and the neighbouring parts of Bucks. Perhaps the custom may be dying out in Watford itself, now that it is becoming so much less rural, and may even be looked upon as a London suburb.

JAS. KIRK.

Closeburn,
Longfield,
Kent.
July 19, 1913.

ERRATA.—In August *Antiquary*, p. 312, col. 2, line 15, for "Batch" read "Balch"; p. 313, col. 2, line 31, for "Swaveney" read "Swavesey."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

OCTOBER, 1913.

Announcement of the November "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.

Notes of the Month.

Lord Beauchamp's Ancient Monuments Act, which was successfully steered through Parliament before the session closed, not only amends, but consolidates the existing law. It authorizes the purchase of monuments either by the Commissioners of Works or by the council of any county or borough, or the Common Council of the City of London; but such a purchase can be carried out only by agreement with the owner. The gift or devise of a monument to the same bodies is also authorized. The alternative machinery of guardianship is then provided, as in the existing Acts, and the effect of guardianship is explained. By constituting the Commissioners of Works or the local authority guardians of his monument, the owner does not divest himself of any right of property except that of destruction, active or passive; in other words, the guardians of the monument may restrain the owner from injuring it, and may, concurrently with the owner, do any work necessary to maintain and protect it.

⁂

An Ancient Monuments Board, representative of the three Historic Monument Commissions, the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Scotland, and other artistic bodies, is to be constituted by the Commissioner of Works, and upon their report that any monument is in danger of destruction, removal, or damage, and that the preservation of the monument is of national importance, the Commissioners may make a preservation order, placing the monument under their protection; and while such an order is in force the monument cannot be demolished, removed, added to, or altered, without the consent of the Commissioners. Moreover, if, pending a preservation order, it appears likely that the monument will, from the neglect of the owner, fall into decay, the Commissioners may, with the consent of the Treasury, constitute themselves guardians, and may then execute preservative works. The Ancient Monuments Board are authorized to inspect any monument which they believe to be in danger; and in a case of urgency the Commissioners of Works may make a preservation order on their own initiative, without waiting for the Board's advice.

⁂

A preservation order is only a temporary measure. It has effect for eighteen months; after that time it ceases to operate, unless confirmed by Parliament. The Commissioners of Works may bring in a Bill to confirm the order, and this Bill may, if opposed by the owner, be referred to a Select Committee after the manner of a private Bill.

The Commissioners of Works are, after notice to the owners, to prepare and publish a list of monuments of national importance; and when a monument is included in this list the owner must, under a penalty, give a month's notice to the Commissioners of any proposed work of demolition, removal, alteration, or addition.

⁂

A telegram from the Rome correspondent of the *Times*, dated September 10, says that the port of ancient Pompeii has been discovered. It was represented some time ago to the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction, by Signor Adolfo Cozza, that excavations should be made with this end in view, and now success has been achieved. "After various try-pits had been sunk," says the telegram, "he discovered plaster and concrete, and finally a road leading to the sea, showing signs of the passage of wheels. The masonry work of a harbour was then unearthed, with the marks left by the waves. This port of Pompeii which has just been discovered is at a distance of about 1,300 yards from the existing seashore, and about 700 yards from the ruined city. It is covered with a layer about 23 feet deep, consisting of earth, lava, ashes, and *lapilli*."

⁂

The late well-known Roman sculptor, Lorenzo Cozza, who was also an accomplished classical scholar, being impressed by the great mercantile importance which ancient writers attributed to the Pompeiian port, devoted the latter years of his life to the search for the lost harbour. His son, Adolfo Cozza, at his father's suggestion, has followed up the buried road leading seawards from the old marine gate of the city. Successive borings showed that the sand extended as far as the sea side of the present railway track, where the surface soil suddenly slopes up from 10 to 35 feet. A little farther inland the excavators struck the pavement of an ancient marine street, revealing deep ruts of carriage wheels, such as are familiar to visitors in the main thoroughfares of Pompeii. Then cement was laid bare, and the ponderous squared stone blocks of the ancient quays appeared, some still bearing the tidal watermarks. It is proposed to excavate the entire port—a work which should lead to many interesting discoveries.

⁂

The *Architect*, September 5, contained an article, illustrated by several excellent sketches, on "The Abbey Church of Plaimpied, Cher," by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry. Plaimpied lies between eight and nine miles south-east of Bourges, and possesses an ancient abbey church which is not mentioned by either Murray or Baedeker, while Joanne gives it but a few words. Mr. Tavenor-Perry visited it so long ago as 1866, when his sketches were made. At the time of his visit "it was in the hands of an army of workmen." "As of its ultimate doom," he says, "there could be but little doubt, the sketches then made may be of value." The abbey church "consists of a nave with north and south aisles, shallow transepts, and a choir with north and south aisles, all three terminating in single apses. At the crossing is now a tower, but originally it was covered with a dome on pendentives, as at St. Etienne, Nevers." A striking feature of the church is the fine crypt beneath the choir, which is probably early tenth-century work.. Mr. Tavenor-Perry gave a plan and a sketch of this crypt.

⁂

In the *Daily Graphic*, September 2, the Berlin correspondent of that journal wrote: "In the *Journal* of the German Palestine Society, Professor Thiersch gives interesting particulars of further excavations carried out on the site of Jericho by Professor Sellin. The chief work of the past year has been the laying bare of the great outer wall of the city, which is described as 'something extraordinary, even in its present reduced state—something majestic and overwhelming.' The excavators found proof that this outer wall is Israelitish work.

"The inner wall, which is badly preserved, is the original Canaanitish defence, which fell to the blast of Joshua's trumpets. The outer wall is identified as the work of Hiel, whose achievements are described in the First Book of Kings: 'In his (Ahab's) days did Hiel the Bethelite build Jericho; he laid the foundation thereof in Abirnam, his first-born; and set up the gates thereof in his youngest son Segub.' 'One finds again in this work,' says Professor Thiersch, 'this man of resolute character, who did not shrink even from the sacrifice of his own flesh and blood.' The fruits of Hiel's resolution are seen in walls which modern builders could not rival—walls in which, after 3,000 years, there is not a single vertical fissure."

⁂

In the course of some excavations on the Syndale estate at Faversham, early in August, two Roman graves were found, containing fine examples of Roman pottery. The articles include two jars (intact), one of them of very graceful design; several pieces of so-called Samian ware (two or three of these also being intact); and some fragments of a tear glass, a glass vase, and a bronze ornament. A Roman camp was located near where the discovery was made, and it is probable that the graves were those of Roman soldiers. The Syndale estate belongs to the family of Mr. G. C. H. Wheler, M.P. for North-East Kent.

* * *

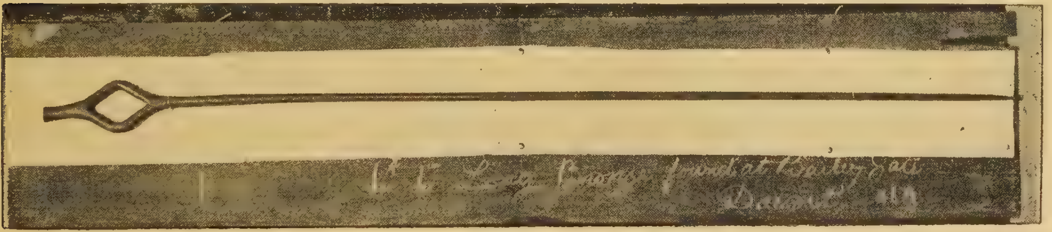
Dr. H. A. Laurence, of Ealing, was recently informed that a curious skull had been found partly buried in the garden of The Grange, Perivale. Upon investigation Dr. Laurence came to the conclusion that the skull was that of a prehistoric rhinoceros, and a geologist in the neighbourhood supported this view, adding that it dates from the Pleistocene period. It appears, says the *Times*, that twelve years ago large excavations were made in the grounds of The Grange, and several other remains were found, among which were part of a Roman wall, human skulls, coins, and spears. The rhinoceros skull was then found underneath a shed, which has been standing for 300 years. As little importance was attached to it at the time, the skull was given to the gardener, and was used as a plaything by his children. Mr. L. Roberts, to whom The Grange belongs, has now found the lower jaw, teeth, and legs, of the animal. The skull is about 36 inches in length, and seems to be water-worn.

* * *

According to a Reuter's Cairo telegram dated August 25, labourers, while sinking wells in the grounds of the Ras-el-tin Palace, discovered, at a depth of 50 feet, catacombs containing mummies and lamps inscribed with hieroglyphs. Other antiquities were also found, and the discovery is regarded as important. Excavations were to be undertaken at once.

* * *

We have received the photograph here reproduced from Mr. Frederick C. Barnes, of Springfield Farm, Parkstone, Dorset. The object represented is of bronze, and was found at Shaftesbury, Dorset. It weighs 4 pounds 1 ounce. Mr. Barnes tells us that he bought it from a dealer, and, in reply to our request for further information, writes: "I have seen the dealer from whom I bought the bronze spit. He said it was found at Shaftesbury while trenching for laying a water-pipe or drains. A man named Witt bought it from the labourer who found it, and brought it to Bailey Gate, and sold it to the dealer, with whom I exchanged an oak table for it. Unfortunately, the man Witt died about a month ago." This is all the information we have been able to obtain about the *provenance* of this curious article. The photograph has been shown to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, who suggests that the implement is a spit which was probably used as currency, and that it dates from the late Bronze Age or Hallstatt period. Perhaps readers of the *Antiquary* may have other suggestions to make. It is doubtful if any other currency bars—if such it be—have been found in England.



* * *

Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., wrote to the *Newcastle Chronicle*, September 11, announcing that the filling in of the past season's excavations would begin on September 22. "Though the buildings uncovered during this year are not equal to the best of those previously unearthed," continued Mr. Forster, "much interest attaches to the exploration of the main road (known in mediæval days as Dere Street, and since the time of Horsley as Watling Street) leading from Corstopitum to the Wall and Scotland, and also to the remains of a large buttressed building, which may be ascribed to the time of Septimius Severus, and is, perhaps, a relic of the commissariat of the army which that Emperor led into Caledonia.

"The museum has been rearranged, and now contains a collection of Roman remains from one site which cannot be equalled in the North of England, except, perhaps, at York."

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An article in the *Glasgow Herald*, August 19, mentioned several discoveries of prehistoric relics in 1912 and the present year, and continued: "The most notable investigation, however, was carried out in the Hebrides. For several years it has been suspected that the islands held vestiges of a very early human occupation. Mr. Ludovic Mann some twelve years ago pointed out that the truncated cones in certain sandy areas represented the sites of early habitation which had originally been placed on flat ground, and that the blowing away of the surrounding sandy material had left the almost imperishable relic bed undisturbed. This bed, consisting chiefly of stones and shells, has acted as a protective coating. He also pointed out that these sites were probably once on the shore just at high-water mark, though at the present time they are several hundreds of yards inland. To establish these and other points, expeditions were organized by Messrs. Bishop and Mann last year and this year."

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"The exploration has now shown beyond doubt the conditions of culture when the Scottish coast-line was greatly different from what it is now. This remote period is supposed to reach back some 25,000 years. Certainly no older human chronological horizon has yet been detected in Scotland. No human osseous remains definitely known to belong to that time have yet been discovered in Scotland, and therefore the physical appearance of the people is not precisely understood. On the other hand, their mode of life, their weapons, implements, and ornaments, their style of hunting, fishing, and cooking, have been very clearly ascertained. Traces of that remote period have not been detected in England, Wales, or Ireland, and it is proposed to call the period 'Oronsayan' after the name of the island where most of the relics have been discovered. The period seems to fall into a position between the latest Palæolithic phase and the earliest Neolithic phase. At one of the sites, after extensive diggings, carried out with the greatest scientific exactitude, it was disclosed unmistakably how the relic bed had been deposited just at high-water mark, and how the land had since then gradually risen (or the sea retreated), until a great stretch of ground intervened between the site and the present shore. Great quantities of material, botanical, conchological, anatomical, geological, and archæological, have been recovered, and will shortly be exhibited in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow University."

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There appears to be some confusion of ideas, if not of dates, in the latter paragraph, and a fuller and clearer description of what has been found, and of the conditions under which the "finds" were made, would appear to be desirable.

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The following interesting notes are taken from the *Manchester Guardian* of August 23: "In July Professor Veselovsky, of the Russian Archæological Institute, discovered the burial chamber of a Scythian King in a barrow or tumulus on the North Crimean steppe. There are hundreds of such barrows on the Russian steppes, and only a small proportion of them have been explored by archæologists, though, unluckily, a very considerable proportion have been rifled of their treasures long since by resourceful plunderers. Robbers had penetrated into the mound where Professor Veselovsky carried on his excavations, and when last year he had made his way through 39 feet of soil into a central chamber, he found it stripped almost bare. A golden needle and a silver phial indicated that a Queen had probably been buried there. The only other objects in the chamber were Greek amphoræ once filled with wine and oil, a bronze boiler containing the bones of a lamb, set there as food for the dead, and a square brazier resembling braziers that have been discovered in Etruria.

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"But Professor Veselovsky went farther than the robbers, and discovered other graves. In a smaller upper chamber he found the remains of two horses with curious harness. This year a corridor was opened leading to another large burial chamber 8 yards deep. Above this chamber was found a large pit divided into five sections, each containing the skeleton of a horse, with bronze and golden plates and other ornaments belonging to the harness. Near the horses lay the skeleton of a groom, with bronze-tipped arrows scattered about him. Another skeleton, probably that of an attendant, was found at the entrance to the royal burial chamber. In the large royal chamber lay two skeletons. One, that of the King, lay in the centre of the chamber, while that of the King's armour-bearer lay near the western wall. The chamber was rich in ornaments and vessels of various kinds. At the entrance stood three big bronze boilers with massive supports. One contained the bones of cows and fragments of a bronze and an iron scoop. The others contained sheep's bones. Around the King lay his armour, a bronze helmet of Greek pattern, long iron spears, an iron breastplate, bronze greaves, knives of iron in bone sheaths, and a bronze mace with a wooden hilt, brass-bound. Then there were dishes from which the King, attended by the men who were sacrificed at his burial, might eat of the food provided in the boilers and drink of the wine stored up for him; eight silver vessels adorned with engraved figures and figures in relief, scenes of battles between griffins and other animals, and scenes of Scythians on horseback fighting with lions or pursuing other beasts. These vessels are clearly of Greek workmanship.

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"The King's robes have crumbled into dust, but the gold plates that covered them remain. On the arms were five massive spiral bracelets of gold; on the head a circlet consisting of several rows of tiny golden tubes, with pear-shaped ornaments hanging from them; on the neck an immense gold necklace, the ends of which were adorned by lions' heads with eyes of enamel. In a niche in the wall were the remains of a quiver and a fine golden dish with figures of lions and deer. The most valuable object found in the chamber was a golden comb, on the upper part of which is depicted in relief, with remarkable precision of detail, delicacy of workmanship, and expressive power, a battle between a Scythian on horseback and two Scythians on foot. All the details of the armour are clearly shown.

"The tomb is believed to date from the fourth century B.C.—that is, two hundred years or less after Herodotus, the chief authority on the Scythians, wrote. These Iranian peoples of the steppe, kinsmen of the Persians, fierce warriors, some cultivators of the soil, some nomads, united in a loose political organization, worshippers of strange gods, to whom they sacrificed hecatombs, burying their Kings in a terrific pomp of long processions over the whole country watered by the Lower Dnieper, were strongly influenced by the Greek colonies established on the Black Sea coast. It was through them that civilization first penetrated into the steppe, afterwards subduing little by little the wild Slav and Finnish peoples on the fringe of the steppe, slowly making its age-long way to the dim northern land and preparing the soil for the foundation of the Russian State. In the month when the Russian Professor discovered the remains of the unknown King, modern Greeks were waging war, as their Byzantine forefathers had so often done before, with the descendants of the Bulgarian nomads who centuries after the King had gone terribly to his rest had succeeded the Scythians in the adventurous way of the southern steppe."

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A report by Mr. F. C. Eeles, ecclesiological expert of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Scotland, shows that the ancient Church of St. Cormanell, Buittle, Kirkcudbrightshire, is in a condition which makes it imperative that steps should be taken to save it from further decay. In all probability the church, which dates back to the thirteenth century, is one of the many buildings which Galloway owes to the Lady Devorgilla, mother of King John of Baliol. It is a fine example of a mediæval parish church, and its subsidence to absolute ruin would be a great loss. An application to the Board of Works to take the church under its care was made without success some months ago. Since Mr. Eeles's report was received another application has been made to the Board; but should this second petition be in vain, an appeal will be made to the public for funds for the preservation of the church.

Lecturing at the Royal Photographic Society's exhibition in Suffolk Street, Haymarket, on "The Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem," Mr. H. W. Fincham mentioned that a curious relic of the great days of the Order was recovered recently from Mediterranean waters. Not long ago some fishermen, dredging off the Island of Cyprus, brought up a gun which, from its inscription, was evidently given by Henry VIII. to the Knights Hospitallers, wherewith to defend their stronghold in the Island of Rhodes against the Turks.

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We take the following note from the *Yorkshire Post*, September 11: "Our Filey correspondent states that a discovery of considerable archæological interest has recently been made by Mr. John Phillips, a diver, in deep water off Ravenscar. He was searching for wreckage, when he came, it is said, upon a broad flight of stone steps. These, five in number, were of red sandstone, 14 feet wide, all being firmly fixed with Roman concrete. Mr. Phillips carefully examined them, and found each step foot-worn in the centre. Ravenscar, as is well known, was a Roman military outpost on the Yorkshire coast, Filey being another."

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On September 18 an interesting little ceremony took place in Ardeley Church, Herts. After a brief service conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. A. Macrae, a memorial to Sir Henry Chauncy, Kt., the author of the well-known *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, was unveiled by the Ven. the Archdeacon of St. Albans.

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The *Builder*, September 12, contained numerous sketches of examples of the fine eighteenth-century wrought-iron work of Dublin—work which, as the writer of an accompanying note said, arrests the eye with its pleasing variety of design and beauty of outline. The issue of the same journal for September 5 contained a good illustration of the memorial brass of an Archbishop of Canterbury, representing him in full vestments with a crosier, which until recently was to be observed on the uppermost part of the magnificent tower of Edenham Church, near Bourne, Lincolnshire. The brass, "which was thought to be getting worn or weathered," says our contemporary, "has been removed to the wall inside the lower part of the tower, where it can be seen and examined." The brass is only 18 inches by 7 inches.

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The *Horsham Times*, August 23, reported that "the removal of the whole of the oak panelling from the interior of the fine old half-timber-fronted residence known as Cromwell House, in the High Street, East Grinstead, has brought to light, on the walls of one of the smaller upper rooms, a very fine fresco painted on the plaster which the panelling had covered. It depicts knights in armour and on horseback, with a rural scene and a spacious castle beyond and birds above. The drawing is not of that crude style which many old wall frescoes often exhibit, but has considerable artistic merit. There is also painting on some of the woodwork and on canvas which still adheres to it. As well as the oak panelling, the fine old stone fireplace in the large lower room has also been disposed of and removed to London. This had the initials E. P. and A. P. in the two upper corners, and between them the lettering and figures AN° DO 1599. The initials are probably those of Edward Payne, of East Grinstead, and his wife, Anna, daughter and heir of John Payne of Hixted, Twineham, who were married on October 23, 1583. They were the parents of the Edward Payne who, in 1624, bought a portion of the rectorial tithe of East Grinstead, and through whose descendants it passed to the Crawfurd family. It is highly probable that this fireplace was brought from one of the local farmhouses originally owned by the Paynes, some years ago, and placed in this house when the original great open fireplace was done away with. It was clearly no part of the original structure. In a small diamond pane of one of the upper windows is the date, in coloured glass, 1598. It is this house which would make an ideal site for a local museum."

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The *City Press*, September 6, had two good illustrations of the tower of St. Alphage, London Wall, which has been opened out to view by the pulling down of the outer porch of the church. This tower, together with the inner porch of the church, originally formed part of the Elsing Spital, founded in 1329 for the relief of the blind. "The intention of the church authorities," says our contemporary, "is to rebuild the outer porch in such a way as to make it harmonize architecturally with the tower and inner porch, which are absolutely the last remnants of the numerous smaller charitable institutions of the mediæval City. Moreover, the tower, with its fine arches and its winding staircase, is perhaps unique in the City as a specimen of early Decorated architecture. Since the Rev. Prebendary Glendinning Nash, M.A., became Rector in 1908, the church, which was rebuilt in 1777, has been from time to time restored, reseated, and rearranged, the fine organ renovated, and the rough cement, which for ages concealed the flint and stone work of the tower and inner porch, removed. In clearing away the cement, a square opening, 4½ feet in length, was discovered on one side of the porch. Its entrance was closed with a white stone. An ancient font-cover in wrought iron, a silver flagon for Holy Communion, and a carved memorial of St. Alphage, have recently been presented to the church. The church ledgers, which are preserved in the Guildhall, date back to 1527, and the registers, kept in the vestry, to 1593. The deed by which the priory of Elsing Spital was founded in 1327, and the priory seal of the fourteenth century, are in the British Museum. A replica of that seal is to be seen in the vestry, together with Roman and Danish tiles, wills and deeds dating from 1502, Erasmus's paraphrase of the New Testament in black letter, and other relics."

* * *

In Section H, at the recent meeting of the British Association in Birmingham, Mr. T. C. Cantrill, F.G.S., read a short paper on "Stone-boiling in the British Isles." After referring to the process of boiling water by plunging into it a succession of red-hot stones, as practised among the tribes of North America, in Polynesia, New Zealand, Australia, South America, and elsewhere, Mr. Cantrill remarked that in Great Britain "a growing volume of evidence supports the view that the practice of stone-boiling once ranged from the Shetlands to the English Channel. In 1865-66 James Hunt and Arthur Mitchell described certain 'tumuli' in Shetland, of wholly abnormal character, which were composed of small, broken, and burnt angular stones and black earth. No interments were found in them, but fragments of burnt pottery were seen, and near—but not within—several of the mounds were found small stone cists. Dr. Mitchell remarked as a peculiarity that most of the Shetland 'tumuli' have one side flattened and depressed. In the particulars recorded of these Shetland remains it is now easy to recognize some of the characteristic features of the Irish cooking-places, and I have no doubt that the supposed tumuli were heaps of pot-boilers, and the cists the boiling-troughs of ancient cooking-places. Traces of stone-boiling have been detected also in Sutherland, in Berwickshire, and in East Lothian.

* * *

"In the Isle of Man several 'tumuli' of burnt stones have been recorded, but without any suggestion as to their origin. A dug-out oaken trough associated with one of these masses of burnt stones has been described as a canoe; but it is perhaps more likely to have been a boiling-trough, or else a derelict canoe turned to account for cooking purposes.

"The Dartmoor Exploration Committee have detected traces of stone-boiling among the hut-sites of Grimspound and elsewhere; and although no heaps of pot-boilers are recorded in the Reports of the Barrow Committee of the Devon Association, the descriptions of certain cairns of unusual character but showing signs of fire are strongly suggestive of the stone-heaps associated with the Irish cooking-places. In Eastern Devon, the late P. O. Hutchinson in 1862 recorded a case where an accumulation of burnt flints at Blackbury Castle, a camp near Colyton, was removed in 1827 and supplied seventy cart-loads of material. In Hampshire, also, similar deposits have been reported from the Forest of Bere; and Mr. Clement Reid, lately my colleague on the Geological Survey, informs me that while quartered in the New Forest he found numerous heaps of burnt flints between Ringwood and Brockenhurst, though he had accounted for them as the relics of prehistoric turf-fires, the stones that were entangled in the fuel having given rise in time to a heap of burnt flints.

In Central and South Wales, with the assistance of several of my colleagues, I have located and described over 270 cooking-places, several of which have yielded worked flints. The mounds range from 6 to 60 feet in diameter, but seldom exceed 3 feet in height. As no certain traces of wooden troughs have been found, it is probable that the boiling-vessel was a hide-lined hole in the ground, or a hide slung like a hammock."

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After mentioning a few other finds Mr. Cantrill concluded: "From the examples quoted above it is clear that stone-boiling was extensively practised in the British Isles in prehistoric times, and doubtless further search will result in similar discoveries in other parts of the kingdom, and may perhaps decide the nature of the cooking-vessel, and the period to which the practice should be attributed. It is evident, from previous records in the archæological publications, that, in some cases, these heaps of pot-boilers have been mistaken for burial-mounds and for primitive smelting-places. The boiling-troughs, where of wood, have been supposed to be canoes; and where of stone have been assumed to be sepulchral cists. Sometimes the hearth or floor of the cooking-place was roughly paved with stone slabs and fenced with a low stone wall, and these features have been mistaken for 'stone circles,' or for the lower courses of beehive huts. In fine, there is little doubt that certain obscure accumulations of calcined stones disclosed by some of the earlier excavations are explicable as traces of stone-boiling."

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We take the following note from the *Architect*, August 22: "In a French paper, the *Liberté*, is described an archæological find of the greatest interest. At Mahdia, on the Tunisian coast, five or six years ago, some Greek sponge-fishers noticed a strange mass of wreckage lying at a depth of 130 feet to the north of Mahdia Lighthouse. Amidst a jumble of timbers lay splendid marble columns, bronze statuettes, a superb life-sized boy's figure, and a Hermes of Dionysos, which they succeeded in bringing to the surface. M. Merlin, the head of the Tunisian Antiquities Department, applied for and finally obtained various subventions, and the Admiral commanding the Tunisian squadron sent a powerful tug and two torpedo-boats to give assistance. It has now been ascertained that the sunken ship was a vessel of about 400 tons, 100 feet long and 25 broad. She was laden with an extraordinarily heterogeneous cargo, not only blocks of marble, but bases and capitals for columns, effigies, statues, furniture, tiles, leaden piping, lamps, amphoræ, etc. Among the fragments were found figures of a demigod and a maiden and faun, which correspond almost exactly with those upon what is known as the Borghese vase dug up in Rome and now in the Louvre. The Hermes bears the signature 'Boethos,' the sculptor of the celebrated 'Child with a Goose' of the second century B.C., and there are numerous other very fine specimens of old Greek sculpture among the treasures already recovered.

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"The bottom of the hold contains about sixty columns of bluish-white marble 13 feet high, which were probably one of the causes of the wreck of an evidently too heavily freighted ship. All the inscriptions deciphered relate to Attica and personages of the middle fourth century B.C., and it might have been thought that the vessel dated from that period but for the Boethos statue and a lamp of a pattern only introduced into Attica at the end of the second century B.C. Some writing on lead ingots also is in the Latin of that epoch, and experts have concluded so far that the vessel was loaded in Attica for Rome, and probably the cargo was the spoil after the taking of Athens by Sulla in 86 B.C. Both Lucian and Pliny relate how Sulla pillaged Athens, and the former describes a wreck off Cape Malea of a ship full of works of Greek art, including a picture by Xeuxis. Rome's loss 2,000 years ago, however, becomes French gain, and soon travellers will be able to admire these priceless relics in the Bardo Museum at Tunis."

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Several more wooden water-pipes—hollowed tree-trunks—have been brought to light in the course of excavations now in progress on the north side of Oxford Street. A correspondent of the *Times* suggests that they should find a place in the London Museum; but there are already specimens in the museum, and these rough pipes are neither old nor rare. They have been frequently turned up in the course of excavatory work in London streets for years past. Most of them were laid in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

* * *

At the Shire Hall, Worcester, on Saturday, September 6, the Earl of Coventry, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided at a meeting arranged to appeal for funds for the preservation of Pershore Abbey Church. Fresh and serious danger has been found by the architect for the restoration, Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., of Corsham, and in order to place it in a thoroughly secure position a sum of £4,000 is required, towards which £1,500 has been subscribed. The presbytery of the Abbey, which is almost unmatched in beauty, has an Early English arcade of five bays and a unique treatment of triforium and clerestory. Upon the thirteenth-century walls there is a fourteenth-century stone vault which has no rival in English churches. It is in this part that the danger exists. Some ribs are loose, and in at least one place are almost ready to fall. Last year £2,000 was asked for in order to make secure the lantern tower and the Early Norman south transept, and most of the work is completed, or nearly so. About £1,530 has been paid or promised. To make secure the presbytery roof will require another £2,000, so that £2,470 has still to be raised.

* * *

Deplorable proof of the inefficiency of the French Act of 1887 for the protection of historical monuments, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times* in the issue of that journal for September 2, "is afforded by the fate of the curious fifteenth-century statue of Salome bearing the head of John the Baptist, which was discovered in the church of Chavanac, in the Department of Corrèze, some time ago by the agents of the Fine Arts Department and 'classified' as an historical monument under the Act. Some tourists who recently visited the church and asked to be shown the statue were told that the former priest of the church had banished it from the altar above which it had stood, and had had it placed in the vestry. Finally this 'classified' monument was found lying on the ground in a shed amid all sorts of filth. Its nose has been broken off and the other features have been damaged.

"For the last few years Parliament has been urged, chiefly by the eloquence of M. Maurice Barrès, to pass a Bill strengthening the law of 1887 by enforcing severe penalties upon Communes which neglect their duties as guardians of churches and of the monuments they contain."

Mantegna and the Frescoes at Mantua.

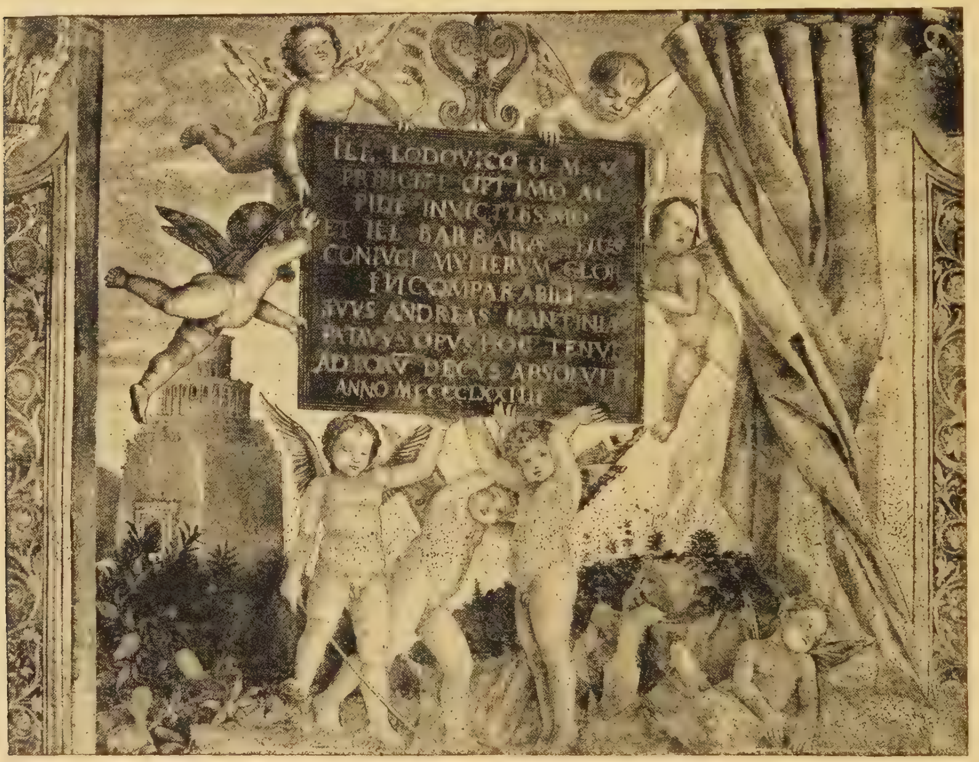
By G. Woolliscroft Rhead.

IN 1506, the year of Mantegna's death, and less than a month previous to that important event of art history, the Marchese Isabella d' Este recalled Francesco Mantegna to Mantua for the purpose of restoring or repainting the frescoes in that portion of the Castello known as La Camera degli Sposi. The family were anticipating the visit of no less distinguished a person than Pope Julius II., and it was therefore necessary to put things in order. The chamber in question, since the death of the Marquis Lodovico, had fallen into disuse—was probably, as one writer remarks, used as a lumber-room. Isabella, in a letter to her husband, complains that she cannot find the keys to enable the workmen to take temporary possession. At this time, therefore, thirty years after they were painted, the frescoes were presumably in a ruined condition.

Who and what was Francesco Mantegna? He was a weak imitator of his father, as the two small pictures by his hand in our National Gallery testify. He was something of the ne'er-do-well to boot. He had disgraced his father's name, and had been banished from Mantua, and neither the entreaties of the aged painter nor the powerful intercession of Isabella availed to induce the Marquis to pardon him, who had "calumniated and insulted the best of the courtiers."

Thus Crowe and Cavalcaselle: "This restoration by F. Mantegna is visible in the angels holding the tablet, of which large pieces are now wanting, but which were retouched in 1506, and again in our own day by Sabatelli. . . . This inscription does not exactly cover the previous one, the old ciphers being still visible beneath the new. There is room for more letters at the close, and the restorer has obviously not been content with retouching the date, but has *altered its position.*"

There appears to be a difference of opinion amongst the authorities as to the exact date of this inscription. Crowe and Cavalcaselle say: "The inscription, though repainted over an old surface corroded by time, is attested in its present form by one of the family of Lazzara, who thus rescued the original from oblivion; and it is the more necessary to bear this in mind because Brandolese, a writer at the beginning of the nineteenth century, declares the date to have been 1484, in opposition to the testimony of Zani and many others." The panel is dated 1474.[*]


ILL. LODOVICO II M. M.
PRINCIPI OPTIMO AC
FIDE INVICTISSIMO
ET ILL. BARBARAE EIVS
CONIVGI MVLIERVM GLOR
INCOMPARABILI
SVVS ANDREAS MANTINIA
PATAVVS OPVS HOC TENVE
AD EORV DECVS ABSOLVIT
ANNO MCCCCLXXIIII

ORNAMENTAL INSCRIPTION OVER THE DOORWAY OF THE CAMERA DEGLI SPOSI.

It is somewhat remarkable that Vasari makes no mention of these frescoes, although he visited Mantua. All that Vasari says about Mantua in connection with Mantegna is the following: "At the time when he (Mantegna) was living in Mantua, Andrea had been frequently employed by the Marquis Lodovico Gonzaga, who always favoured him and esteemed his talents very highly. That noble caused him to paint, among other works, a *small picture for the chapel* in the Castle of Mantua; the figures in this work are *not very large*, but are exceedingly beautiful. In the same painting are various forms, which, as seen from below, are foreshortened in a manner that has been much extolled; and although the draperies are somewhat hard, and the work has a certain dryness of manner, the whole is nevertheless seen to be executed with much art and great care."

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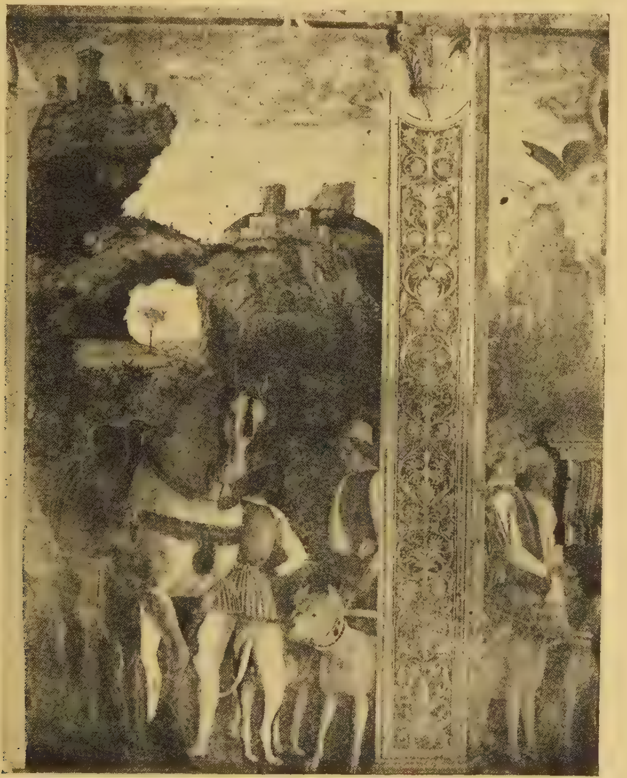
[*] *Crowe and Cavalcaselle* (edited by Tancred Borenius, 1912), p. 93, note by Editor.

There is a footnote by Mrs. Jonathan Foster, the translator of Vasari, to this effect: "The place here indicated by Vasari is that vast chamber of the castle which Ridolfi calls La Camera degli Sposi. The frescoes have suffered great injury from various causes, but some parts of them are still in tolerable preservation." Vasari, however, is sufficiently explicit and cannot possibly be referring to these frescoes; he says: "A small picture for the chapel—the figures not very large." The figures on the walls of the Camera are nearly life-size, and quite large for Mantegna.*

We have seen that the chamber was in disuse in Isabella d'Este's time, and while the painter was still living. It is unlikely that Isabella, with her profound admiration for Mantegna, would have permitted this if she had considered the work of value. The probability is that the chamber was neglected, or in disuse, or both, at the time of Vasari's visit to Mantua, and this would explain the fact of his making no reference to it. It was used as a prison at the time of the Austrian domination; it served as stabling for horses during the Napoleonic wars.


COURTIERS AND SERVANTS IN ATTENDANCE ON THE MARQUIS.

Here is a paragraph from Kugler's *Hand-*

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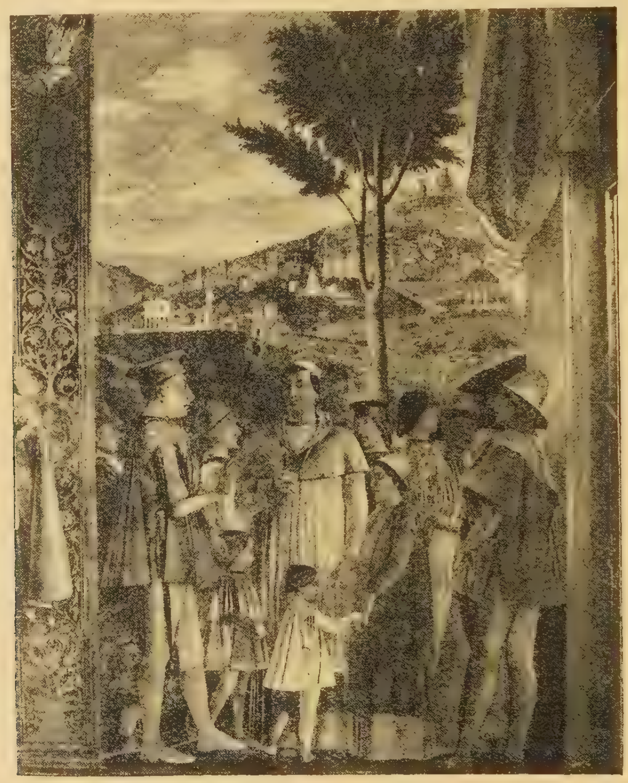
* Of the work that Mantegna undoubtedly did for the Chapel of the Castello, nothing unfortunately is left.

book of the Italian Schools of Painting, edited by A. H. Layard. It says: "His frescoes in Mantua were entirely repainted in 1846 by a German named Knoller. In 1876 Signor Cavanaghi, the well-known restorer of the Brera, was employed, under the direction of Signor Morelli, to *remove the over-paint*. He succeeded in recovering some of the original character of the frescoes, when he was superseded, by orders from Rome, by an ignorant picture-cleaner who did irreparable damage and reduced them to their present state." It continues: "Still much of the master remains, and the group of angels holding up an inscription over the door is worthy of Raphael" (!). A note by the editor states that it was this same restorer who repainted and destroyed Titian's frescoes in the Scuola del Santo at Padua.

We see, then, the vicissitudes to which these things have from time to time been exposed, and the character of the skill employed for the purpose of restoring them to their original condition, the combined result being coolly and repeatedly put forward in all the works of reference as masterpieces of one of the greatest spirits of the Renascence!

My contention about these frescoes, after careful examination of them, is not only that they are not good enough for Mantegna, but that they have been rendered entirely unlike the character of Mantegna's work; that as a matter of fact they have been repainted to such an extent that there is practically nothing of Mantegna left. Let anyone compare the sweet angel faces, and the general refinement of such a picture as the San Zeno Madonna, with the coarseness and vulgarity of the Mantuan frescoes—these stupid and vacuous expressions—these wooden draperies—these



MEETING OF LODOVICO GONZAGA AND HIS SON, THE CARDINAL FRANCESCO.

stuffed dogs entirely innocent of any anatomical development—this slipshod landscape.

One more paragraph from Kugler: "No painter more remarkable for originality, as well as for the highest qualities of his art, than Mantegna, ever lived. He combined an intensely realistic tendency with an ardent love of the antique, adding to them great powers of invention, a solemn poetry of feeling, the grandest expression of passion, and a mastery of hand which is almost unique. Whoever has learned to relish this great painter will never overlook a scrap by him; for while his works sometimes show a certain austerity and harshness bordering on grimace, they have always a force, and an energy of will, which belong to no one else."

This is entirely true. Moreover, when men like Giotto, Donatello, and Mantegna, speak, we do not easily or readily mistake them; their words *burn*, and eat themselves into our brain like fire; we never forget hem—they reach.

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The South Foreland Lighthouses.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. CAVENAGH.

THE earliest tradition of a light at the South Foreland dates from A.D. March, 1367, in which year Archbishop Langham granted forty days' indulgence to those in his diocese who contributed to the support of a poor hermit, Brother Nicholas de Legh, of the hermitage at St. Margarettes Stairt, in the parish of St. Margarette atte Clyve, in which he had licence to celebrate. The hermitage, it is said, was established in a cave in the cliffs, where, during the dark hours, a hermit kept a light burning as a guide to passing ships. In mediæval times coast lighting was considered a Christian duty, and many such hermitages and chapels were erected round our coasts by the monks of old, where by night a good light was kept up and where Masses were said for the souls of those who had perished by shipwreck. At the dissolution of the monasteries all this was swept away, the monks who tended the lights as a sacred duty were dispersed, and the property by which they were maintained confiscated.

In the reign of Henry VII. a guild of pilots, sailors who undertook to watch the interests of all concerned in shipping, was founded under the title of "The Brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity and of St. Clement, in the Parish of Deptford Strond, in the County of Kent," and received their first charter in A.D. May 20, 1514, from Henry VIII., now generally known as "The Trinity House." At first it was bitterly hostile to the establishment of lights; not till A.D. 1680 did it erect one under its own management at St. Agnes, in the Scilly Isles; since then it has gradually become the official lighting authority. In A.D. 1836 all the remaining lighthouses were transferred to it, and in A.D. 1854 it was constituted the General Lighthouse Authority for England and Wales. It derived its fees from what are now termed "Light Dues," based on the tonnage system, the financial control of which, together with that of the Irish and Scotch lighthouse authorities, has been transferred to the Board of Trade. The maintenance of the Trinity House lighthouses costs about £42,000 per annum.

For the re establishment of a light at the South Foreland we have to thank Sir John Meldrum, who in A.D. 1635 received letters patent from Charles I. authorizing him to erect lighthouses on both the North and South Forelands, and to levy tolls on vessels for their maintenance. Since that date the histories of these two groups of lights have been continuous and closely connected with each other.

Sir John Meldrum was an enterprising Scotsman. In 1617 he became an undertaker in Ulster, and took up grants of land in Fermanagh and Donegal; later on he was fighting in the Low Countries, and was knighted for his services at Windsor on August 6, 1622. Next he took part in the expedition to Rochelle, and subsequently was one of the Scotch officers, with the rank of Colonel, serving under Gustavus Adolphus. He made his first venture in coast lighting in 1618, when he purchased a half share in the patent for the maintenance of the lighthouse at Winterton Ness, with the right of levying a tax of 1d. per ton on passing ships. The Wardens of Trinity House complained to the King, that by this transaction Meldrum and his partner were making £2,000 a year, while the light only cost them £80 to £100. As already stated in 1635, he applied for a similar patent for establishing lighthouses on the Forelands, which, after much controversy with the Trinity House and the adjacent ports, was granted two years later. In the Civil War Sir John Meldrum joined the Parliament, to preserve his lucrative lighthouse privileges, so said the Royalists. At the Siege of Scarborough the King's Governor, Sir Hugh Cholmley, taunted him with boasting about "the dazzling lights of the Reformation, all men knowing what lights you study to preserve, which not like the sea-marks have directed, but like *ignis fatui* has misled you out of the way of obedience." He was present at the Siege of Hull, the reduction of Portsmouth, and the Battles of Edgehill and Marston Moor. While superintending the Siege of Scarborough in 1645 he was mortally wounded in a sally from the castle. Shortly before his death the Parliament voted him £1,500 for his services.

At the petition of Sir John Meldrum, the masters of vessels trading by the Goodwin Sands, the inhabitants of Sandwich, Dover, Margate, and other ports, with the chief pilots of the Navy, requesting the appointment of some person for the erection of three lighthouses at the North and South Forelands for the purpose of leading vessels clear of the Goodwin Sands through the Downs and up and down Channel; "in maintenance whereof they offered 1d. per ton on the ships burthen for every voyage homeward bound, and the like payment every voyage outward bound, the ships being loaded, or ½d. per ton every ship in ballast;" His Majesty, on February 9, 1634-35, granted a Privy Seal Warrant to Sir John Meldrum, appointing him or his deputy to build such lighthouses, and authorizing him to levy the above-mentioned tolls, which, however, in the case of "stranger ships"—*i.e.*, those not regularly trading along this route—were to be at the double rate of 2d. per ton. All tolls were to be collected at the first port of arrival, the Customs officers not being allowed to clear the ship till these light dues had been paid. This licence was to last for fifty years from the above date, and for this Sir John Meldrum, his heirs, and assigns, guaranteed to pay the Crown a rent of £20 per annum.

The Masters and Wardens of the Trinity House promptly offered a strenuous opposition to the scheme. They felt bound to inform the King that "there was no necessity for such lights, and an imposition of a rate for their support would be a grievance to navigation. In times of hostility such lights would be a means to light an enemy to land and bring them to anchor in the Downs, and, moreover, in a chase by night, ships would be brought to where the King's ships and unarmed merchantmen rode peacefully at anchor, and then those pursuing vessels might on dark nights by mistake board either frigates or merchant ships without either having time to demonstrate what she was. True, it might be urged, in time of hostility the Foreland lights could be put out; yet meanwhile they would so far do mischief as to acquaint strangers with our coast in every point, so that in time of war they might get through the channel by night without lights, merely by their depths." Trinity House, Dover (a society of pilots under the presidency of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, subsequently incorporated in the Trinity House of Deptford), had similar objections to "such costly follies as lighthouses. We at sea," writing with professional contempt, "have always marks more certain and sure than lights, high lands and soundings which we trust more than lights"; and then continued: "The Goodwins are no more dangerous now than time out of mind they were, and lighthouses would never lull tempests, the real cause of shipwreck. If lighthouses had been of any service at the Forelands, the Trinity House, as guardians of the interests of the shipping, would have put them there." The real objection to these lights—viz., their dimness and general inefficiency—was not mentioned, only by those, as shipowners and merchants, who had to pay for them; and for sixty years the lighting was scandalous, while the proprietors made large fortunes out of them as commerce increased.

The following petitions from Sir John Meldrum to the King show the obstacles placed in his way: "February, 1634-35. The Masters of Trinity House of Deptford Strond have suggested that the names of the pilots and masters were surreptitiously gotten, and none have subscribed but fishermen; whereupon the petitioner's patent has been stayed." The petitioner prayed for either a trial on which both parties would be examined on oath, or the Royal Commandment delaying his patent be withdrawn, on his giving security to render back every penny received, if at the end of the first year it should appear by public petition of the masters who pay, that the lighthouses were unnecessary. Another petition of the same date as the last: "That the convenience of the lighthouses to be erected at the Forelands is certified to by Sir Rob. Mansell, Sir Henry Mervyn, Sir Will. Monson, Sir Will. St. John, Sir Sackville Trevor, Sir John Pennington, Sir Ric. Plumleigh, and 70 masters and pilots. The offer of the Masters of Trinity House to erect these lights at ½d. per ton comes out of time." The benefit of these lights for the Goodwin Sands is the only advantage the petitioner ever has had after twenty-five years' service, except £600 given him in the expedition to Rochelle. Prays further trial of conveniency of the suggested lights be referred to the Judge of the Admiralty. In August, 1637, Sir John Meldrum was again petitioning, and this time to the Admiralty, that through the mistake of the Earl of Portland the letters patent for the Foreland lighthouses had not passed the Great Seal; consequently the collection of his dues on the stranger ships had been stopped at the Isle of Wight, where, however, a collection was being made for William Bullock, who had erected the light at Dungeness. This gentleman was the cause of much trouble to the petitioner both now and later. And, moreover, at Falmouth, Plymouth, and other ports, where strangers put in, they began to refuse payment, claiming a like immunity. On this the King directed, September, 1637, Sir John Pennington, Admiral of the Fleet in the Narrow Seas, to keep the persons and goods of the masters of such stranger ships found ashore or on the sea till they have paid the said dues.

In May, 1637, Sir John Meldrum made an assignment of his letters patent to David Spicer and his heirs to secure an annuity of £120, and in July another assignment to Henry Pauls and his heirs for an annuity of £50; at the same time he transferred to the latter all his interests in the letters patent for fifteen years in consideration of the sum of £1,125. Further assignments were made in succeeding years until 1661, when Robert Osbolston and his son William, having acquired the whole interest in the lighthouses; by transfer to them from the widows of Spicer and Pauls, and also from George Meldrum, Esq., the legal representative of the first patentee; an exemplification of the original patent to Sir John Meldrum was given to them by letters patent, dated June 19, 1662.

Charles II., however, made a fresh grant of the lighthouses to John Smith, Esq., to whom a lease of thirty years was given in December, 1670, to commence on the expiration of the term originally granted to Sir John Meldrum, and at the former rent of £20 per annum, the Duke of York having reported the good services of John Smith to the Crown during the late wars, also his care in the improvement of the Forest of Dean, and the necessity of the lighthouses for the security of the ships. These letters patent were likewise assigned to the Osbolstons in October, 1690.

Robert Osbolston, the younger, obtained a grant of the lighthouses from Queen Anne on June 1, 1705, for a term of seventeen years, counting from the expiration of the last grant. Robert Osbolston died on December 4, 1715, and by his will, after sundry small legacies, he left the residue of his personality, lands, and hereditaments to the Governors of Greenwich Hospital for the use of poor sailors, and to the Commissioners for executing Queen Anne's Bounty for augmenting poor livings, a moiety to each. By indenture dated April 6, 1719, the Governors of Greenwich Hospital agreed to accept as their share several freehold houses, the lighthouses on the North and South Forelands, and £414 16s. 5⅞d. in money, being the value of the said moiety as estimated on Lady Day, 1717, to amount to £24,179 13s. 1¾d.

By letters patent July 14, 1729, authority was given by George II. to the Governors of Greenwich Hospital to demand of all ships trading from port to port across the seas by the sands lying to the east of Sandwich, and having the benefits of the said lighthouses, the stipulated dues of 1d. per ton each voyage inward or outward bound, half being paid by the master or owner of the ship, and half by the merchant or owner of the goods. Ships not usually trading along this route to pay 2d. per ton. These letters patent were granted to Sir John Jennings and the other deputies for ninety-nine years from the expiration of the late Robert Osbolston's grant, in trust for the poor maimed seamen of the hospital at the, as before, yearly rent of £20. Moreover, no person was to be allowed to set up a new lighthouse within five miles of the North and South Forelands, nor receive any collection for the same.

The South Foreland Upper Light, two and three-quarter miles from Dover, is situated in the Manor of Wanston, and was rented by Robert Osbolston, and afterwards by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, from the Gibbons and Yorke families, the owners of the said manor, at a rent of £16 5s. per annum and a chaldron of coals; on the latter being withdrawn the rent was increased to £21. Their descendant, the Right Hon. Philip, Earl of Hardwick, sold the lighthouse to the Greenwich authorities on the expiration of their lease in 1811, with the 2 acres, more or less, on which it stands, for £2,000; with it was also a right-of-way for carts for the carriage of coals and provisions up to the lighthouses and between them, and use of the well.

The South Foreland Lower Light was in the neighbouring Manor of Reach, the property of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was held on short leases from the latter's undertenants at a yearly rent of £16 5s. and a chaldron of coals, or three guineas in lieu. In 1812 the Archbishop gave a direct lease of the lower lighthouse to Greenwich Hospital, the same being required for the public service at a yearly rent of 40s. and the payment of a premium of £930. This included about 2 acres, the well, and a right-of-way between it and the upper light. In 1753 and 1786 the two lighthouses were assessed at £32, and a "poor rate" of £3 2s. was levied on each.

In 1829 the Governors of Greenwich obtained Parliamentary authority to sell such of their property as they deemed fit. Under this sanction, in July, 1832, they sold the freeholds of the North and Upper South Foreland Lights, and the remainder of the Archbishop's lease of the Lower South Foreland Light, to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Trinity House for £5,966 13s. 4d., in whose hands they still remain, except the Lower South Foreland Lighthouse, which was done away with in 1904. The building and the land round it then reverted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as representatives of the Archbishop, and soon after it was sold to Mr. James Neale, a London architect, who converted it into a private residence. A stipulation, however, was made that, unless veiled by curtains, no lights were to be lit in the lantern.

(*To be concluded.*)

St. Edmund's Chapel, Hunstanton.

By Fredk. Wm. Bull, F.S.A.

A SHAPELESS mass of masonry pierced with a large hole, presumably once a doorway, and surrounded with large thorns, was all that was to be seen last year of what was reputed to be the Chapel of Saint Edmund at Hunstanton.

In the spring of this year, however, local interest was aroused, and it was decided, with the permission of Hamon le Strange, Esq., F.S.A., to excavate the site, which is quite near the lighthouse on the cliff, and ascertain, if possible, what the building really was.

On March 8 digging commenced, and the lower portion of the walls of a building of oblong shape have been bared. The inside measurement is about 72 feet by 18 feet, and the outside—for the walls are of considerable thickness—about 78 feet by 24 feet. The only breaks in the wall are at nearly the south-western corner, where it is now established that there was a southern door through the mass of masonry already mentioned and near the north-western corner in the wall opposite. The originality of this opening is doubtful, but Blomefield in his *History of Norfolk* states that there was a door there, as will be noticed indeed from the extract given later.

The remains of the walls, some 2 or 3 feet in height, are composed in the main of chalk flints and a few boulders, and internally in places still retain some plaster.

At the east end are a few stones which may have formed part of the altar, but there is no division between the nave and chancel; the walls run straight on without a break.

At the west end of the building, between the openings already mentioned and the actual west wall, are two curious little square enclosures. Some local antiquaries lean to the belief that the remains constitute a baptistery, others that they are two cells, but there seems little doubt but that they are walls which were erected for agricultural purposes when the chapel was diverted to baser uses. That the latter is the case is borne out by the fact that the walls are not bonded into the original wall, and that an iron ring has been found which would have been suited for a halter.

Blackened masses of rubbish may point to the destruction of the building by fire, as may the fact of the finding of a lump of lead, which possibly fell in a molten state from the burning roof.

Of worked stone some fragments, mostly Barnack, have been found. One of the bases of the arch of the southern door is still *in situ*, and is claimed to be Norman work, as are other "hatched" dressings, while other fragments point to windows of a later date, one of which is supposed to have been perpendicular in style. Really distinctive work of the Norman period is not much in existence, but a very fine piece of chevron or zigzag moulding has been found, and also some much weathered billet moulding in chalk.

The other finds include portions of glazed floor tiles of uncertain date, probably fifteenth or sixteenth century; fragments of painted and other glass of fifteenth-century date; and a quantity of Collyweston slates.

It is proposed to lay out the surrounding land as a garden, but the wisdom of using some red bricks in necessary buttresses to support the masonry, and the insertion of an arch therein, constructed of red tiles, to uphold it, is open to question.

Somewhat of a controversy rages as to whether the building was once the parish church. A church without land is mentioned in the "Domesday Survey" amongst the holdings of John, nephew of Waleran, and it is urged that the ruin is of Norman origin, while the present Parish Church of St. Mary is later. No burials have so far been found in or near the chapel, however, and one rather inclines to put it down as a mere Chapel of Ease. Indeed, there is no doubt that St. Mary's is the parish church. Burials of Norman date have been found there, and the church is stated to have been given between 1172 and 1177 by John Lord Strange to the Abbey of Haughmond Salop, and in the Papal Records of 1240 there is a note of a confirmation of the grant of the Church of Hunstanton to the Abbey, a vicar's portion being assigned. The Norman font may well have been a relic from the earlier building.

RUIN FROM THE SOUTH, SHOWING THE OPENING WHERE THE SOUTH DOORWAY ONCE WAS.

Documentary evidence as to the chapel is scant, but what there is is interesting.

The earliest mention so far is in the will of Sir Roger le Strange, dated October 7, 1505, in which, after bequeathing his "soule to Almyghty God our lady Seynt Mary and all the holy company of heven" and his "body to be buried within the Chauncell of

Hunstanton," and making certain bequests to that Church, he goes on, "I bequeth to the reparations of the Chapell of Seynt Edmund in Hunstanton ten markes to be paid in twoo yeres next after my decesse so that myn armes and my wiffs be sett in the wyndow of the said Chapell."

In 1663 a petition was presented praying for the erection of lights at Hunston Cliff or Chapel lands, and on November 17 in that year there was a warrant for a grant to one John Knight of licence to erect one or more lighthouses at Hunston Cliff or Chapel lands with power to demand 8d. on every 20 chaldrons of coals, or 20 tons of goods in English ships, and 1d. per ton on foreign ships.

The next references are rather over a century later on.

Gough in his 1789 edition of *Camden's Britannia*, refers to the shore turning "to the south at St. Edmund's Chapel," and Blomefield in his *History of Norfolk*, published in 1809, makes the following statement: "By the seaside on the cliff stands some remains of the old Chapel of St. Edmund, built chiefly of the chalk stones out of the cliff. It had one window, on the north side to the sea, with a north door, and a door on the south side, with three windows, and one at the east end. It is now all open, great part of the walls, which were about 5 feet thick, being dilapidated, and seems to have been built about the reign of Edward I."

Then Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary* (3rd ed., 1835), states that "there are vestiges of an ancient chapel on St. Edmund's Point, a high cliff overlooking the North Sea."

There is in existence, too, a photograph taken about sixty years ago, from which it is clear that a good deal more of the walls was then standing, and a small window is to be seen in the south wall. There is also good oral evidence of the removal of parts of the walls for farm and road-making purposes within living memory.

Now that interest has been stirred, no doubt further evidence from the diocesan records, old wills, and other sources will be forthcoming, and the chapel will not long be without its history.

The reader desirous of further pursuing the matter is referred to two interesting articles on the subject contained in the *Lynn Advertiser* of April 4 and May 2 last, to items in which the writer is indebted, while he also desires to acknowledge the courteous information afforded by A. B. Nowell, Esq., F.G.S., one of the members of the local committee.

The Popes of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

AN HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.

By the Rev. J. B. McGovern.

(*Continued from p.* 309.)

(B) *Anastasius II.*, 496-498.

Anastasio papa guardo,
Lo qual trasse Fotin dalla via dritta.
Inf., xi. 8, 9.

THE condemnation, in 1612, by the Spanish Inquisition of this passage, brought it into somewhat undue prominence. And it did more. It led to the wanton mutilation, by erasure or omission, of many fine manuscripts. Dr. Moore noted several such acts of literary vandalism in the Royal Library of Madrid, and one in the Barberini Library in Rome. Other passages, also, not included in the Decree,* were, for a similar tendency, apparently affected by the condemnation with like results.

"I also," writes Dr. Moore, "once observed in a beautiful manuscript on vellum of Petrarch in Lord Vernon's library, that three sonnets were obliterated, obviously from a similar motive—viz., those beginning 'Flamma del ciel'; 'L' avara Babilonia'; and 'Fontana di dolore.' In the same spirit I have noticed the occasional omission or erasure of passages reflecting unfavourably on individual Popes—*e.g.*, in '34' *Purg.*, xix. 106-111 is erased; and in '66' *Inf.*, xix. 53

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* Three passages were affected by the Decree (to be found in the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum et Expurgatorum*, Madrid, 1614; Geneva, 1619), including the prohibition of insertion in any future edition (*Inf.*, xi. 8, 9; xix. 106-117; and *Par.*, ix. 136 *ad fin.*).

is omitted and the space left blank. Note the omission (with some confusion of the text) of this line also in '*ρ*,' which manuscript shows other traces of relationship with '66.' In '110,' *Purg.*, Canto III., ends abruptly at l. 132, the sentiments following being apparently thought objectionable."

With some of these unwarrantable tamperings with the text I shall deal hereafter, my attention meanwhile being concentrated on the first passage of the "D.C.," condemned by the Spanish Inquisition of 1612. This passage was evidently the *fons et origo* of the Inquisitors' venom. The offence was twofold: a Roman Pontiff was roundly accused by the poet of *Communicatio in Divinis* with a heretic, and was sacrilegiously therefore relegated *ad inferos*. Is this double misdemeanour capable of extenuation, if not of condonation? If so the Spanish Decree was worse than unnecessary. I believe that an affirmative position is tenable. But on the threshold of the inquiry, an alleged difficulty has to be reckoned with. Was not Dante's victim possibly an Emperor? Are not commentators on the wrong track? So long as this insinuation bars the way, investigation would be put *opus et oleum perdere*. Yet the obstruction is more imaginary than real; the wish is father to the thought. But astounding as it may seem, it gained the countenance of so high an authority as Dr. Barlow. Dr. Moore puts the curious cerebration pithily thus (*Textual Criticism*, p. 641):

"It is a very curious feature about this manuscript [33, *Batines*, 367, in the Barberini Library, bearing date 1419] that the passages once condemned by the Spanish Inquisition have been erased. I could not ascertain whether the manuscript had ever been in Spain. Dr. Barlow thinks that in *Inf.*, xi. 8 'Anastasio primo' was the reading before the erasure, in which case the reference would be to the *Emperor* Anastasius I., and he supposes this uncertain and apparently utterly unsupported reading being 'perfectly correct,' to be 'probably what the poet himself wrote'! Rather it is a very manifest correction intended to save Dante's historical accuracy, or his orthodoxy, or perhaps both."

But, on Dr. Barlow's surmise, Dante's orthodoxy needed no saving. Why, then, either the condemnation or the erasure? The censure would have been a *brutum fulmen* in more senses than one. The Spanish Inquisitors were hardly likely to condemn or to erase what would impugn, not his orthodoxy, but his history. The suggestion, therefore, cannot but be regarded as utterly untenable.

But, taking it for granted that "Anastasio papa" is the *lectio verior*, was the poet misled voluntarily or involuntarily by tainted or erroneous authorities? Or was he, of malice aforethought, venting his spleen against the Papacy by an unconscious or conscious confusion between Pope and Emperor, or by a glad acceptance of authentic facts? One may justifiably expect in these connections *tot homines tot sententiæ*. And so it naturally falls out.

The Franciscan Lombardi lays the presumed confusion between Pope and Emperor at a brother friar's door, and boldly accuses Dante of open-eyed self-deception by seizing it as a pretext to wreck vengeance on the Papal Court. He is not, however, sitting on his own steed, but one borrowed from Poggiali.

"Niuno de' quattro Pontefici, i quali portano di Anastagio [*sic*, following the Della Crusca] il nome, fu contemporaneo di Fotino, e molto meno infetto degli errori di lui. Arguisce egli [Poggiali] co' più sensati comentatori, che Dante, già indisposto verso la Corta di Roma, si lasciasse illudere dalla mal digerita Cronica di Fra Martino da Polonia, che confondendo Anantasio I. Imperadore con uno de' papi Anastagi, attribuì ad uno di quasti l' errore, di cui quello fu pur troppo machiato."

Bad history makes but poor whitewash. Baronius mixes his pigments similarly.

"Ex his porro habes unde corriges vel quomodo sane intelliges quod in libro de Romanis Pontificibus habetur in verbis: eodem tempore *Anastasii papæ* scilicet, multi clerici et presbyteri se a communione ipsius retraxerunt, eo quod communicasset, sine consilio episcoporum vel presbyterorum, vel cleri cunctæ Ecclesiæ Catholica, diacono Thessalonicensi nomine Photino, qui communionis erat Acacii, et quia occulte voluit revocare Acasium, et non potuit, quia nutu divino percussus est; hæc ibi, quæ scias contra Anastasium sparsæ erant a schismaticis Laurentianis. Ceterum si contendiose nimis quis asserrere velit, Anastasium propensiorem fuisse in restituendo sublato e Diptychis Acacii nomine, sed morte preventum, id præstare minime valuiise, in hoc est quidem quo magis magisque admireris Dei providentiam erga Romanam Ecclesiam, cum titubantem Apostolicæ Sedis præsidentem Pontificem ex humanis ante subduxerit, quam quod meditaretur impleret; et antea morte præreptum, quam vel tentari posset a Festo legato de ascribendo Zenonis Enotico." (*An. Eccl.*, ed. 1596, ad an., 497, tom. vi.).

The ingenuousness of this passage is delicious. The annalist carefully avoids the Sylla of the "equivoco tra Anastasio papa e un imperatore del medesimo nome," but, after saddling the schismatic Laurentiani with the odious charge against the Pontiff, falls foul of the Charybdis of credulity as a triumphant answer to those who contentiously maintained that charge. Even though, for sake of argument, the Pope had been guilty of heretical dealings in intention, God's watchfulness over the Roman Church preserved the wavering occupant of the Holy See from fulfilling them in act by a sudden death. This is but dubious history at its best. One can respect a straightforward admission or denial of the Pontiff's heterodoxy, though either or both be ill-founded, but it is poor truckling to meet a counter-argument with credulity. Butler admits that Photinus persuaded the Pope to restore Acacius' name to the Diptych, but defends his orthodoxy. Platina (Benham's edition of English translation, first issued in 1685 by Sir Paul Rycant) states the accusation simply without comment:

"Anastasius the Second, a Roman, son of Fortunatus, was contemporary with the Emperor Anastasius. . . . It was this Bishop Anastasius, as some writers tell us, who excommunicated the Emperor Anastasius for favouring Acacius; though afterwards being himself seduced by the same heretic, and endeavouring privately to recall him from exile, he thereby very much alienated the minds of his clergy, who, for that reason, and also because, without the consent of the Catholics, he communicated with Photinus, a deacon of Thessalonica, and an assertor of the Acacian heresy, withdrew themselves from him. It is generally reported that, the Divine vengeance pursuing him for this apostasy, he died suddenly; and some say that the particular manner of his death was that, going to ease nature, he purged out his bowels into the privy." This is an unqualified statement which is not on all fours with those of Lombardi or Baronius. Whose history is sound, Platina's or Lombardi's? Was Photinus contemporary with Pope Anastasius? And upon what historical grounds does the *equivoco* rest?

Taking the last question first, there seems to have been, between Pope and Emperor, an *equivoco* (Bianchi's phrase), not only of name and contemporaneousness, but of character which possibly gave rise to the story, of which Gratian is the reputed author. Anastasius I. succeeded Zeno, A.D. 491, as husband of Ariadne and as Emperor of the East. His reign lasted twenty-seven years, ending, that is, in A.D. 518, and "he distinguished himself," says one writer, "by his moderation towards different Christian sects, whose quarrels at that time disturbed the peace and safety of the Byzantine Empire." Gibbon states that his "character is attested by the acclamation of the people, 'Reign as you have lived!'" (D. and F., vol. ii., p. 434); also that "the public distress had been alleviated by the economy of Anastasius, and that prudent Emperor accumulated an immense treasure, while he delivered his people from the most odious or oppressive taxes" (*ibid.*, 476); and that "in collecting all the bonds and records of the tax ['*Gold of affliction*, a personal tribute on the industry of the poor'], the humanity of Anastasius was diligent and artful." But the historian likewise states (*ibid.*, 763-4), that owing to the squabbles over *The Trisagion*, which clouded the closing decade of his reign, the Emperor was decried by the clergy of Constantinople, for the part he had taken in the angry disputes, with "Anathema to the Manichæan tyrant; he is unworthy to reign!" and that "the statues of the Emperor were broken, and his person was concealed in a suburb, till, at the end of three days, he dared to implore the mercy of his subjects. Without his diadem, and in the posture of a suppliant, Anastasius appeared on the throne of the circus. The Catholics, before his face, rehearsed their genuine Trisagion; they exulted in the offer which he proclaimed by the voice of a herald, of abdicating the purple; they listened to the admonition, that since *all* could not reign, they should previously agree in the choice of a sovereign; and they accepted the blood of two unpopular ministers, whom their master, without hesitation, condemned to the lions," concluding with a reference to "the Council of Chalcedon, an orthodox treaty, reluctantly signed by the dying Anastasius."

Gibbon's authorities for those statements are: the Chronicles of Victor, Marcellinus, Theophanes, the Breviary of Liberat, Evagrius, Theodore the Reader, Acts of the Synods, Epistles of the Popes, and Tillemont.

This unbiassed narrative of an impressive writer like Gibbon would go far, in the judgment of many, to support Lombardi's impeachment of the Emperor, who "fu pur troppo machiato" with the errors attributed to the Pontiff. How far all this may be true or false is outside my present lines to inquire further. It is more pertinent to that inquiry to ascertain, if possible, how far Dante was influenced by the *equivoco*, or, if at all, and this leads me to the first and second questions I proposed to myself above, Whose history is sound—Platina's or Lombardi's? If Platina's, then Anastasius Pope was guilty and, by poetical justice, deserved his doom at Dante's hands, and Anastasius Emperor was innocent. But if Lombardi's, the latter was the Monophosite, or Nestorian, and the poet, besides jumbling his history in the case of Photinus, has put the wrong man in the Sixth Circle of his Hell amongst heretics. And if so, what was his *causa movens?* Was it carelessness, or his invariable reformative attitude towards the Papacy, which led him to judge it in its delinquencies, in every age as in his own, as "il piede di terra cotta" (*Inf.*, xiv. 110)? Both Scartazzini and Bianchi extenuate the act by holding that Dante "Seguì la tradizione erronea che ai suoi tempi aveva il valore di storia esatta." In which case it is immaterial whether he has been mislead by the schismatic Laurentiani or Fra Martino—as the Anonimo Fiorentino had also been by the latter—but it argues a remarkable non-use of the critical faculty in the poet. And this blind acceptance of history as taught in his day is, as Bianchi observes, of frequent occurrence with him. Mr. Paget Toynbee (*Dante Dictionary*, *s.v.* Anastasius II.) evidently admits his bemuddlement by the *equivoco*, for he says: "Dante appears to have confused Pope Anastasius II. with his namesake and contemporary, the Emperor, Anastasius I." This is, I believe, the colour and extent of the poet's guilt. As to Gratian's share in the libel against the Pontiff's orthodoxy Scartazzini is not over severe:

"Graziano, *Decret dist.*, xix. 819, disse falsamente Anastasio II. condannato dalla Chiesa, e tutti quanti gli storici ecclesiastici sino al Secolo XVI. chiarmaronlo a torto eretico; Cf. Doellinger, *Papstfabeln*, Monaco, 1863, p. 124 *e seg.*"

The second question now awaits an answer: Was Photinus contemporary with Pope Anastasius II.? Lombardi, as we have seen, is emphatic in his denial that the Thessalonican deacon was even contemporaneous with any of the four Roman Bishops bearing the name of Anastasius. If this be so, the history of Gratian and Co.—who make it out that the second of the same name was persuaded to heresy by Photinus—is as base as their calumny, and their anachronism as glaring as it is malevolent. And even if Lombardi's history be at fault, the perversion of the true facts still remains unwarrantable. What are the apparently true facts? That as, on the one hand, Photinus the Deacon is not to be confounded with a fellow-heretic bearing the same name—viz., Photinus, Bishop of Sirmium (ob. 372), so, on the other hand, on the admission of Butler alone, neither is it to be denied that he coexisted with Pope Anastasius II. Further, that Butler's presentment of the transaction is more likely to be the *factum verior*—viz., that it was the Emperor's wish to restore the name (ordered by the Pope to be removed) of Acacius to the Diptych or roll of Patriarchs deceased in the orthodox faith, that he made overtures to his Papal namesake at Rome to secure his sanction of the proposal, using Photinus as intermediary in the matter, and that Photinus was successful in his mission. "Ultimately," adds Butler, "the belief grew up that Anastasius had been tainted with the Nestorian heresy. Gratian seems to have been the authority for this misrepresentation." This version seems to put the whole case in a nutshell, clearing the Pontiff from the taint of heresy, but leaving the poet and the Spanish Inquisition charged with lack of discrimination.

(c) *Nicholas III.*, 1277-1280.

> Sappi ch' io fu vestito del gran manto.
> E veramente fui figliuol dell' orsa,
> Cupido sì, per avanzar gli orsatti,
> Che su l' avere e qui me misi in borsa.
> *Inf.*, xix. 69-72.

These lines supply the key to the identity and character of the individual dealt with between the ll. 31 and 87 of Canto XIX. "Figliuol dell' orsa" and "orsatti" reveal the name and family of Pope Nicholas III., the first of the three Papal Simonists, who was an Orsini—"de filiis ursœ," in the phrase of his time; "avanzar" and "l' avere" state the nature of the sins for which he found himself in Circle VIII. amongst the Simonists—simony and nepotism.

Dante's deep-rooted hatred of simoniacal practices, especially amongst the clergy, is strikingly illustrated in his inflicting upon their Supreme Head the tortures of the third *bolgia*. These were at once undignified and symbolical, for the Simoniacs were placed head downwards in clefts of the rocks to signify their perversion of sacred things, as their being wedged in the rocky apertures typifies their greed in filling their purses (*ut supra*, l. 72), whilst the "piè rossi" of l. 81 denotes the desecration of the Holy Spirit's γλῶσσαι ὡσεὶ πυρός of Pentecost.

But was hatred of simony and nepotism the poet's chief or sole incentive in treating this Roman Bishop so severely? I venture to repudiate here, as throughout the *Inferno*, notwithstanding its eloquent advocacy, Mr. Payling Wright's suggestion (*Dante and the D.C.*, p. 57, 1902), as unfounded in fact and libellous in character, that—

"While Dante's impartiality appears to be unimpeachable, we are inclined to suspect that in his character there lurked a vein of innate ferocity. We justly excuse his cruel inventions as part of the spiritual machinery of his age. We remember that he himself had been sentenced to death by fire, and that, except in their endless duration, the torments of the Inferno are not one whit worse than those which his contemporaries inflicted with satisfaction. But from one who has passed through the heavens and beheld the Eternal Love we expect the best and noblest. We find it hard to forgive the man who pauses on the very threshold of the Holy of Holies to utter one last gibe at his native city; who praises Dominic for the atrocities perpetrated on the Albigenses, and who has left on record his wish that every soul in Pisa might be swept away in one common deluge. God's pity on Nineveh and Christ's tears over Jerusalem might have taught him to deplore the fate of those whom he could not save. It is from such men as Dante that the world expects guidance to loftier heights, and not confirmation in ancient wrong. Were the *Inferno* his only work, we could not but suspect him of taking pleasure in suffering for its own sake."

It was neither Dante's "innate ferocity" nor his "taking pleasure in suffering for its own sake" that drove him to draw those terrible pictures of human posthumous agonies, but his innate sense of justice and detestation of wrongdoing. His "inventions as part of the spiritual machinery of his age" were no more "cruel" than those of God's retributive justice as exercised in the Old Testament and foreshadowed in the New. It is an ungenerous calumny to fling even a suspicion of inborn savagery against the author of the lines:

> Sì che di pietade
> Io venni men così com' io morisse;
> E caddi come corpo morto cade.
> *Inf.*, v. 140-142.

More to the point is it to inquire whether in this instance detestation of simony was alloyed with political bias. Some commentators seem to hold this possibility. Thus, Lombardi's *Nuovo Editore* writes:

"Avverte saggiamente a questo passo [ll. 52, 53] il Sig. Poggiali, che Dante togliesse pretesto di satirizzare contro i tre Pontefici di lui contemporanei Bonifazio VIII., Niccolò III., e Clemente V., perchè quando scrisse il Poema si trovava egli impegnatissimo nella Fazione Ghibellina fautrice della Potenza Imperiale nemica fin d' allora del Dominio temporale de' Papi."

And, on the other hand, Dean Plumptre reminds us (note ad l. 45) that—

"The first of the Papal Simonists is Pope Nicholas III., whom Villani (vii. 54) describes as avaricious and worldly, bent on amassing wealth for himself and his kindred, and openly practising simony. Villani, it will be remembered, was a Guelph historian (see Milm., *L.C.*, xi. 4; *Malisp.*, c. 218)."

Villani's own words (*loc. cit.*) are—

"Mentre fu giovane cherico e poi cardinale fu onestissimo e di buona vita, e discesi, ch' era il suo corpo vergine; ma poi che fu chiamato papa Niccola terzo, fu magnanimo, e per lo caldo de' suoi consorti imprese molte cose per fargli grandi, e fu de' primi, o il primo papa, nella cui corte s' usasse palese simonia per gli suoi parenti; per la qual cosa gli aggrandì molto di possessioni e di castella e di moneta sopra tutti i Romani, in poco tempo ch' egli vivette."

If "a Guelph historian" admits Nicholas's guilt, a Ghibelline poet may be excused for utilizing it either politically or morally, though I believe Dante's motive was indisputably the latter. Politics have ever been, are, and will ever be, a deadly upas-tree, beneath whose baleful shadow matters imperial, municipal, and social have suffered blight; but I maintain, and I think successfully, that the illustrious author of the *D.C.* was throughout uninfluenced by them in his tripartite committals. If the charges of simony and nepotism (or family favouritism) be substantiated—as is pretty generally admitted—against Nicholas III., then Dante was fully justified, without any ulterior motive or *arrière pensée*, in relegating him to the *bolgia* of simonists.

Platina's record of the Pontiff's conduct is worth transcribing. After enumerating his many good deeds and qualities, he adds:

"And yet he had his faults, too, amidst all these commendations. For he is said to have loved his relations to such a degree, as that he would rob others to give to them. For he took castles from some noble Romans, and gave them to his own kindred, particularly that at Soriano, where, though he was a most temperate man, yet he died suddenly in the third year, eighth month, and fifteenth day of his Pontificate."

Another feature of this Pontiff's "faults" is thus stated by Dean Plumptre (ad ll. 98-99):

"The words refer to the secret transactions that preceded the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers. Nicholas III. was irritated with Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, for having refused a proposal of marriage between his nephew and the Pope's niece. John of Procida, after visiting the Emperor John Palæologus at Constantinople, came in the disguise of a Franciscan friar to Rome, and persuaded the Pope with large bribes to enter into negotiations with Peter III. of Arragon, the outcome of which was the revolt in Sicily, and the consequent overthrow of French dominion in that island (Vill., vii. 54-57; *Malisp.*, *c.* 218-220 in *Scart;* and Amari, *War of the Sicilian Vespers*, *passim*)."

As instances of Nicholas's nepotism, it may be added that, according to Platina, he made his nephew Bertholdus Earl of Romagna, and sent another, named Latinus, a Cardinal, legate into Tuscany, in addition to which "this Pope had a mind to create two kings, both of the Orsini, one of Tuscany and the other of Lombardy." But, *per contra*, amongst his many "commendations," this Pontiff, says Platina, "was a lover and admirer of learned men, especially of those who had learning mingled with prudence and religion. But he was reckoned impartial to all in the distribution of honours and dignities. . . . He adorned and enlarged the Papal palace with other buildings which he added. For he built a convenient house nigh St. Peter's (part of which is yet to be seen*), which Nicholas V. [1447-1455] afterward repaired to his great cost and charge. He also walled St. Peter's garden, which now they call Belvedere. Then he repaired St. Peter's Church when it was ready to fall with age, and adorned it with the pictures of the Popes. The same he did in St. Paul's. . . . He finished the Lateran Palace, which was begun before by Adrian V. [1276]. He built the Sancta Sanctorum from the ground after the first chapel was ruined with age: and beautified the church itself with mosaic work (as it is now to be seen) and with plaster of marble," etc.

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* *I.e.*, 1479. The "convenient house nigh St. Peter's" was evidently the commencement of the Vatican Palace, which, as currently (1906) related, stands in need of repair owing to the many (and, in some cases, insecure) additions made to it since the days of Nicholas III.

Finally, the fact may here again be recalled that Dr. Moore found (*T.C.*, p. xix) that in manuscript "66," l. 53, "is omitted and the space left blank. Note the omission (with some confusion of the text) of this line, also in 'e,' which manuscript shows other traces of relationship with '66'"!

The "e" manuscript is in the Ashburnham Collection on vellum, probably of late fifteenth century; "66" is in the Barberini Library, "a manuscript on vellum, I suppose, about 1460. It is singular that *Inf.*, xix. 52, is entirely omitted in that manuscript. This may possibly have been to spare Bonifazio, or, if this or a similar manuscript were the exemplar, it may have been due to the accident of such a defect as this" (*T.C.*, p. 581).

In addition to this suspicious tampering with those two manuscripts, Dean Plumptre in a note, ad l. 100, says:

"The whole passage that follows [ll. 100-133] was suppressed by the Spanish Inquisition (Sotomayor, *Index Libror. Prohib.*, p. 324, Madrid, 1667."

These wanton and bigoted mutilations and suppressions are self-condemnatory.

There is a noticeable though immaterial discrepancy in Dr. Moore's three accounts of manuscript "66"—possibly a slip of the pen or a printer's error. At pp. xix and 655 ("*T.C.*"), l. *53* is marked as omitted, while at p. 581 (*ut supra*), it is stated to be l. *52*. Of course the former would be the more important deletion, but, as likely as not, both are omitted.

(*To be continued.*)

The Old Town of Winslow, Bucks.

By L. H. Stripp.

THE Manor of Winslow from a very remote period formed part of the possessions of the Royal Family of Mercia, and we have the authority of Matthew Paris for stating that King Offa had a palace with a chapel at Winslow, and that the manor was of very great extent.

One account states that in 794 King Offa, on returning from Rome, held a Council at Verulam, and founded the Monastery of St. Albans, and amongst other endowments gave to it "Weneslow," "the King's village in demesne, twenty miles from Verulam (now Wynslowe), in the county of Bucks."

King Offa appears to have had several places of residence, and we are warranted in supposing that his palace at Winslow was a building of some magnitude and importance. Matthew Paris relates that it was in the chapel of this palace that Offa professed to receive a direct revelation from God, which determined him to build a monastery, and he there made a formal vow to carry it into effect.

The King appears to have retained this privilege for Winslow, that, while all other lands and families were subject to the tax of Peter-pence, this manor was exempt.

Sir Henry Chauncy, Knt., in his *History of Hertfordshire*, 1700, says that Offa gave to the Convent of St. Alban twelve mansions in his manor of Winislaue.

When William the Conqueror had the Domesday Survey made, about 1080, Wineslai still formed part of the possessions of St. Alban's Abbey. The Abbot, as lord of the manor, was rated for 1,800 acres of land. In the demesne there were 600 acres and three servants or slaves. To cultivate the land there were three plough teams, and there was sufficient uncultivated land to find work for another team if required.

Seventeen villeins would probably each have a yard-land of some thirty or forty acres under crop, but in addition to cultivating their own land they might have to work for two or three days in each week for their lord without payment, for they were required to perform the customary services, and to assist largely in cultivating his land in the demesne.

The "bordars" were cottagers or small farmers who could not sell or mortgage their holdings without the consent of their lord. They were in a very humble position, and were not able to supply any oxen for the village plough teams. The villeins and bordars held between them sufficient land to employ fifteen plough teams, and there was meadowland enough for nineteen teams, and a wood worth ten shillings a year.

The yearly value or assessment of the manor was £11 13s. 4d.

As time rolls on, we are able to get a clearer insight into the domestic life of the inhabitants of the "vil of Wynselowe."

In the thirteenth century it is evident that Winslow had begun to improve and its inhabitants to increase, for we find that A.D. 1235 the Abbot and Convent of St. Alban received a grant from King Henry III., authorizing them to hold a weekly market there; also a fair on the Feast of St. Laurence, August 10. There was probably a water-mill at Biggin from an early date, and in later times windmills stood at Mill Hill, Grandborough, and Mill Knoll, Winslow; but the first direct mention of the mill is in 1326, when the manor, with the market, rents, and a mill, were let on lease for 100 marks yearly rent.

The Manor Roll of Winslow, a Latin manuscript, is now preserved in the Cambridge University Library. It commences in the reign of Edward III., and was continued during the reign of Henry VI. The accounts of the manor appear to have been kept with scrupulous accuracy, and every change of ownership in the manor in the period extending from A.D. 1327 to 1377 is recorded in regular form.

It is not possible to obtain from this manor roll the exact acreage or population of the parish as then constituted, but in the year of the Black Death, 1348-49, as many as 153 changes of holding took place in the manor upon account of the decease of previous tenants. All these 153 holdings appear to have been regranted to the single heir of the deceased holder, or to a reversioner, or in default of such were retained by the lord.

"The heriot" (a custom of seizing some article of value upon the death of a copyholder) was perhaps the most annoying of all the remaining relics of former times.

Charter for Winslow Market and Fair, Henry III., A.D. 1235.

"The King has granted to the Abbot of St. Alban, by his Charter, that he and his successors for ever should hold one Market on his manor of Wyneslaw each week, on Thursday, and one Feast on the same manor each year, to last for two days, viz.—on the eve and on the day of St. Laurence, unless it shall be changed, and unless that Feast should be to the injury of neighbouring tradesmen and neighbouring feasts (as aforesaid), and orders are given the (Deputy of) Earl of Bucks that they cause the aforesaid Market and aforesaid Feast to be proclamed, and held through his bailiwick, as aforesaid. The King being witness to this."

Some of the extracts from the Manor Roll of Winslow during the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VI. are very quaint. These extracts do not profess to be a literal translation of the Latin in which the original entries were made, but they serve to give a fair idea of their import. For example:

"John Boveton, John Mold, Walter Lamb, John Watekyns, William Hobbes, John Mayn, and William Lamb were absent by their own account from the gathering of nuts, and it was proved at the previous holding of the court that they knew what they ought to do in this labour, and therefore they were fined xivd."

"Thomas Pieres and John Martyn, who made a disturbance in the court by chattering, were each fined iiid."

"The lord has allowed to Randolph Eyre six half-acres of land, with one laye, adjacent to Swine-hill, and reaching down to the mill of Greneburgh, —— in villeinage, etc., to hold the same for himself and his own, even to the end of the years nearest, or following the fulfilment of tenure or contract, in villeinage, at the will of the lord, he paying annually a sixth, and gives to the lord as a fine a young fowl (i caponem)."

Will proved at the Manor Court of Winslow, A.D. 1431.

"The Will of John Watts, proved in the presence of Robert Annesby, Steward and Commissary of this part (district), the course (substance) of which follows in these words:

"'In the name of God, Amen. I, John Watts, of sound mind, in the year of our Lord 1427, set forth my Will, after this manner, "'First, I commit my soul to God, and my body to be buried in the Graveyard of St. John the Baptist, of Greneburgh.

Item. To the Monks of St. Alban's, xii pence.
Item. To the Vicar of Greneburgh, xii pence.
Item. To the Clerk of the same Church, iv pence.
Item. For the iv lamps of the same Church, half a quarter of malt.
Item. To the Church of Wynge, xii pence.
Item. To Ognes Lavy, one brazen pottle jar, a chest, one coverlet, and one apparel of linen.
Item. To the Brothers of Aylesbury, xii pence.
Item. To William Child, my godson, one bushel of malt.

"And as to the residue of my goods not bequeathed, I appoint John Geffes, my Executor, that he himself may dispose of my goods, with the assistance of John Boulton, in the best manner they may know of, to please God for my soul."*

[Here the will is executed in legal form.]

About this time we also find an interesting entry relating to the manumission of a born bondsman, or slave:

"On the 14th day of September, 1469, the Lord Abbot, under his letters patent, as well as his seal and Court, gave liberty to a slave from every yoke of bondage, released him, and made him a free man."

"William Perkins, of Aylesbury, painter, otherwise stainer, lately the son of William Perkins, a native of Greneburgh, belonging to the manor called De Bygging, lying in the County of Bucks, fine 3s. 4d."

"On the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1467, the Lord Abbot set free and made a free man of John Geffis, of Greenburgh, under his letters patent, both under the seal of the said Abbot and the seal of his Court, and the whole of his descendants, his offspring, and those afterwards to be born, were in like manner to be free of all service."

The Abbots of St. Alban's had been accustomed to have from the Chace of Horewode, near their estate of Wynslow, three bucks and three does at two several times—viz., on Holy Rood Day, three fat bucks, and on the Feast of the Purification, three fat does; but this did not prove sufficient for Abbot William Alban, for we find him about the year 1473 sending a pompous Latin letter, that he would have three fat bucks on the Feast of St. Peter and three fat does at the Feast of the Nativity, "and these to be given to us and our successors for ever."

Although the entries in the old court roll mainly consist of dry legal facts, yet in nearly every page we find something that serves to throw some light upon the Winslow of past days. Some of the local names used are also suggestive, as "le Buoyland"; a cottage situate "super le Market Hill"; "Wydfurlonge"; "Dichende"; two shops situate in "le Market Strete." There was also a "High Strete," and another spoken of as "The Strete"; we also find "le Pillorye" and "ye Pillorye Diche," "le Meat Market," "Church Ende," and the "Bull Ringe."

THE CHURCH.

The following account of the church was given in a report by John Aldrid Scott, Esq., the architect (in 1883), who was subsequently engaged to carry out the restoration of the building. He says:

"Winslow Parish Church is a building full of interest, and although it has suffered from the usual neglect of bygone times, it has received no irreparable injury, while its structure is in unusually good repair so far as its stability is concerned.

"The church consists of a nave of four bays, a large chancel, a western tower, and north and south aisles. There is a fine late porch on the south side of the building, and the church was originally completed by a sacristy to the north of the chancel; this has now disappeared, but its doorway remains. Generally speaking, the church dates from the end of the thirteenth century or the beginning of the next. Indeed, the whole is of this period, with the following exceptions: the upper stage of the tower; the south porch;

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* The Brothers of Aylesbury mentioned in this will belonged to the monastery of the Grey or Franciscan Friars there, founded in the reign of Richard II. or the latter years of Edward III.

various windows, especially the east window, which were inserted in perpendicular times; the upper part of the clerestory; the five windows of the aisles; and the roof throughout. The windows at the west end are all original, also one in the chancel and one in the north aisle. One clerestory window also remains on each side; these are small cusped circles.

"The pulpit is Jacobean and of very good design, and there are some curious gates at the entrance to the chancel. During my visit the old sacristy door, the piscina in the chancel, and another of somewhat unusual design in the south aisle, were brought to light, as well as an aumbry, also in the south aisle. The beauty of the church is much hidden at present by galleries, etc.; when these obstructions are cleared away, the fine proportions of the church will be seen. The church is so very good in itself that it well deserves good treatment."

The massive tower, 64 feet high, contains six bells and a small sanctus bell of an earlier date than the others; also a clock and chimes, playing the tune of "Old St. David" every three hours.

Browne Willis states that these bells were cast from an older peal of five, by Keene of Woodstock, in June, 1668, and gives the weight of the old bells as 7,500 pounds, and the new ones as 6,800 pounds. Only two bells of the latter peal now remain—viz., the fourth and fifth.

At the church restoration in 1884 all the cumbrous galleries were cleared away, as were all the high-backed pews. The ancient windows throughout the building were reglazed and the stonework repaired. The ancient doorway in the north aisle, which had been partly blocked up and used as a window, was again adapted to its original use, with a stout oaken door.

Evidences of a Lady Chapel at the east end of the south aisle, with a piscina, were found, also traces of another chapel with its piscina in the north aisle. Another piscina and aumbry were uncovered in the south wall of the chancel, and are now restored, after having been hidden for some 240 years.

A new feature in this chancel was the introduction in 1884 of elaborate sedilia on the south side, having three seats, canopied with carved emblems of the four Evangelists at the termination of the label mouldings.

There are three stained-glass windows in the church, the principal being—

One on the south side, of four lights, the subjects being, Our Lord's Agony in the Garden, The Crucifixion, The Resurrection, and The Ascension, with the following inscription: "To the glory of God. Rev. John Miles, B.D., late Incumbent of Trinity Church, Paddington."

Winslow Church

WINSLOW CHURCH.

Another window of two lights, also on the south side, with figures of St. Agnes and her lamb, and St. Margaret, in memory of "Maria Louisa Newham, died December, 1874."

A window at the west end of the church (in the tower), of two lights, the subject being St. Laurence distributing Alms to the Poor, below which is this inscription: "In loving memory of Edward William Selby Lowndes, obit. 1885."

The pair of curious Jacobean oak gates have now disappeared; the pulpit has been modernized; the ancient font replaced by a handsomely-designed one in Caen stone, with Purbeck marble shafts. The font cover, of which the ornamental parts are composed of stucco or some plastic material, came from the chapel of St. Paul's School, Stony Stratford.

The chancel fittings are new, of English oak and handsome design. The reredos is of oak, beautifully wrought in panels, with gilding, cresting, and carved pinnacles. The old altar table has been altered and duly adapted to modern requirements.

Externally the building has undergone very considerable alteration. The comparatively modern low roof over the nave has been replaced by a massive new one in oak.

The porch has been thoroughly restored on the old lines. This now forms one of the most interesting parts of the church, with its sculptured heads of enormous size and exaggerated features projecting from under the battlements. Over the entrance a niche, with canopy, contains the finely sculptured figure of St. Laurence, the patron saint, bearing in one hand the traditionary grid-iron, and in the other a bag of money. The porch as now restored forms a pleasing contrast to its former condition, when it was used as a repository for the parish fire-engine. An inventory of the goods belonging to the Parish Church of Winslow, A.D. 1757, may be of interest:

"A Communion Table, a Table for the Vestry, a Bier for Burial of the Dead, a Coffer for the Vestments, Six Bells and a Saints' Bell, a Clock and Chimes.

"*Books.*—A Parchment Register Book for Christenings and Burials, and another for Marriages; Fox's Martyrs, 2 vols.; Jewell's Exposition of St. Paul's Epistles, with his Sermons and defence of the Apocalypse, A.D. 1611; a Book of Homilies; two Prayer Books for the Communion Service; one Church Bible now in use; one Common Prayer Book now in use, and three old Prayer Books; one old black-letter Church Bible, 1611; Tester's Bible, 6 vols., in Latin, 1507-8; Reportorium in Latin, 1589; with other books [named].

"*Utensils.*—One Brass Sconce in the middle of Church, bought A.D. 1760; one Brass Sconce over Gallery; one Silver Plate, date 1686; one Silver Cup with cover, the gift of Joan Foorde, date 1647; one Silver Cup with cover; small Silver Cup for private houses; one Silver Patin, the gift of Joseph Rogers; one other Silver Patin, the gift of Sarah Fyge Egerton; two Silver Spoons washed with gold.

"*Vestments.*—Two Surplices, one Hood, one Hearse Cloth, one Black Cushion, a Pulpit Cloth, one Green Carpet (the gift of Thomas Lowndes, Esq., 1622), one Linen Cloth, one Napkin, a purple Desk Cloth, and a Cushion.

"*Benefactions.* — Two Church Houses situate by the south gate of the Churchyard, of the yearly rent of two pounds, the Churchwardens paying all manner of Taxes.

"The above Infentory was taken by us this 9th day of August, 1757. John Rawbone, Curate; John Budd, Robert Gibbs, Churchwardens. Examined by James Archer, D., Register of St. Alban's."

(*To be concluded.*)

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE EXCAVATION OF OLD SARUM.

THE excavation of Old Sarum being carried on by the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries with the approval and benediction of His Majesty's Office of Works, and under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley, F.S.A., is now well forward, and this season it is hoped to complete the disclosure of the whole of the remains of Bishop Osmund's Norman church. In past seasons the ancient fortress of the Conqueror, which occupied the greater portion of the white and exposed mound on which Old Sarum stood, has been completely disclosed, and workmen are now engaged in bonding and strengthening the remaining walls to preserve them for future generations. The whole of the castle has been practically reconstructed, and it is possible to realize the dimensions, strength, and importance of the building in which William the Conqueror assembled his barons to place on them and their lands the yoke of military tenure. The walls of both castle and church are of immense thickness, and chalk flints played a large part in the construction of their cores. But it has been pretty conclusively proved that though Old Sarum was an ancient British fortification it was never a Roman stronghold. Hardly anything Roman has been turned up, and Colonel Hawley is clearly of opinion that the Romans made their headquarters at Stratford, a few miles away, and that the Roman roads which converged on Old Sarum were really converted British trackways.

Last year the cathedral church was outlined, and the present season has been devoted entirely to its excavation. An investigation of the site was carried out in 1834-35, but it was quite of a cursory nature, and could not be called an excavation. The present work, therefore, is the first serious attempt, and it has added very greatly to the knowledge which existed, and has proved of immense value to archæology. The remains have been buried beneath a light, dusty soil, full of stone fragments—the débris of destruction—and a few of these stones showed carving. Apparently the church was 300 feet long, or 149 feet shorter than the present cathedral of New Sarum. It had a most unusual feature—a large porch attached to the south wall of the south transept. The reason for this entrance to the cathedral was doubtless the close proximity of the castle buildings to the south side of the church, and the existence of the same buildings necessitated the cloisters and conventual domestic buildings being placed on the north of the church, where their remains have been found. The porch had two steps up from the outside and two steps down to the inside, these having been found in place. One of the most illuminating discoveries in the excavation of the interior has been the disclosure of remains of an earlier building than Bishop Osmund's cathedral, evidently the Saxon church. Osmund's choir terminated in a rounded apse, the foundations of which have been unearthed, but this was pulled down and the choir extended several feet farther eastward, as the remains of a second rounded apse prove. The difference in the mortar used leaves no doubt that this extension was carried out by Bishop Roger, the powerful prelate who added materially to the strength of the buildings of Old Sarum. A curious relic was brought to light in this choir. This was a flat space covered with plaster, on which a plan of the church had been marked out, and it was evidently the work of the master-mason, who chose this method of guiding his own labours and the work of those under him.

In the ambulatory between the choir and the Ladye Chapel a skeleton of a man was dug up, the first, it is thought, of a row of interments. The ankles of the skeleton were chained together with massive iron anklets, and examination of the remains disclosed the fact that the man was decapitated, and that the beheading instrument passed clean through the atlas of the vertebræ. Visitors may see both manacles and atlas in the little museum. That the offender was not a common felon is proved by his place of burial; he was probably a noble who had lapsed into some conspiracy or some crime which had outraged his King. In the south wall of the choir was found a Purbeck marble coffin, the inside of which showed that it had to be hacked larger to take the body enclosed in it, and opinions incline to the belief, from evidence adduced, that the body must have been that of a man who was not only very tall, but very stout. In the coffin was found a pewter sepulchral chalice with a short stem. This coffin has been removed to Salisbury Cathedral. Graves were also found on the south of the choir and transept, which suggest that this was the lay folks' burial-ground. The remains of the Ladye Chapel farther east are hopeless, but the interesting character of those on the north side of the choir amply compensate for this. Here the cloisters were situated. These had a rather wide walk, enclosed with a low wall, which probably had wooden uprights to support the roof. To the west of this and north of the north transept the hill falls away, and this was utilized by Bishop Roger to construct a crypt, or undercroft, with a baptistery over. This crypt has been nearly excavated, and the bases of three columns of great girth, one still perfect with its stone facing, have been unearthed. Here was also a well, which is being dug out, and in the south wall a perfect aumbry, and the remains of another. The nave has not yielded much, with the exception of the remnants of a south-west tower, which suggests that the west front was flanked by towers on each side. The core of the walls was constructed of rubble and mortar, in which flints played a large part, and great masses of these remain where they fell centuries ago. The method by which the great church was destroyed was curious. The walls were supported by wooden props; they were then dug out and undermined, after which the props were set on fire, and as they burned through the masses of wall fell, carrying destruction with them. A great many beautifully carved stones have been found below the débris, and a whole host of keys, fragments of mediæval pottery, tiles, bones, and other things. All the finds belong to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral. The work carried out has been found interesting by great numbers of people, who last year paid about £100 in sixpences to inspect it. A huge pit on the side of the hill is an open maw which swallows the material taken from the excavations, and this is run to the pit on tramway lines. When it is remembered that the removal of the centre of the see to New Sarum and the destruction of the old cathedral gave to the world that most beautiful piece of Early English architecture which graces the landscape around Salisbury, little regret can be felt for the passing into obscurity of Old Sarum. It is expected that the whole work of excavation will occupy about ten years from its start, and the annual cost is about £700, which is raised entirely by subscription. After Old Sarum, Caerwent and Verulam will claim attention.—*Morning Post*, August 5, 1913.

At the Sign of the Owl.

A VOLUME recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission deals with many interesting documents, historical and personal, in the possession of the Hon. Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P., and preserved at Temple Newsam, with the manuscripts of Mr. M. L. S. Clements, preserved at Ashfield Lodge, Cootehill, Co. Cavan, and with some manuscript diaries belonging to Mr. S. Philip Unwin, of Bradford. The Temple Newsam manuscripts referred to in this volume range in date from the end of the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century, and include many of great historical interest relating to the Rebellion of 1745.

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Of earlier date—May, 1718—is an amusing letter from Richard Steele. While member for Boroughbridge he wrote the following characteristic letter to his fellow-commissioners for forfeited estates in Scotland excusing his absence from their deliberations, the business of an Irish patent called the "Fishpool" being the chief cause:

"But I am to acknowledge others also, which are that by minding the business of mankind more than that of myself or family, my fortune is in a very perplexed way. But as I have in me twice as much as I owe were I to die this moment, a little application will make all tight; in the meantime, tho' (besides what I have to leave behind me) my present income is 2,000*l.* *per annum*, I cannot this moment leave the town without almost irreparable detriment. A patriot (which I have been with all the faculties and opportunities in my power) must expect to bear the detraction of his friends and the revenge of his enemies. I have felt both as much as a private man ever did, and I will to my life's end, in spite of both, go on in the same path. But I will hereafter be better prepared for it by taking care of my own fortune. I gave up for some years my quiet, my fame, and my income, when contrary measures would have enlarged them all to a very high degree, and the end of all this is that the famous

Richard Steele, Esqr., has no great man his friend but Sir Richard Steele, Knt. That knight has given the public the best years of his life, and begs to borrow of the public a few days of it for his own use."

Mr. S. Philip Unwin's manuscripts contain extracts from the diaries of Joseph Bufton, son of a weaver at Coggeshall, Essex, in the seventeenth century. One of the diaries contains the rules of a guild of weavers founded at Coggeshall for the purpose of reviving the woollen industry there.

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The late Sir Thomas Brooke bequeathed to the Yorkshire Archæological Society a large collection of manuscripts, among which were many letters written to Ralph Thoresby, the famous Leeds antiquary. Thoresby, it is well known, corresponded with many famous men, and took great care of their letters. Some of these were published by the Rev. Joseph Hunter in 1832 A selection from the letters presented to the Yorkshire Archæological Society, covering, with some intervals, the period 1688 to 1723, has lately been published by the Thoresby Society, under the editorship of Mr. W. T. Lancaster, F.S.A., and they make a very acceptable addition to our knowledge of Thoresby, his private affairs, and his activities as a literary man and collector of curios.

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Bookmen will have noted with regret the death of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the well-known bookseller—second of the name—at Brighton on August 27. Mr. Quaritch, who was only forty-two years of age, had been ailing for more than two years. He was the son of the founder of the business, which is one of the greatest of its kind in the world. "In his purchases," says the writer of a well-informed article in the *Morning Post*, August 28, "Mr. Quaritch showed a rare quality of discrimination, and his judgment seldom went astray. He recognized that a really good work would always retain its monetary value, but, unlike his father—who paid the enormous sum of £4,950 for the Latin Psalter in 1884, and who did not see any return for his capital for six years—his purchases were never actuated by the mere determination to beat his opponents at any cost. The seven-storeyed building in Grafton Street, packed with books from floor to ceiling, is never without treasures either of books, costly relics, or illuminated manuscripts. All are arranged and classified according to value and size The export of books is enormous, and the postage of catalogues alone amounts to over £1,000 a year."

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Another well-known bibliophile and bibliographer, Mr. William Carew Hazlitt, passed away at the age of seventy-nine, on September 8. His work, both as writer and editor, covered a very wide field. His name will probably be chiefly remembered in connection with his valuable *Bibliographical Collections and Notes*, 1876-1904, a work of enormous labour, which ran into eight volumes, the general index alone forming a volume of 800 pages. Some years back he was a frequent contributor to the pages of the *Antiquary;* and several of the volumes of Booklover's Library were from his versatile pen. In more recent years Mr. Hazlitt has done a considerable amount of work in connection with the study of numismatics.

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A recent issue of *Book Auction Records* contained an able paper by Mr. T. P. Cooper, author of *York: The Story of its Walls, Bars, and Castles*, on "The City of York: Some of its Literary Associations, Printers, Booksellers, and Authors." Mr. Cooper has the bibliography, as well as the history, of the northern city at his fingers' ends, and his paper abounded with the fruits of knowledge and research. Mr. Cooper would do well to write a companion volume to that named above, dealing with the literary and bibliographical history of York.

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Now is the time of the year when publishers' announcements have peculiar interest for bookmen. Messrs. Methuen's list contains some appetizing promises. In the excellent series of "The Antiquary's Books," I note as forthcoming *The Ancient Painted Glass in England*, 1170-1500, by Dr. Philip Nelson, and *The Hermits and Anchorites of England*, by Rotha Mary Clay. Other announcements of the same firm worth noting are *Old Paste*, by A. Beresford Ryley; *Decorative Ironwork*, from the eleventh to the eighteenth century, by Charles ffoulkes; and a book which will contain much detail of bygone life in *A Corner of the Cotswolds*, by Mrs. Sturge Gretton.

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Among Messrs. Macmillan's announcements I note a book on *Piccadilly*, by A. I. Dasent, on the lines of that writer's volume on *St. James's Square*; *Marriage Ceremonies in Morocco*, by Professor Edward Westermarck, who has studied the subject on the spot; and a book of great importance—*The Nine Minoan Periods: A Summary Sketch of the Characteristic Stages of Cretan Civilization, from the Close of the Neolithic to the Beginning of the Iron Age, with Special Reference to the Antiquities of Knossos*, by Sir Arthur Evans, who has also edited for the same publishers *An Atlas of Knossian Antiquities.*

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The Oxford University Press promise among their autumn books *A History of Chess*, by H. J. R. Murray, uniform with Sir E. M. Thompson's *Palæography*; *Roman Town-Planning*, by Professor Haverfield; and *The Archæology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements*, by E. T. Leeds.

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The *Times* says that "Dr. Rendel Harris has completed a more extended study of *The Cult of the Heavenly Twins* than he was able to attempt either in that work or in his first book on the subject, *Dioscuri in the Christian Legends*, published ten years ago by the Cambridge University Press. The new volume, which is coming from the same Press under the title of *Boanerges*—from the name given in the Gospel of Mark to James and John, the two sons of Zebedee—traces in detail the antiquity and wide diffusion of twin-cults and their influence upon religions, past and present.

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I have received from Herr Karl W. Hiersemann, of Königstrasse, 29, Leipzig, an announcement and catalogue of an important sale by auction which he will hold at Leipzig on October 14, of books, autographs, prints, portraits, caricatures, medals, snuff-boxes, uniforms shakos, and a host of other things connected with and relating to Napoleon I. and his era. The catalogue contains many excellent illustrations, and will be valued by collectors.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. XXXVIII. of the *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archæological Society opens with an account by Mr. W. Hobart Bird of two mediæval foundations—"Bond's and Ford's Hospitals, Coventry." In the Middle Ages the wool trade made Coventry one of the most important towns of England, and the woolmen left their mark upon it by their noble foundations, as they did upon some of the Cotswold towns. Ford's Hospital is a fine example of fifteenth-century architecture in perfect condition, unspoiled by "restoration." Bond's Hospital, on the contrary, has been somewhat severely "restored," and to some extent rebuilt. Mr. Bird gives an interesting description of both. Mr. Walter Barrow follows with a valuable paper on "Birmingham Markets and Fairs." The first Birmingham grant of market rights was well in advance of that of most English towns (chiefly of the thirteenth century), for it was made in 1166. Mr. Barrow gives a translation of it, and thence traces the growth of the city's markets, and the growth and decay and ultimate extinction of the fairs. "Town Houses of Timber Structure in Worcestershire," by Mr. F. B. Andrews, is in sequence with an earlier paper by the same writer, printed in vol. xxxvi. of the *Transactions*, on the timbered country-houses of the county. The paper is full of information carefully prepared. Mr. J. A. Cossins supplies a readable account of the year's excursions, and the Rev. E. C. L. McLaughlin gives an excellent description of "Burford Parish Church (Salop) and the Cornewall Monuments." All the papers are well and freely illustrated.

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In the new part of the *Transactions* (vol. xiii., part 2) of the Essex Archæological Society, a brief but important paper by Dr. J. H. Round on "John Doreward's Chantry, Bocking," should be read by all interested in the subject of chantries and chantry priests. It tends to controvert the theory, ably put forward in recent years, that one of the duties of such priests was the teaching of grammar, and that therefore the endowment of chantries involved the spread of higher education by the establishment of grammar-schools. Mr. W. Gurney Benham writes on "Manorial Customs in West Mersea and Fingringhoe," printing in full the curious customary of West Mersea and other manors. The most important paper in the part is a full account, well illustrated, of "The

Opening of the Romano-British Barrow on Mersea Island," by Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren. The investigation was undertaken by the Morant Club, which may be warmly congratulated upon the success which attended the effort. The tomb was found, and within it a leaden casket, in which was a glass urn containing cremated remains. Both urn and casket are here fully described by Mr. A. G. Wright. The whole record is very carefully prepared. The other contents of the part, besides reports of meetings, etc., include "A Rent-Roll of Sir Henry Marney of Layer Marney," with introduction and notes by Mr. G. Rickword; "Lionel de Bradenham and Colchester," by Dr. J. H. Round; "The Colchester Town Ditch," by Mr. A. M. Jarmin; and "Friday Hill and the Boothbys," by Mr. W. C. Waller. With this excellent part of the *Transactions* is also issued part 11 (being part 1 of vol. ii.) of *Feet of Fines for Essex* (1272-1281), edited by Mr. Ernest F. Kirk.

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The *Journal* (vol. x., No. 3) of the Friends' Historical Society abounds in interesting details of early Quaker life and history. A list, fully annotated, of "Ministering Friends from Europe who visited America, 1656-1793," letters by George Fox to William Penn, a record of Friends travelling in Ireland, 1656-1765, a paper on John Matern (*circa* 1640-1680), an early Quaker schoolmaster of German birth, and a report of the annual meeting of the Society, are among the contents of this always welcome *Journal*.

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Part 3 (vol. vi.) of the Viking Society's *Old-Lore Miscellany* contains continuations of the Rev. D. Beaton's "Early Christian Monuments of Caithness," with several good plates; "Glimpses of Shetland Life, 1718-1753," by Mr. R. S. Bruce; Dr. Charlton's Journal of his "Visit to Shetland in 1832," and of Mr. J. Firth's "Orkney Township," which is full of interesting detail of bygone ways and customs. The other contents of the part include, besides the usual notes, "Some Lost and Vanishing Birds of Fair Isle," by Mr. G. W. Stout, and some eighteenth-century notes on "The Education of Miss Peggy Young of Castleyards," at Edinburgh.

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We have also received parts 1 and 2 (vol. ii.) of the excellently printed *Register of English Monumental Inscriptions*, published for the English Monumental Inscriptions Society by Messrs. Poole and Pemberton, 114, Cheapside, E.C. The parts, bound in one, contain inscriptions from churchyards and churches in Bucks and Suffolk; and a list of forty original licences for marriages solemnized at the Rev. A. Keith's notorious "New" Chapel in Mayfair, 1746-1753, and at St. George's, Hanover Square. A facsimile (reduced) of the licence of Robert Cholmondeley and Mary Woffington, sister of the famous "Peg," is given as frontispiece to the part.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and the sixtieth annual meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society, were held jointly at Devizes on August 11 to 16. Among the many places visited were Wansdyke, Avebury, Silbury Hill, Steeple Ashton, Edington, Battlesbury Camp, Yarnbury Camp, the Winterbourne Stoke group of barrows, Stonehenge, Amesbury, Old Sarum, the Wilts Society's Museum at Devizes, Bradford-on-Avon, etc. At the evening meeting on August 12 the presidential address was delivered by Professor Boyd Dawkins. The annual dinner was held on the next evening, followed by a meeting, at which the Rev. E. H. Goddard read a paper on "The Antiquities of Wiltshire."

The annual general meetings of the two societies were held separately on the evening of the 14th, and at the evening meeting on the 15th the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall read a paper on "The Flint Implements of Wiltshire." Short excursions on Saturday, August 16, to Oliver's Camp and Bishop Cannings Church brought an enjoyable and successful week to a close.

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The autumn meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society was held at Gloucester on September 2. The visitors were received at the Cathedral by the Master of Pembroke (the Sub-Dean), and inspected the building in parties conducted by the Sub-Dean, Canon Bazeley, and Mr. Waller (the Cathedral architect). In the Boteler Chapel, Canon Bazeley gave an address on the rule of Abbot Boteler, 1437-1450. After luncheon there was a run into the country by motor conveyances to Tredington, a manor of great historical interest. Originally part of the great lordship of Tewkesbury, it passed into the hands of Henry VIII. In the reign of James I., Thomas Surman was included in the principal resident landowners. The Surman family is still in existence; the late Mr. John Surman, D.L., presented the church at Tredington with a flagon in 1887. Besides the church, the manor-house was visited. There are traces in the neighbourhood of the road known as the Ridgeway, along which Edward IV. marched for the memorable battle at Tewkesbury, sleeping the night preceding either at Tredington old rectory or the manor-house. To revert to the church, let into the floor of the south porch are the fossil bones of an ichthyosaurus, or some other saurian. There is no very clear record how they came there. Portions of the Communion plate are hall-marked 1576. The parish register dates from 1550, but is imperfect. The villages of Stoke Orchard and Swindon were also visited, and at the interesting hamlet of Arle, Mrs. Welch (Arle House) welcomed the members at afternoon tea. At Stoke Orchard Church members were received by the Rev. T. Jesson, who explained that its name is derived from the family of le Archer, who held the manor from the reign of Richard I. until 1350. The ancient manor-house of the Archers probably stood on the site of the Manor Farm, and part of its ancient moat remains. The church, which was visited and drawn by J. W. Petit for the *Archæological Journal* in 1847, is of exceptional interest, and very similar in design to that of the ruined Postlip Norman Church, near Cheltenham. Stoke Orchard is later than Postlip as regards its Norman portions, while the parts that are added or rebuilt are of an early Perpendicular. It is a chapelry of Bishop's Cleeve, and has a bell-turret over the chancel arch.

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The NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a two-day excursion to Bury St. Edmunds and district on September 3 and 4. The first day was spent in exploring the antiquities of Bury St. Edmunds. Moyes Hall Museum, the Abbey, St. James's and St. Mary's churches, and Hardwick Mansion, were among the places visited. In the evening there was a reception by the Mayor, and Mr. H. R. Barker read a short paper on the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury and the monastery in olden days. On the second day the members made a motor excursion to Lavenham, Castle Hedingham, Clare, and Long Melford. At Lavenham attention was drawn to the Guildhall or Hall of Corpus Christi, a beautiful example of the timber-framed buildings of the sixteenth century, having a frontage to the Market Place of 48 feet, and to Lady Street of 27 feet. It consists of a ground-floor with cellars under one part, and an upper story overhanging the ground-floor 18 inches. Only one of the old projecting bay-windows remains. The walls are very thick, and built of brick and rubble. On this substructure was placed oak framing ingeniously mortised and tenoned together, and pegged with oak pins, the interstices being filled with clay and wattles, etc. The two stories are marked off by an angle beam, beautifully carved with twisted leaf pattern. At the angle is an elaborate corner post, on which is carved a small full-length effigy of a man in plate armour. This is supposed to represent John de Vere, the founder of the guild. The figure is on a pedestal beneath a cusped and crocketed canopy, the underside of which is groined in imitation of stone roofing. In his right hand he holds a distaff bearing some unspun yarn, and in his left the charter of the guild. The post is richly decorated with sunk tracery and Tudor floriate work. The beautiful porch has two angle posts of similar design to this, but beneath the canopies two lions sejant rampant in places of effigies. The main hall is 20 feet by 17 feet, and has overhead elaborately moulded beams and joists. The splendid Perpendicular church was also visited. At Castle Hedingham theNorman keep and the parish church were viewed under the guidance of Mr. St. John Hope. Within the main room of the tower Mr. Hope remarked that those who knew Rochester might recognize a certain similarity between the great tower of Rochester Castle and that of Hedingham. He did not think there could be much reason to doubt that the same engineer was responsible for both. Rochester tower possessed one very marked feature in common with Hedingham tower, inasmuch as it was subdivided by an equivalent to the great arch of the room in which they were standing. The floors and the roofs of the Hedingham tower were not the original ones. For a short period the whole place was dismantled; then someone put in fresh floors and roofs as they saw them that day. It was a noteworthy fact that the floors were all installed at their proper levels, which was not so in the case of Norwich Castle keep. All the plaster on the walls was the original plaster as applied in the middle of the twelfth century. The way in which this had been left untampered with was an object-lesson to renovators of churches. The plaster should never be removed from the rubble walls. Mr. Hope said that, in addition to the large rooms on each floor of the tower, there were a large number of smaller apartments so that it would be quite possible, if such things as electric light, heating apparatus, and water-supply, were installed, to render the tower quite habitable according to the style of living of the present day. Another interesting point about the tower was that it showed the great mistake people often made when they spoke of Norman towers as being extremely gloomy places. There they were in a tower that had not had any of its windows enlarged, but were all in their original condition, and there they could see quite well to take notes, read a newspaper, or do any work. Thus the dim religious light which was supposed to pervade such towers was shown to be merely imaginary.

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Mr. R. O. Heslop presided at the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on August 27. Mr. Maberly Phillips exhibited two certificates for the sale of hair-powder, one issued in London in 1798, and the other in Wakefield in 1799. Following up his exhibit with a short address, Mr. Phillips outlined the history of hair-powdering. In the year 1593 nuns walked about the streets in Paris with powdered coiffures, and in England there was a law passed which made it imperative that hair-powder should be made of starch. In November, 1746, before the Commissioner of Excise, fifty-one barbers were fined £20 each for having in their possession hair-powder which was not made of starch, and shortly afterwards other forty-nine were convicted. Chancellor Pitt, in 1795, while looking for a new source of revenue, decided to impose a guinea tax on users of hair-powders. This immediately reduced the number of powdered flunkeys to a minimum, and appreciably decreased the number of gentlemen who cultivated the art of powdered hair. These gentlemen were rather unkindly given the name of "guinea-pigs." The tax, however, was repealed in 1869, and the highest amount ever raised was £20,000, and the lowest—just before it was repealed—£800. Before the Act was repealed the tax was raised to £1 3s. 6d.

An interesting account was given by Mr. Phillips of the *modus operandi* of powdering a lady's hair. This was achieved by the lady thrusting her head through a hole in a partition into a powder closet. In this was a bellows-like instrument which forced the powder through a sieve on to the lady's coiffure. This bellows instrument was known as the "powder-monkey," and, as far as the speaker knew, the only specimen of its kind at present existing was owned by Mr. Nash of Whickham.

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On August 28 the members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to the residence of their president, Colonel Saltmarshe, at Saltmarshe. During the afternoon a paper was read by Dr. A. B. Wilson-Barkworth, of Kirk Ella, dealing with the site of ancient Hull. His theory is that each estate mentioned in Domesday Book was a separate place, with its own distinctive name, and that therefore Hull was the name of a place in Saxon times, being probably derived from the old English word "hoe," a hollow, or low-lying place, or artificial channel, which accurately describes the site of the town and the old stream to-day. If, he asked, Hull were a place existing in Saxon times, where should we locate it? The answer was given, he thought, in the Inquisition, printed in the thirty-first volume of the Yorkshire Archæological Society's *Transactions*, which stated "that the whole tenement of the Vielhulle right into the Humber is of the Earl of Albemarle's fee on the west side of the Hull." This "Vielhulle," he assumed, was the old stream Hull, which emptied into the Humber at the Limekiln Creek, and the expression "Vielhulle" raised the reasonable presumption that there may have been a New Hull in 1297, the date of the Inquisition. His view was that the stream, which was fed by the springs at Springhead, flowed along Spring Bank, and emptied at Limekiln Creek, was originally the only water known as "the Hull," and which lay west of the River Hull. The draining of Cottingham Marsh probably reduced the stream of Old Hull from a torrent to a dike scarcely worthy the name of a sewer; in fact, as a result of drainage operations, he thought there were three Hulls, one being the old stream emptying into Limekiln Creek, the second the dike emptying into Sculcoates Gote, and the third the river.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Wilson-Barkworth was proposed by Colonel Saltmarshe, and in seconding it Mr. T. Sheppard remarked that, while the paper contained much original research, there were points in it upon which antiquaries would be disposed to cross swords with Dr. Wilson-Barkworth when it was printed, particularly in reference to dates. (Mr. Sheppard, in his writings and lectures, has insisted that Hull was practically under water in Roman times, and he is not going to see his theory dissolved without a struggle.)

* * *

On Saturday afternoon, September 6, the BRIGHTON AND HOVE NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY joined forces with the ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB in an excursion to the pit on the east side of the River Adur, about two miles above Upper Beeding, where during the last few months many interesting geological remains have been unearthed. Permission to visit the pit had been very kindly granted by the directors of the British Portland Cement Company. Mr. Double, the manager of the Beeding Cement Works, received the party at the pit, where Mr. Toms gave a brief history of the discoveries, and pointed out the interesting features of the exposed layers. The pit itself was on an outcrop of the Gault—a clayey deposit which, dipping seawards, ran under, and was much older than, the chalk of the South Downs. The pit had been worked for clay about ten years, and it was not until the spring of this year that a portion of it was found to be capped by comparatively recent geological deposits, the lowest layer of which contained bones of animals long since extinct in this country.

The first discoveries were parts of two large skulls. These were unearthed by the workmen from a thin seam of gravel about 20 feet below the surface of the pit, and resting on the undisturbed Gault clay. Having learnt of the discovery, Mr. Double at once communicated with the Brighton Museum, with the result that the skulls (which proved to be of the bison and the extinct ox called the Urus) were presented by the directors of the company to that institution. From the same gravel deposit other bones had subsequently been turned out. These included parts of bison skulls; limb bones of the same animal and of the Urus; the horn of some kind of deer; and one large fragment of bone and part of a tooth of the mammoth. All these remains were now to be seen in the Brighton Museum, but the party had the interesting experience of inspecting portions of the upper part of yet another bison skull which had been dug out a day or two previously. Immediately above the bone-bearing gravel was a seam of peat. In this occurred remains of sticks, water-plants, and the opercula of a shell known as *Bythinia tentaculata*. Lying between the clayey deposits, a good many feet higher, was a later layer of peat, and this was found to contain perfect leaves of plants very similar to the bog-myrtle, remains of water-plants, seeds, and quantities of fragmentary beetles. The uppermost soil yielded traces of Romano-British pottery, and flint flakes apparently of the variety found associated with the pigmy implements in various parts of the Weald.

* * *

The EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion on August 28 to St. Paul's and King's Waldens. The first place visited, by permission of Mr. Field, was Little East Hall, a late seventeenth-century house of plastered brick, having two panelled chimney-stacks. The interior has been modernized, but retains the old ceiling beams. Next came St. Paul's Walden Church, which consists of a chancel with south chapel, and modern north vestry, nave and south aisle, south porch and west tower. The nave, though one-aisled, has a clerestory, and early fourteenth-century windows with remains of old glass. There is a fifteenth-century screen to the south chapel. A remarkable screen and the fittings in the chancel date from 1727. The church was recently restored under the late G. F. Bodley, R.A. Mr. Geoffry Lucas exhibited a plan, and read a paper on the fabric. From the church the party proceeded to Hoo End Farm, a sixteenth-century two-storied rectangular gabled building with timbered upper story and plain chimneys, and thence to Hoo End Grange, a seventeenth-century two-storied rectangular gabled building, having central hall with living-rooms on one side, and domestic offices on the other. The interior has some original panelling and doors. Mr. A. T. Clarkson welcomed the Society and gave a description of the homestead. After lunch visits were paid to the seventeenth-century Village Hall at Whitwell; Bendish, where are the ruins of a cottage in which John Bunyan is reputed to have frequently preached; and King's Walden Church, where Mr. Walter Millard described the fabric and showed a plan illustrating its historical development.

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The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had an excursion in the Lake

District on September 11 and 12. On the 11th the party assembled at Windermere, and visited Bowness Church, Hawkshead Church and Hall, and the Borrans Field. At the last-named place Professor Haverfield described the Roman fort recently excavated. His remarks dealt with the general characteristics of the position of the Roman fort. They must, he said, carry their minds back more than a thousand years. Those hills, as far as they were in those days occupied, were occupied by wild tribes; the valleys were occupied by Romans or Romanized people. The occupation of the land was forced upon the Romans by necessity. It was not possible for the Romans to leave their foes alone. The east coast was well defended, but the west coast was much more open to attack; it was possible for the Irish to come over by way of Belfast and Stranraer to the Scottish coast of Galloway, and to descend easily on the north-west coast of Cumberland. From Bowness-on-Solway down to Ravenglass was a row of forts guarding the coast, two of the most notable being at Maryport and Ravenglass, where landing would be easy. Not only the coast had to be guarded, but the country behind, and forts were accordingly planted in strategic positions among the hills; and Borrans was one of these. Two roads came down from the south-east and the north-east to Windermere, the one from Watercrook and Kendal, the other from Penrith via High Street, and to the shore of the lake at no great distance from that spot, where the two roads probably met. Another road went westwards through Langdale and via Wrynose and down to the Cumberland shore. That fort, he believed, was intended to protect the road leading to the coast. The Roman system of defence was intended to repel raiders and small disturbers and was very successful; it was not intended to repel the barbarians who afterwards came in thousands; there was no doubt that when the barbarians became numerous, largely owing to the incursions of the Irish, the system of small forts broke down, and almost all of them were destroyed. They were periodically overthrown or burnt, though some were rebuilt. Traces of burning were shown in some of the excavated parts around them. Asking, "Was there any civilization here?" Professor Haverfield said he was obliged to disagree with Chancellor Ferguson, who described the Irish route as pouring slaves, and goods of all kinds, into that part of the country. There was no sign of any stream of trade between Ireland and Rome. The Romans never invaded Ireland; that was one testimony to their sanity. Professor Haverfield said that in that valley there would be in the Roman times a population of 2,000, but beyond that he believed there would be no definite form of civilization in the district. There was no town; the interest of the place was purely military, and the excavations now proceeding were merely a beginning. It was hoped to excavate the whole, and to discover how the fort was built, what its character was, whether the Romans had ships and perhaps yacht races on the lake, and to solve all the problems which centred round the camp. Mr. R. G. Collingwood, who is in charge of the excavations, then described the site. Its extent was five acres, and the limits of the ramparts were pretty plainly marked by the mounds of turf. On the south side it was clearly shown that the ramparts stood well above the lake. The north-east corner turret and the east gate had been revealed, and they had also trenched across the ditch here and there. There were two ditches, 15 feet apart, and neither very deep. The north-eastern corner turret had been the most interesting and profitable part of the excavations. The walls of the turret were still standing to a height of 4 feet from the foundation, and a series of floors was found, one superimposed above the other, these floors belonging to different periods. Traces of burning were quite unmistakable in the lower floors; there was a layer a couple of inches thick of red and grey ashes. The four floors pointed to four successive destructions. At the east gate the researches were obscured because it had been used as a quarry for the extraction of building-stone. Their only hope was to dig down to the foundations and find where they ran. The only satisfactory discovery so far about the east gate was a large block of masonry which could hardly be anything else than the central pier of the gate. His conclusion, mostly worked out from the bulk of the pottery found, was that the date of the occupation was almost entirely from the early second century, which pointed to the suggestion that the fort, like the other forts along the Roman Wall, was founded by Hadrian. He thought the fort would be occupied up to about the year 330. He expected, however, that these conclusions would have to be revised owing to the finding of earlier remains in the middle part of the fort. The general meeting of the Society was held in the evening. On the second day the places visited included Grasmere and Wythburn Churches, Shoulthwaite Castle, and Crosthwaite Church.

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Other meetings and excursions have been the summer meeting of the Dorset Field Club at Malmesbury, on August 14 and 15; the visit of the Hampshire Archæological Society to Wymering, on August 20; the excursion to Cwm, near Aberystwyth, of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society, on September 4; the visit to the Roman Wall at Borcovicus, of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society, on September 6; the excursion to the Ridwares, on August 23, of the North Staffordshire Field Club; the tour of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, on August 16, through some of the less known parts of the Wirral peninsula; and the visit of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society to Calverley on September 13.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

HERALDRY FOR CRAFTSMEN AND DESIGNERS. By W. H. St. John Hope, D.C.L. With diagrams by the author and numerous other illustrations. London: *John Hogg*, 1913. Small crown 8vo., pp. 425. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Dr. Hope has long ago gained much and well-deserved repute on heraldic subjects, as witnessed by his great work on the Stall Plates of the Knights of the Garter and by various short papers. This book is characterized by clear and pungent writing, and it is certainly refreshing to find a writer who possesses the knack of discoursing on armorial bearings without interlarding the text with a superfluity of technical verbiage. The letterpress is good reading from beginning to end, and in places decidedly entertaining, but occasionally Dr. Hope is distinctly pedantic, as in insisting on the spelling of the word "cheveron," instead of the long-established and almost universally adopted "chevron." He proves himself to be, after his usual style, an unsparing critic. In his initial pages he tilts a lance at the great national memorial to Queen Victoria opposite Buckingham Palace. It is rightly pointed out that the shields for Scotland in the frieze of the pedestal bear merely the rampant lion, and that the distinctive double tressure is also omitted in the Scottish quarter of the royal arms behind the figure of Victory. "The sides of the pedestal also bear fanciful shields of arms, in the one case with three lamps, in the other with some allegorical device, charged on bends sinister!"

To those who may desire to possess accurate and common-sense explanations of shields, crests, mantlings, supporters, coronets, collars, and the various methods of marshalling arms, whether for correct designing or for general knowledge, these pages can be cordially recommended. A manual on heraldry without illustrations would be useless, and in this case no fault can possibly be found with either author or publisher as to their number. In fact, the pages are, if possible, almost overweighted with pictures. The author's own diagrams are quite good of their kind, though differing but little from those in numerous other manuals. The actual number of designs and pictures is almost prodigious considering the modest price of this little volume—namely, 31 plates and 199 text illustrations; but a very large proportion of them are reproductions of well-known figures from the *Archæologia*, Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, the *Ancestor*, or like hackneyed sources.

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LES PRISONS DU MONT SAINT-MICHEL, 1425-1864, d'après des documents originaux inédits. Par Étienne Dupont. Eight plates. Paris: *Perrin et Cie.*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. 355. Price 5 francs.

M. Dupont is an indefatigable student of Mont Saint-Michel and of everything connected with it. He has here given us a fascinating book. It combines the veracity of history with much of the charm of romance. Clarity characterizes the style, while the occasional touches of humour will be appreciated by every reader. The first chapter treats of the visit to the Mount in 1470 of Louis XI., and gives many details from the *Comptes Originaux de l'Hôtel* in the national archives, with some particulars of the various cages which that sinister monarch had constructed for some of his prisoners, including what is known of the cage at the Mount. Next comes the story of the four Scots who escaped from the Mount in January, 1549, by making their gaolers drunk as they celebrated the Feast of the Epiphany. This is followed by an account of the imprisonment of Avedick, Patriarch of the Armenians, about which so much secrecy was observed, and concerning which Louis XIV., in a despatch to the Porte, lied so impudently, declaring that the Patriarch was dead at the time when he was interned at Mont Saint-Michel. In chapter iv. M. Dupont explodes the legend of the Dutch victim of Louis XIV., immured in a cage in the Mount for five years, and dying by the mouths of rats. The real victim was a Frenchman, born at Espalion, who was imprisoned by Louis XV. for issuing defamatory libels, for a space of just over a year, when he died by voluntary starvation—by a fatal "hunger strike," in fact—in a cage made of wood, not iron. The next chapter deals with some eighteenth-century prisoners of minor importance. In it M. Dupont gives some interesting particulars of the two parts of the abbey-fortress known as the Grand Exil, or simply the Exil, and the Petit Exil, and of the daily life, diet, clothing, etc., of the *détenus* who were allotted rooms therein, and most of whom apparently had the run of the château. "L'Affaire du Chevalier d'Élivemont" tells the story of a young prisoner of twenty who in January, 1786, was brutally maltreated, and placed, wounded, in the cage, it is said, though the existence of the cage at that date is hard to account for, as Mme. de Genlis and several other writers assert that the cage was demolished in 1777, and M. Dupont gives good reasons for doubting the existence of a second. Chapter vii. deals with sundry eighteenth-century prisoners of small account. M. Dupont heads it significantly "Broutilles et Menu Fretin." With the next two chapters we reach the Revolutionary period. The author chronicles the exodus of the religious, the seizure of the treasure, the disappointment of the enthusiastic republicans when they found that the cage no longer existed—had, in fact, been destroyed fifteen years earlier by the orders of a young member of the royal house—the romance of Citizen Maurice Auvray, the incarceration at the Mount and maltreatment there of Le Coz, *ci-devant* Bishop of Rennes, and some 180 clergy of his diocese, the temporary release of some by the Vendeans, and the later fortunes of Le Coz, who was a miserable, lying time-server, concluding with a dramatic story of love and revenge in which the tide that washes the Mount played a tragic part. Under the Empire and the restored Bourbons Mont Saint-Michel became a convict prison. The buildings suffered terribly during these historic vicissitudes by destruction and disfigurement and the construction of ugly new erections. This condition of the prison lasted till 1863.

There was continued lack of sanitation and of good water. Very graphic are the chapters which deal with the highly-coloured story told by Colombat of his escape from the Mount, and with the imprisonment therein of Armand Barbès and several others who had taken part in an *émeute* at Paris in May, 1839. The last four chapters recount vividly the adventures of Mme. Guilmain, the imprisonment at the Mount of Blanqui, and the attempt at escape of Barbès and Blanqui. Finally, they discuss the prison literature, the prisoners' amusements and occupations, and the final disuse of the Mount for prison purposes. It is difficult to put down M. Dupont's book after once beginning it. We notice one slip which reminds us of Victor Hugo's famous mistake. In a note on p. 52 the Scottish Frith of Forth becomes "Fifth of Forth."

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A HISTORY OF WYE CHURCH AND WYE COLLEGE. By C. S. Orwin and S. Williams, B.A. Illustrated by C. Winckworth Allan and Ralph Houghton. Ashford, Kent: *Kentish Express Office* [1913]. Pp. 235. Price 7s. 6d.

Wye, Kent, was one of the manors with which the Conqueror endowed Battle Abbey, and the earliest parts of the present church of SS. Gregory and Martin—the piers and arches with roll and hollow mouldings—are considered by the authors of this valuable book to be of not much later date than 1200. From the exterior the building would appear to be of the fifteenth century, "but an examination of the interior reveals the fact that the greater part of it is older." The writers give a careful account of the fabric and many details of its furnishings, and of the vicissitudes it and they underwent in the troubled times of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from the original documents.

Separate chapters trace the history of the advowson, and the succession of the clergy from the first recorded priest of Wye, William, of about the middle of the twelfth century, to the present vicar. The Registers date from October, 1538, and a selection from the entries is given. There was a skirmish at Wye during the Civil War, in 1648, and the Register records the burial of "John Ingnorham, a parliament souldier," and "three more slaine were not knowne, and weare buried in Wye the sevent day of June." The names of three other men slain are duly given. An eighteenth-century parson noted various local events in the Register, and examples of his entries are given. Extracts from the presentments by the churchwardens at the Archbishops' and Archdeacons' Visitations are also given which throw light on the parish life of 300 years ago. William Clifton, the schoolmaster, was presented in 1581 as "not of sincere religion, but we cannot tell what grammar he teacheth." A short chapter on the local Wesleyan church concludes the first part of the book. The second part deals with the history of Wye College, founded by John Kempe, who became in succession Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London, and Archbishop of York and finally of Canterbury. A full account of Kempe, both as Churchman and statesman, is given in these pages. He died in 1454, and is buried in Canterbury Cathedral. The inventory of his effects shows a total value of £4,079 18s. 8d., representing about £40,000 in the present value of money. At his native town of Wye, Kempe founded a College of Secular Priests. The authors here supply a well documented history of this foundation, the statutes of which were on similar lines to those of other like foundations throughout the country, though the provision of a Grammar Master gave an educational side to the College from the beginning. We have not space to trace the history of the college and the many changes, ecclesiastical and educational, which it has undergone. At the present time the site and buildings form part of the very useful and successful South-Eastern Agricultural College. The authors of this book have done their work well, and have made excellent use of original authorities at the Record Office and elsewhere. A list of authorities quoted is given, and there are indexes of persons, places, and general matters. The book is illustrated pleasantly by a series of effective drawings of exteriors, interiors and details. The *Kentish Express* Office may be congratulated on the quality of the typography and general "get-up" of the volume.

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INSCRIPTIONS FROM SWISS CHALETS. By Walter Larden, M.A. With 52 illustrations from photographs. London: *Humphrey Milford*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. 208. Price 15s. net

his book is really a monument of patient labour. What with weathering, scrubbing, and other adverse conditions, old external inscriptions, whether carved or painted, are far from easy to read, not to speak of the added difficulty of interpretation where abbreviations are many, and old dialectal German forms are used. Then, apparently, painted inscriptions have been repainted and renovated by painters who, in some cases, being unable to read, or at least to interpret, the originals, have "made shots at" them. Mr. Larden notes a curious point. "When a painted inscription," he says, "is of considerable age, and has been left untouched, a curious effect is seen. The paint, while it lasted, protected the wood under it from weathering; and so, when the paint has finally disappeared, one sees an inscription in faint relief. Such inscriptions, in relief and practically paintless, if not too old, are both readable (with good binoculars) and trustworthy." The inscriptions here collected are not external only—they have been taken from both the insides and outsides of chalets, storehouses, and sheds. Many are found repeated over considerable areas, showing that, like some of our churchyard epitaphs and inscriptions, they were not made for the individual occasion, but were part of the carver's or painter's common stock. They are largely of a pious description, and are sometimes made up of scraps unintelligently pieced together. The whole collection is of great interest. Mr. Larden's introduction should be carefully read by all interested, and especially by anyone who may be thinking of collecting for himself. Mr. Larden points out a number of dangers to be guarded against and of pitfalls to be avoided, and gives most useful information and suggestions as to methods of procedure, and as to how to overcome difficulties of interpretation. The numerous illustrations of old Swiss houses and of inscribed details are a very attractive feature of a book, for which warm thanks are due to the industrious and learned compiler. The typography and "get-up" of the volume are such as we are accustomed to expect from the Oxford University Press.

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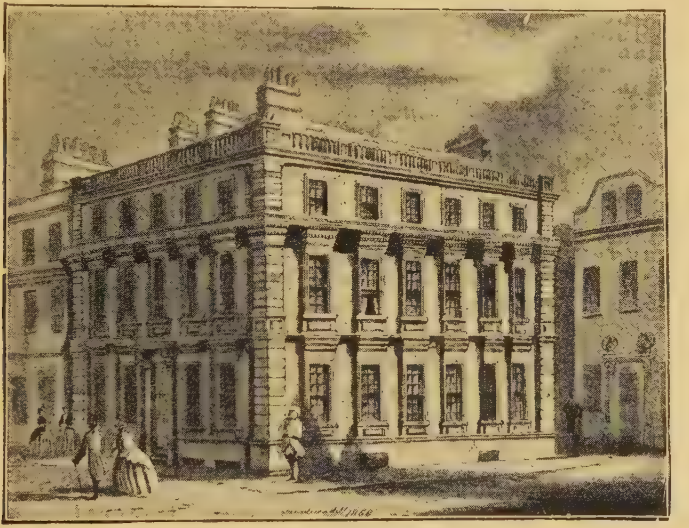
OXFORD COUNTY HISTORIES: THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. By J. L. Brockbank, M.A. With sixty-nine illustrations and maps. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. 256. Price 2s. 6d. net.

We welcome another volume of the Oxford County Histories, which are intended for the use of elder boys and girls at school, and more especially because this history of the East Riding seems to us to be a capital example of what such histories should be. Mr. Brockbank has been unusually successful in what is an admittedly difficult task—viz., in pitching his narrative in the right key, so to speak, for readers of the age and kind to be kept in view. His style is simple and straightforward without being puerile. He hits the happy medium with considerable success. He has, moreover, a district for subject which abounds with features and places of historic (and prehistoric) interest. A captious critic might quarrel with the statement on p. 71: "It seems as if many churches possessed, afterwards [besides Beverley], the 'right of sanctuary'"; and it is hardly correct to say (as on p. 215) that the Roger de Coverley essays were "the principal feature" of the *Spectator*. Moreover, it is unfortunate that encouragement should be given (pp. 143 and 237) to the foolish theory connecting lepers with squints and low-side windows. But as a whole the book is fair and accurate. From the description of East Yorkshire in the making—the geological story is simply and intelligibly told — and the account of its prehistoric inhabitants and the evidences of their lives which are still to be found or traced, down to the account of present-day life in Hull and other large towns, the narrative moves easily and attractively. Intelligent boys and girls of the present day have a great advantage over their predecessors in having placed in their hands such books as this, full of valuable information pleasingly conveyed, which may well act as seductive introductions to fuller study of local history and topography. It is a little strange that in his account of Hull Mr. Brockbank makes no mention of its fine public museums, where the readers of this book can see and study so many things that illustrate and give living interest to the descriptions of its chapters. There is a good index, and the illustrations are numerous and useful.



THE GARRICK'S HEAD, SAWCLOSE, BATH.

(*From an original drawing by H. V. Lansdown, in the possession of Mr. J. F. Meehan.*)

From Messrs. B. and J. F. Meehan, 32, Gay Street, Bath, comes a pleasant booklet entitled *A Few of the Famous Inns of Bath and District* (price 6d. net), written by Mr. J. F. Meehan, who is known both in this country and in America, not only as a bookseller of repute, but as the historiographer of Bath. Mr. Meehan's books on the famous houses of Bath and the district have been deservedly successful. The booklet before us is a kind of offshoot from the main trunk of its author's Bath studies. In its well-printed pages Mr. Meehan discourses cheerfully about such famous hostelries as The Pelican, now The Three Cups, with memories of Johnson and Mrs. Thrale and their circle; The Saracen's Head, where Dickens stayed; The Old White Hart, of Pickwickian fame; The Garrick's Head, where once the autocrat Nash resided; and The Chandos Arms, once the home of the Chandos family. A few lines each are given to some fourteen other inns which for the various reasons stated are worth a visit. Mr. Meehan knows his ground thoroughly, and has produced a booklet which many visitors to Bath will be glad to possess. There are nine good illustrations. One of these we are courteously permitted to reproduce on page 399. It shows The Garrick's Head, Sawclose, which was once the home of Beau Nash, and after his death of Mrs. Delany. The house was built in 1720 by a stonecutter named Thomas Greenway, who gave it a profusion of enrichments.

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We have received a copy of the very valuable paper by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington on the excavations which were carried out under their personal supervision at Casterley Camp, reprinted from the *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine*. A historical introduction is followed by a full and detailed description of the earthworks and of the excavations. Many finds of value were made. A list of the coins, as identified and described by Mr. St. George Gray, is given, and there are notes by the late Dr. Beddoe on the human remains which were found. Fifteen plates of plans and sections and finds complete a record of which Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington may well be proud.

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Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 45, Pall Mall, publish *Woden's, Grim's, and Offa's Dykes*, by Major P. T. Godsal (price 1s.). Those who have read Major Godsal's *Storming of London* will be prepared to find in the pamphlet before us much ingenious theory, somewhat spoilt by being pushed beyond the bounds of probability. Major Godsal tries to show that all the great dykes which seam the face of England must be referred to the period of the Saxon conquest of Britain, and were made as boundary lines between Saxon and British territory at various periods. He suggests, with some plausibility, that Grim may have been a name for Woden among the Anglo-Saxons, as well as among their Scandinavian kindred, and that such dykes were dedicated to the god as inviolable boundaries. But, as he himself admits, the evidence goes to show that the dykes are not all of one character, or constructed for one purpose. Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., who has been studying the earthworks of Cranborne Chase, believes that the Wiltshire Grim's Ditch runs *under* Bokerly Dyke, which General Pitt-Rivers found to be late Roman or Romano-British. If so, it must obviously be, in part at least, older than the period to which Major Godsal assigns it. Major Godsal, again, postulates of Wansdyke that from the Bristol Channel to near Marlborough it must have served as a boundary for several decades between the English and Britons. At no conceivable period, according to the history that has come down to us, can Wansdyke in its entirety have filled this rôle. Its problem is much more intricate. It is a mistake to try to use the same key to unlock every door, but Major Godsal's pamphlet is none the less a welcome aid to the study of a subject that deserves much more attention than it has received, and contains many useful suggestions.

The *Imprint*, August, has a delightfully illustrated paper on "Broadsides," by Mr. Harold Monro. Several of the illustrations are reproduced from recent broadsides issued by Mr. E. C. Yeats's Cuala Press, of Dundrum, Co. Dublin. Another very fine set of illustrations, in red and black print, accompanies Mr. Stanley A. Morison's "Notes on Some Liturgical Books." Mr. E. Johnston's "Decoration and its Uses" is continued, and there is much other interesting matter, technical and literary. The *Architectural Review*, September, has articles on "Eighteenth-Century Chimney-pieces," by I. C. Goodison; "Sutton Place, Guildford," by W. H. Godfrey; and "The Athenæum Club," by Stanley C. Ramsey. These, and the other contents of the number, are all lavishly and beautifully illustrated. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, August, and the *Indian Antiquary*, July.

Correspondence.

CALENDARS OF WILLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

May I inquire whether any up-to-date catalogue of the printed Calendars of Wills and Probates has appeared in any journal or as a separate publication? I have a list of those issued by the British Record Society and several others, but the catalogue is imperfect, more particularly with regard to the Calendars printed in archæological and geneaological works.

If no such list is in existence, I would gladly assist in its compilation.

W. B. Gerish.

Bishop's Stortford.

Note to Publishers.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

To intending Contributors.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "Antiquary" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "Antiquary," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

NOVEMBER, 1913.

Announcement of the December "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.

Notes of the Month.

Two weeks' diggings in September in the vicinity of the Roman fort at Gellygaer, Glamorgan, under the direction of Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., and the Rev. T. J. Jones, the Rector, gave results of unexpected interest. The former suspected that the Rectory and the adjacent field, known as the Lawn, were on the site of a north-east annexe, and this was put to the test of the spade. Ten trenches proved that it was a smooth gravelled tract, bounded on the south-west by the end of the fort, on the south-east by a large V-shaped ditch, and on the north-east by the brow of the declivity to Nant Cylla. Probably the north-west was closed in by another ditch, but this could not be ascertained, as the Rectory stands on the site. Mr. Ward is of opinion that this was the drill-ground.

* * *

About 170 feet to the north-west of the fort was traced the outline of a large oblong enclosure, marked by a faint ridge and broad hollow. A trench across these proved that they mark the line of a much spread-out earth rampart, and two V-shaped ditches, each about 11 feet wide, and separated by an interval of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The enclosure is nearly double the size of the adjacent fort, and there are faint indications of at least two entrances, the one in the centre of one end, and the other some distance from the centre of one of the sides. Three trenches in the interior failed to show the slightest traces of occupation beyond one small fragment of Gaulish redglaze, which may have been a stray from the fort. This suggests a temporary camp, but the strength of the defences implies an intention of a prolonged occupation. Pending the outcome of further excavations, Mr. Ward suggests that it was a fort abandoned before it was finished.

* * *

In digging a grave in the new extension of the churchyard, adjoining the south-east annexe, which contained *inter alia* the baths, masonry and burnt earth were brought to light. The site round the grave was excavated, and disclosed the remains of a square potter's or tile-maker's kiln, of precisely similar construction to those recently discovered by Mr. Arthur Acton at Holt, Denbighshire. There was evidence that both red roofing-tiles and coarse red pottery had been fired in the kiln. Curiously, the grave had been sunk in the midst of the furnace. These various discoveries add new and important interest to the series of excavations conducted by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society at Gellygaer since 1899.

* * *

We are glad to hear that the owner of the Weeting Estate, Norfolk, has granted permission to the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia to conduct excavations at Grime's Graves between January 1 and June 1, 1914, with the stipulation that the estate authorities shall be consulted as to the disposal to public institutions of any articles of interest which may be found.

* * *

Grime's Graves consist of about 250 hollows, a few of which were superficially examined in 1852, and one was thoroughly investigated in 1870 by Canon Greenwell, who found that the hollows were the openings of shafts sunk to a depth of about 40 feet to obtain flint from the chalk. The numerous relics found by Canon Greenwell proved that the flint-workings were prehistoric; and share with those at Cissbury the distinction of being the most important in England. Our knowledge of the Graves is derived from the excavation of one pit out of 250 over forty years ago. During that time there have been great developments in prehistoric archæology, and the importance of implements of the "Cissbury" type (found at Grime's Graves), has been greatly increased by the suggestion of Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., that they are culturally analogous to those of Aurignacian age found on the Continent.

⁂

It is estimated that about £150 will be needed to conduct the excavations, which may furnish most valuable information as to the age of Grime's Graves, and the fauna and culture associated therewith. The excavations will be in charge of a number of skilled investigators, and it is hoped that a full account of the results attained will be published and sent to each subscriber. Donations may be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. W. G. Clarke, 12, St. Philip's Road, Norwich.

⁂

The Historical Medical Museum at 54*a*, Wigmore Street, W., was closed on October 31. It is proposed to reopen it in its permanent form in the spring of next year.

⁂

Some interesting discoveries have been made on the site of the Roman settlement at Kenchester, near Hereford, where excavations, carried out by the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, were recently brought to a close through lack of funds. Among the finds were a mosaic pavement and altar-stone, and the site of a Roman bath and suite of rooms. In one place, where the masonry is in a good state of preservation, plaster walls go down 12 feet below the surface. A good specimen of a Roman threshold was unearthed. The ground has to be left in a state fit for cultivation, so that the excavations will have to be filled in.

⁂

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo, dated September 17, said that "The statue of Ramses II., recently unearthed by a fellah at Armant, in Upper Egypt, is now on view at the Cairo Museum. The statue, which is in granite, is a very fine one, and is considered to be one of the most perfect effigies of Ramses II. in existence. It dates from 1250 B.C., and, in spite of its great age, is in excellent condition. It had, however, a narrow escape from serious damage on its train journey from Armant to Cairo by a fire which occurred in an adjoining truck. The statue bears evidence of this in a black mark on the pedestal and leg."

⁂

We take the following interesting paragraph from the *Morning Post*, October 3: "Lieutenant-Colonel Leetham, the Curator of the Royal United Service Museum, commissioned Mr. John B. Thorp a few months ago to reconstruct, in model form, the Palace of Whitehall as it appeared at the time of the execution of Charles I. The model, which is now finished, has been presented to the Museum by Colonel Leetham. It has been made to a scale of $\frac{1}{200}$th full size, and shows the building from Scotland Palace on the north to the Bowling Green and King Street on the south, and from the Thames on the east to St. James's Park on the west, covering a space of about 25 square feet. The view given shows the north-west corner, and the classic building in the centre of the picture is the only portion of the palace that is standing at the present day. It was on a scaffold in front of this building that the King ended his life. It was then known as the Banqueting Hall, and was the commencement of what would have been one of the finest buildings in the world, had Inigo Jones, who was the architect, been able to carry out his ideas. To the left of the Banqueting Hall is the entrance to Scotland Palace, and on the right is seen Holbein's Gate, which was erected by Henry VIII. from designs by Holbein, the painter. Opposite to the Hall was the Tilt Yard. The model shows what Whitehall was like at the early part of the seventeenth century. The long stone gallery facing the Privy Garden, the Cock-Pit, Cromwell's house adjoining the Great Hall, in which some of Shakespeare's plays were read, are all produced, while the river front, with its cluster of Tudor buildings, and the Privy Stairs have been carefully worked out. Mr. Thorp, whose well-known models of Old London are now permanently exhibited at the London Museum, has made a special study of the topographical history of the City, and he is now engaged on constructing a large model of the Tower of London in the year 1600, which will be seen at an early date at one of our well-known London museums."

⁂

The Committee appointed to investigate the lake villages in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury presented a report at the recent meeting of the British Association on the fourth season's exploration of the Meare Lake Village, which took place between May 15 and June 7, 1913. "Structurally," says the report, "the excavations proved to be of considerable interest, and the number and importance of the relics discovered this season were greater than those of the previous year. With reference to the construction of the mounds, the attention of the directors was centred in the examination of Mound 13, which revealed many features of exceptional interest. This mound consisted of four clay floors, having a total thickness of 6 feet 8 inches. The lowermost floor was subdivided into a number of thin layers of clay of various colours, each having a baked clay or stoned hearth in the centre. In all there were fourteen superimposed hearths. The hearths belonging to Floors 1, 2, and 3 were not superimposed, and were situated several feet to the north-east of those belonging to Floor 4.

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"The substructure underlying the clay was of an average depth of 2 feet in thickness, consisting of timber and brushwood, amongst which were several well-preserved wattled hurdles, pieces of worked wood, mortised beams, and squared planks of oak. The largest plank of split oak measured 18 inches in width. Near the north-west margin of Hearths 11 and 12, belonging to Floor 4, two superimposed planks of oak of nearly similar shape and size were discovered, separated by a layer of clay 2 inches in thickness. Each plank was perforated with three circular holes arranged in line, the holes of the upper plank being placed immediately over the corresponding perforations of the lower. Each pair of holes was filled by a pile driven vertically into the substructure below. The corresponding edge in both planks was cut semicircularly, resembling somewhat the arms of a settle.

"Among other points of interest may be mentioned the central post of the dwelling erected over Floor 4, which was situated near the east margin of the hearths, and a large area of lias stone discovered near the north margin of the mound having the appearance of a landing-place. Near the north-west margin of the lias stone was a silty layer of clay containing water-worn pebbles, grit, and a number of flint flakes. This layer was at the level of Floor 4.

"The structural details of Dwelling-mounds 3 and 4 were of less importance. The substructure, however, was noteworthy on account of the absence of timber. Besides a little brushwood the foundation had been increased by a layer of cut peat placed on the surface of the bog. It was noticed that the substructure under the north-east half of Mound 13 had been covered with a thick layer of peat, amongst which were patches of compressed bracken and rush."

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Small portions of other mounds were examined, but description was reserved. The objects found were summarized under the headings—Bone, Antler, Beads, Bronze, Crucibles (two fragments), Lead and Tin, Iron, Kimmeridge Shale, Pottery, Flint, Sling-stones, Querns, Spindle-whorls, Human and Animal Remains.

⁂

The *Builder*, October 3, contained an article of considerable interest to antiquaries, by Dr. Thomas Ashby, on "Two Roman Bridges in Southern Etruria," illustrated by photographs, and also by drawings made by Mr. John S. Beaumont, Gilchrist student of the British School at Rome. The two bridges Dr. Ashby describes as exceptionally perfect, and says they may be "attributed to the second, or even to the latter half, of the third century before Christ." One lies about midway between Nepi and Falerii, a little way to the north of the modern high road from Nepi to Civita Castellana, but "upon the direct road from Rome to the Roman Falerii, founded in 241 to take the place of the older Etruscan city." The other bridge "is situated on a branch road from the Via Clodia (the date of the construction of which is uncertain), which left it at or near the modern Bracciano, and led in a westerly direction to some sulphur baths, now known as the Bagni di Stigliano. That the name is derived from *Stygianum* is not impossible—sulphurous springs would naturally be associated with the infernal regions."

The same issue of our contemporary contained a brief article by Professor W. R. Lethaby on "Vaulted Norman Churches in England."

* * *

The excavation of the Roman city of Corstopitum, the modern Corbridge, begun by the Northumberland County History Committee and the Corbridge Excavation Committee in 1906, was actively prosecuted during the past season. Among the objects unearthed were forty-eight gold coins and a gold ring, probably deposited about A.D. 385, several altars, a vast quantity of pottery, a bronze pig containing 160 gold coins ranging from Nero to Marcus Aurelius, the well-known Corbridge lion, a smithy with arrow-heads, and other articles of iron. Thus a vast amount of material for the study of Roman pottery has been found, and the buildings include some of the most imposing relics in Roman Britain, as well as some of the worst walls ever erected by human hands. The animal remains are of high scientific value, and some addition has been made to our knowledge of Roman metallurgy. The museum has been rearranged, and now contains a collection of Roman remains unequalled in the North of England, except, perhaps, at York.

Bures-en-Bray, Normandy.

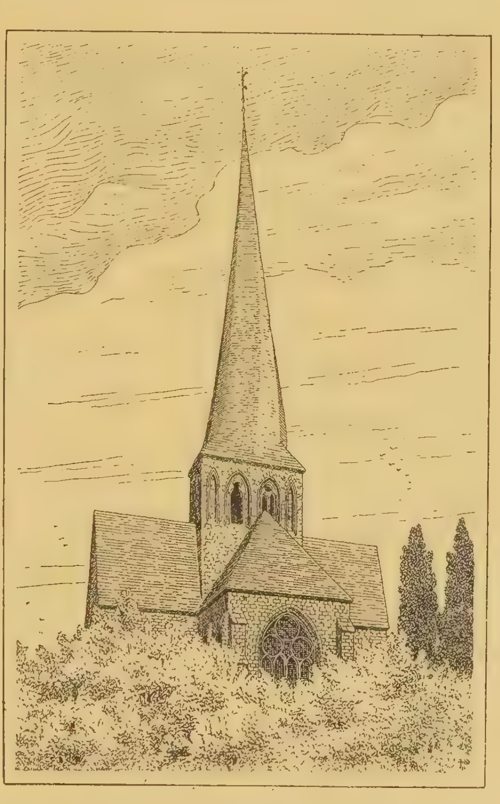
By J. Tavenor-Perry.

THROUGH the chalk hills which cover Lower Normandy run three parallel valleys, each some thirty miles long, down which meander, with many twists and twirls, the little Rivers Aulne, Béthune, and Varenne, which, uniting at Arques, pass thence as one into the sea, and form the port and harbour of Dieppe. They rise in the high ground about Forges-les-Eaux forming a watershed, whence run southwards into the Seine the Epte and the Andelle, and eastward into the sea the Bresle, the boundary between Picardy and Normandy. All these rivers drain the great forest of Bray, a forest of which, however, but little remains except the name; but it was once very extensive, and included within its borders the smaller forests of Eawy and Hellet, which still crown the hills on each side of the Béthune. Before the arrival of the Normans this was a Celtic country, and many of the place-names are of Celtic origin; and this is the case with Bray, which in the Welch form of *bre* or the Celtic form of *briga* signifies a high place, and steepness is an undoubted characteristic of the hillsides of this district.

These little valleys are eminently pastoral, and but for the absence of hops from the uplands might be compared with many parts of Kent. The meadows by the streams, which with their sinuosities and back-waters occupy a wide space, are full of cattle, and the banks are fringed with orchards of cherry and apple; the hillsides are covered with wheat and barley, and their tops are crowned with the woods which supply the winter's fuel to the villages below. The produce of the district is largely exported, and the country is known as "the dairy of Paris." The cider, which is the finest in Normandy, is largely bought up by German merchants, who attend the markets for the purpose, and whose countrymen acquired the taste for it during the Franco-German War; while the butter and eggs are divided between London and Paris. The cheeses manufactured here are known as "Bondons-de-Neufchatel"; and a local writer has said, perhaps not altogether felicitously, "although Neufchatel can no longer boast of walls, high and strong, it has its cheeses." Every one of the numerous villages along the Béthune has its waterwheel, and these for their number and picturesqueness outvie the more famous ones of Surrey.

Quiet and sequestered though the valley of the Béthune is now, and its local train service is of an extremely somnolent character, it has witnessed many stirring scenes, and for long and in many ways it was associated with England. As part of Normandy, it formed a portion of the domain of the English Kings, who had a royal manor within the Forest of Bray until John lost Rouen at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Across it Edward III. passed to force the passage of the Somme on his way to the field of Crecy, and over the river, a little above Bures, Henry V. marched from his capture of Harfleur to his great victory of Agincourt; and on his acquisition of Rouen shortly afterwards, the countryside, with all Lower Normandy, became again an English possession. In connection with the Wars of the Religion the valley witnessed many events. On the banks of the Béthune at Arques Henry of Navarre defeated the Duke of Mayenne with the army of the League; while at Bures itself he used to meet Gabrielle d'Estrèes, who, they say, persuaded him to become a good Catholic.

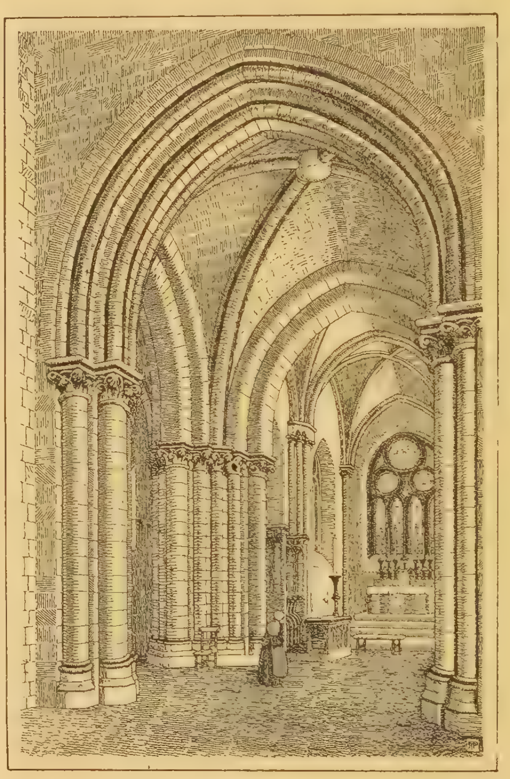
From Burette, a hamlet on the right bank of the river, through which the railway and main road both pass, a leafy lane leads across the main stream and a backwater by the waterwheel and watering place for cattle into Bures, where, perched upon a little knoll above the orchards, we come to its spire-crowned church. Save this there are but few marks of antiquity about the village, yet Bures was at one time a very important place. Its castle, garrisoned by English and Bretons, resisted an attack made upon it by Baldwin VII. of Flanders in 1119; and it was a favourite residence both with Richard and John of England, who kept Christmas here with the state and festivities of those gorgeous times. But with the departure of the English from Normandy, decay fell on the place. Its castle became ruinated, and no one rebuilt it; but its crowning misfortune overtook it in 1825, when it was burnt down, and all buildings but the church and the house of Desmarets perished in the flames. The origin of this fire, as related by the Abbé Decorde, the historian of the district, might almost rival Charles Lamb's story of the invention of roast pork in China; but its accuracy has been disputed, since much the same cause is given for the destruction of the neighbouring village of Bolbec fifty years earlier. It is, however, briefly this. A farmer of Bures had a fine pig, and was unable to sell it as it was afflicted with a skin disease; but having received a suggestion for its cure in a vision, took it into his stable-yard, covered it with straw litter, which he fired, and his pig emerged from it cleansed and sound, so that he was able to sell it in the open market for a good price. He did not keep his success a secret, and an imitator, who had not received such explicit directions, took his pig into his stable, and repeated the process there, with the result that the flames, catching the building, spread through the village and destroyed it. But a commentator on the story remarks that, although the pig was burnt, and the stable was burnt, and all Bures-en-Bray was wiped out, the parasites still linger about the place.


BURES-EN-BRAY.

Since this happened the village has been rebuilt at the sacrifice of much that was picturesque, and the one great event which subsequently occurred was its occupation by the Germans in 1870. The bill which was sent in to the French Government by the inhabitants after the peace gives some idea of the quantity of food devoured by these *dragons de Mecklimbourg*, and of the number of clocks which they requisitioned; and it is evident that if the bill was paid at the prices charged, added to the fact that Germany has since proved a very valuable customer, the Burois did not do altogether badly by the war.

The church of Bures at the upper end of the village, though closely surrounded by orchards, rises well above the trees, and its lofty spire shows for a long distance up and down the valley. It is a very fine building, both inside and out, and is evidently well cared for; and while it has been to some extent restored, it has not suffered in the process. It is cruciform on plan, and entirely without aisles or projecting chapels, so that its external appearance is very simple; but there are evidences on the north wall of the nave, in the remains of a semi-circular arcade, of there having been originally an aisle at least on that side. On the south wall, high up, are also remains of an Early Norman clerestory; but the nave was overhauled in the fourteenth century, when the walls were heightened, and two-light traceried windows were inserted, and it was covered with a fine oak moulded roof, waggon-shaped, a feature somewhat rare in the district. At the same time a western porch was erected, of a very rich character, judging from the slight remains of it left; but it unfortunately fell down in 1856, and has never been rebuilt.

The exterior of the twelfth-century transepts and chancel has undergone but little alteration, and the original simple lancet windows remain in the transepts; but in the chancel uncusped traceried windows have been inserted, on the north side of two, on the south side of three, and on the east end of four, lights. Much of the south transept seems to have fallen down in 1659, but was rebuilt shortly afterwards on the same lines. Above the crossing rises a lofty tower of the usual Normandy type in having an arcade of four arches, on each face of which the two outer ones are blank, and the two inner ones are open. This is the design of many of the church towers around Caen, such as Berniers, Ifs, and others. From some cause the upper part of the south side fell down, and was rebuilt in bricks and flints in 1793, much to the detriment of its appearance. The tower is crowned by a tall and slender timber spire, covered with slate, which leans slightly, and has twisted considerably, like the spire of Chesterfield, and it rises to a height of over 200 feet from the churchyard.



BURES-EN-BRAY.

Our illustration of the interior of the church, looking into the chancel, will give a good idea of its graceful proportions. The whole of the east end is vaulted in quadripartite vaulting, the transepts and crossing each in one bay, and the chancel in two bays. The four piers of the crossing which carry the tower are particlarly massive, the arches being in two orders, though only the one towards the nave is moulded, the other three having the angles merely rounded off slightly. All the piers, however, are alike, and the carving of the capitals is in the best character of the transitional period. It is to be noticed that there is no preparation made in the vaulting for the passage of the bells, although it is under the belfry; from which we may assume that it was never intended originally to have more than the one small bell which served the parish until the sixteenth century, when a peal of four was presented to the church under somewhat romantic circumstances.

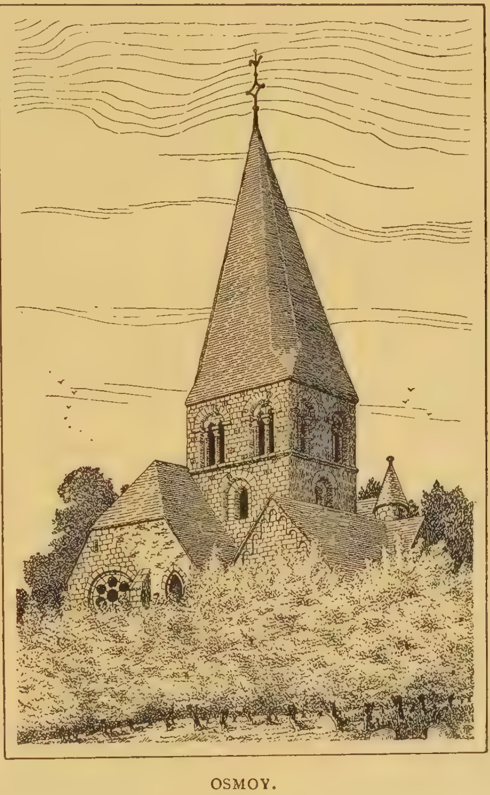
It would appear that Henry IV., while lying before Arques, used frequently to risk capture by the enemy by passing their lines in disguise to visit Gabrielle d'Estrèes at her Manor of Tourpes. On one of these occasions, early in the morning, finding she was not down to meet him, he twitted her with neglecting to rise early enough for Mass, when she excused herself by saying that the bell of Bures was such a little one that it never woke her in time; and he, anxious, it is said, that she should not thus neglect her religious duties, when he shortly afterwards captured Hesdin, sent the bells of its church to reinforce the peal of Bures. Whether these extra bells brought about the fall of the tower we cannot say, but at the Revolution they were removed, and there is now again but one little bell, perhaps the original one, bearing the date of 1507.

In the south wall of the chancel is a disused piscina, but all the fittings belong to the former half of the last century; and the most interesting thing now remaining is an inscription recording the consecration of the church, cut in a stone behind the north-east pier of the crossing, and hidden by it in our view. The letters are rudely cut, and though they have been blackened, this has been done more than once, and the slab presents a very smeared appearance; nevertheless, it can be made out, and it reads as follows:

"✠ ANNO : AB : INCARNATIONE : DNI : M : C : LX : VIII : DEDICATA : EST : HÆC : ECCL'IA : A : ROTRODO : ROTOM : ARCHIEPO : XI : KL : JULII : IN : HONORE : BEATI : STEPHAN : PTHOM : ET : SCT : ANIANI : EPI' : ET : CONFESSOR :"

Thus the church was dedicated in 1168 by Rotron, Archbishop of Rouen, who was at the time taking an active part in the quarrels of Becket and Henry II.

Such inscriptions relating to the foundations or dedications of churches were very common in France, and there is one in the church of Osmoy, which serves the adjoining parish of St. Vallery-sous-Bures, recording the date of its dedication in 1170, although portions of it, notably the fine tower over the crossing and the western doorway decorated with chevron mouldings, belong to an earlier date.



OSMOY.

The font of Bures is of the fourteenth century, of no great merit, and has a pyramidal cover of late work in a very dilapidated condition; but the most remarkable feature of the interior of the church is an Entombment, standing in a deep niche or chapel on the north wall of the transept. This consists of a group of nine life-sized figures, of which the chief is Nicodemus, besides the Christ, all tinted to the life; and it is not a little startling to unexpectedly confront, in the dim light of the place, an unmistakable and somewhat shabby Jew, wearing his hat in the church. The work is of an Early Renaissance character, as is the case with most of such representations wherever found in France; and similar ones may be seen in the Valley of the Béthune, as at Neufchatel-en-Bray and St. Jacques, Dieppe. It may be mentioned that several simple consecration crosses in red and blue remain within the building.

Opposite the church, and on the site of the castle fortified by Henry I., is a fine old house built by a Captain Desmarets, the reputed founder of the castle at Dieppe, who is famous in French history for his successes against the English during the latter half of the fifteenth century. Besides this there is another good brick house of Early Renaissance work, and save these two, no other old buildings were spared by the cleansing fires of the pig.

Eighteenth-Century Parochial Relief in a Cotswold Borough.

By Martin K. Pearson.
Author of *Chipping Norton in Bygone Days.*

FROM the dissolution of the monasteries in the middle of the sixteenth century until the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834, the vestry was an important feature in parish life. The vestry books of the eighteenth century throw considerable light upon the manners and customs of the day, and more particularly upon the working of the Poor Laws previous to the passing of the above-mentioned Act. They are, therefore, of great historic value. "One man in his time plays many parts." Here we have the same characters performing other duties. Not as bailiffs and burgesses, in convivial meeting, at the various licensed houses, granting admission to the freedom of the borough, or regulating the markets and tolls,* but in a sterner mood, as Churchmen and parishioners, carefully weighing the scanty allowances to the poor, and transferring them to some other parish if possible.

A few extracts from the vestry book of the parish of Chipping Norton, in the County of Oxford, may be of interest. On May 16, 1742, we find: "At a Vestry held at the Parish Church," it was, "then agreed that Mr. Ingram, Mr. Shortland (and) Mr. Higgins be Inspectors to the Work House for the year Insueing." Presumably these gentlemen carried out the duties now undertaken by the Guardians. The workhouse was situated close to the church, and was "farmed" for the yearly sum of £120.

The system of farming the poor was introduced in 1722. The authorities were empowered "to contract with any person or persons for the lodging, keeping, maintaining, and employing any or all such poor in their respective parishes, townships, or places as shall desire to receive relief or collection from this same parish, and there to keep, maintain, and employ all such poor persons and take the benefit of the work, labour, and service" (9 Geo. I., c. 7).

"Mr. Brown the Butcher and Mr. Nichols the Baker," entered into an agreement with the vestry, on October 23, 1758, to "farm" the workhouse for a term of four years, "conforming to the articles agreed on." They, however, stipulated "that the overseers of the Poor shall provide the cloaths for the poor in the workhouse as was then judged to be necessary for them."

It appears to have been customary for the master of the workhouse not only to maintain the inmates, but also to provide them with clothing. On December 7, 1746, "it is agreed that Edward Henshaw shall be admitted into the workhouse, to be maintained by the master of the said workhouse, and to be clothd by him." On January 26, 1745, the vestry "agreed that William Miles shall not be Admitted into the Workehouse provided the Master of the Workhouse allow him a Coat a Shirt and pair of Shooes."

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* "Eighteenth-Century Municipal Life in a Cotswold Borough." *The Antiquary*, April, 1912.

Upon one occasion it was found necessary "to proceed against Jn° Young (the master) According to Law for the non-performance of his Articles and agreement at a vestry with ye Parish for ye cloathing and Necessarys for ye Poor in ye Work House." When the workhouse changed hands an inventory of the furniture was taken. Such a one is the following:

"An Inventory of all the Goods in the Workhouse belonging to the Parish of Chipping Norton taken this second Day of May 1748 By James Day and W^{m} Brown."

In the Seller.

	£	s.	d.
Barrels No. 12 Value	0	3	0
An upright Barrel	0	3	0
No. 11	0	3	0
An Half Hogshed	0	2	0
A 20 Gallon Barrel	0	2	6
No. 6 Do.	0	1	0
3 Stolls	0	2	0
A Brass Cock	0	1	0

In the Pantry.

3 Shelves and a Dresser in good repare.			
2 Dough Kivers Value	0	2	6
An Old Cubbard	0	0	6
A Leaden Salting Trough in good repair.			
2 New Bags.			

In the Low Room next to the Street.

One Mesh Tubb	0	3	0
One Buck Tubb	0	1	6
2 Large Tubbs	0	6	0
One Carding Comb	0	1	0
One Kiver	0	1	0
A form	0	0	2

In the fore Room next the Street.

3 Bedsteds 2 Matts and Cords ...	0	7	6
6 Old Blankets	0	6	0
5 Sheets	0	5	0
3 old flock Beds	0	4	6
A Table 2 Boxes	0	1	6

"The Second Room next the Street." "The Garret next the Garden." "The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Garrets." ' The Chamber next the Garden." "The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Chambers" were similarly furnished with the addition of

	£	s.	d.
Bolsters and Pillows, 3 Spinning Wheels	0	3	0
Tongs & Links	0	0	8

In the Hall.

Chair Chest of Drawers	0	1	6
one Long Table	0	10	0
one Square Table	0	2	0
2 Long forms	0	2	0
2 Woolen Wheels and a Riel ...	0	2	0
Cross Iron Bars in the Chimney and Stove in good repair.			

In the Kitching.

one Long Table	0	2	0
2 Warming Pans	0	3	6
4 Chairs	0	1	4
2 Ironhoopd buckets	0	2	0
9 Old Tin potts	0	1	0
A Belmetle pott	0	7	0
A Large Boyler	0	18	0
2 Brass Kettles	0	2	6
Iron Frying pan	0	1	0
An Iron Cross Bar in the Chimney 2 Racks and one Link ...	0	4	0
A furnace for Beer & Grate &c. in good repair.			
A pair of Bellows	0	1	0
A gridiron	0	0	6
A Brass Kummer & 2 flesh forks	0	1	4
A Tin Candle-Box	0	0	6
A large Wood Bowl & Platter ...	0	1	0
A Skip	0	0	6
Fire showl Tongs & Dogs ...	0	2	6
Six Iron Candlesticks	0	0	6
14 Trenchers	0	1	2
A Drawing Knife	0	0	2
A large Kitching Knife ...	0	0	6
8 Spoons	0	0	8
A Meshrow and Strainen Tongs	0	0	6
3 Sheets	0	3	6

The total value of the furniture in the workhouse was £14 8s. 3d. The signature of "George Slatter" is appended to the following footnote: "I Do hereby Acknowledge to have the Goods contained in the

Above written Inventory or Account Delivered into my possession this Second Day of May 1748 Witness my hand." In addition to the furniture, there seems to have been a certain quantity of wearing apparel, for in the same year we find George Slatter acknowledging: "That the Cloathing belonging to the Poor of the parish of Chipping Norton in the Workhouse was left in middleing Repair, that I will leave the same in as good repair at the End of the Term for which I have taken the s^{d} Workhouse. Witness my hand." Did George Slatter imagine that his charges were like the Israelites in the days of Moses, whose "raiment waxed not old" upon them during their forty years' wanderings in the wilderness?

The inmates or their friends were permitted to provide extra clothing or bedding. November 10, 1765: "It was then agreed that Samuel Prestidge should have a feather bed, Bolster & two feather Pillows with a Flock Bolster mark'd all with his name together with one Blanket & one Rugg returnd to him upon the Death of Ann Prestidge for whose use he lent them to the workhouse." Should the master of the workhouse be reluctant to provide the necessary clothing, pressure was brought to bear upon him. October 25, 1761: "It was ordered that Those things the Officers gave the masters of the workhouse to provide That the Overseer do provide the Same And All other things that Shall be found Necessary for the Clothing of the poor and stop it In there pay after given them proper Notice to provide the Rest."

It was not the invariable custom of the vestry to force the unfortunate pauper into the "house." Many instances are recorded of the granting of outdoor relief. In 1747 "twas agreed to support Robt. Plumb in common necessarys during his illness." In 1749 the Vestry agreed "to find Jane Hugg a pair of shoes, a shift, apron and *Handchavif.*" In July of the same year they consented to "pay the charge for the cuar of Richard Shepard."

A somewhat curious entry occurs on April y^{e} 8, 1754: "According to Public Notice Given it is agreed to put Tho^{s} Sheffield in good repair and send him Down to Birmingham." A vestry held December 29, 1745, agreed that the "Overseers shall pay Mr. Mackerness's Bill for attending Ann Cross."

May 21, 1748: "It is agreed that the Overseers do Endever to have the Childerns Heads cur'd at the Parish Expence." June 30, 1754: "It is agree'd that Mr. Heynes be employ'd as a Surgeon to take care of John Dipple." October 12, 1758: "It was agreed for ye Overseers to provide the Widow Cornbill's son two shirts and a pair of breeches." (Four years later the same lad, "which is going to apprentice," is clothed by the Vestry, who met especially for that purpose.) February 21, 1762: "And likewise to allow Bettridge's Family Sufficient Close to Shift them." November 28, 1762: "It was agreed by the inhabitants to allow Mary Crawford Sixpence ℘ week together with the former allowance for rent & at the same time it was agreed to allow Jane Marsh Sixpence per week." In 1771 the Vestry decide to allow "what is necessary to cloth Granderton's Boy & Johnson's Boy & Sarah Acock's girl."

Cases occur where the Master of the Workhouse provides the outdoor relief. September 19, 1762: "Mr. Rob^{t} Brown Master of the Workhouse Consented to allow Jane Reeves widow 1s. 6d. ℘ week for a month to come." A new arrangement seems to have been made in the year 1763, for we read "that for the future the poor be allowed a weekly maintenance that so many as the workhouse will conveniently contain shall remain there and have such goods left for their use as the Inspectors and other Officers with the Consent of the Inhabitants shall think necessary that an inventry of what is left for the use of each person be taken separately that such goods as shall be thought needless shall be taken an Inventory of and lodged in the overseers hands that a roll be made of every person now in the workhouse that the Badge be put on every person that shall receive Relief as the Law directs." By the Statute of William III., persons receiving parochial relief, and their wives and children, were required to wear a badge on the shoulder of the right sleeve—that is to say, a large P together with the first letter of the name of the parish, cut in red or blue cloth. A fortnight later this arrangement was put in force, and the respective sums received by each person "entered in the Poor Book." The new scheme does not appear to have answered, for in 1766 we find an agreement "to advance Mr. Elmer fifteen pounds towards his quarterly allowance upon his taking to the workhouse and the remainder as it shall be thought necessary."

Special provision was made for infectious diseases, and an isolation hospital provided. A sixpenny Levy was made on April 19, 1752, "in order to pay Michael Butcher for the Purchase Money for the Pest House Bot. of the said Michael Butcher." The amount seems to have been £19. This building, which still exists, was then some distance out of the town, but is now surrounded with houses. It is probable that it replaced an earlier erection near the same spot.

Previous to the purchase of the Pest House, precautions to prevent the spreading of infection were taken. On October 26, 1746, "it was agreed to hire a nurse to attend Mrs. Huggins in ye Small Pox and Likewise to hire a Man to guard ye House and prevent fresh People coming."

Mental cases could not be dealt with locally. In 1747 Samuel ——, a lunatic, was in Bethlem Hospital, and the vestry agreed "to provide fresh Security for ye payment of the money to indemnify ye same." Maternity benefits were not forgotten, for on July 7, 1771, "it was agreed to pay two Guineas to Mr. Horniblow for ye Delivery of Charles Maces Wife."

The collection of the necessary funds was not always an easy task—"All the defaulters that do not pay their dues . . . shall be presented at the next Visitation" so runs an entry under date, April 5, 1768. January 27, 1765: "All such ꝑsons as are in arrear for Poor Levies be immediately Summons to pay the same." More drastic measures were taken in 1743: The vestry "agreed for the Overseers to Keep the Cow and Wagon for Payment of the Levies . . . for the Use of the poor seezed of Mr. Dippil for Mr. Tillsely Estate."

Not only were individuals backward in discharging their public liability, but one whole district, the "Tything" of Over Norton, was in default—"Agreed to proceed against Upper Norton to recover the money Due to the Church Levies for the Years 1762 and 1763."

Brief allusions to the Temperance Movement and payment of members are made in the following minute: "Dec; ye 26th 1746. According to public notice given We the inhabitants Do Elect and make choice of Henry Coleman, Wm. Barber, Jno. Driver, Thos. Elkington for Surveyors of ye Highways for ye ensuing year and 'twas then likewise agreed to allow ye Teams and Labourers no Ale. And 'twas also agreed to allow ye above Officers ten shillings to bear their expences in ye execution of their office."

In 1768 the education question comes to the fore. On April 3 "it was then agreed at a Vestry to put out eight Boys to learn to read & write & eight Girls likewise to read & work to be plac'd in and displac'd at the consent of the Vestry. Provided likewise that the Parents take care to send them neat & clean to School. The Boys to go to William Savage. The Girls to Mary Pasco." Here follows the names of "the families out of which the Children were to be appointed." In the same year "it was agreed that Richard Gee son of the Widow Gee shall be put out as apprentice . . . to John Woodal, Whitesmith and Belhanger, Number 22 London Wall in the City of London; be cloathed by this parish and sent up by the Carrier to morrow morning."

The Poor Law Amendment Act grouped a number of parishes in what is so well known as the Union. Previous to this grouping each parish acted independently, and many were the disputes between them upon the question of "settlement." It was necessary for any person at all likely to become chargeable to the parish, going from one parish to another, to produce a "certificate" upon taking up his residence. It was a common practice of some to "endeavour to settle themselves in those parishes where there is the best stock, the largest commons or wastes to build cottages, and the most wood for them to burn and destroy."

A Statute of Charles II. allowed any person "to go into any county place or parish to work provided he took with him a certificate. . . . That he or they have a dwelling house or place in which he or they inhabit, and have left wife and children, or some of them there."

On October 29, 1769, "it was agreed for the Overseers to Bring all persons that have not certificates in Chipping Norton to be Examined to their several parishes to which they belong." On August 19, 1770, a Vestry was held for the sole purpose of giving "Joshua Jones a Certificate to the Parish of Enstone," and on July 13, 1760, "to James Adcock to St. Alldates in Oxford."

On November 30, 1766, "it was agreed to bring an action against the Overseers of Enstone for the expense of Joseph Minchins sickness funeral &c. unless they will consent to payment of it." On February 3, 1748, "the Overseers of the Poor—viz. John Petty and Joseph Higgins produced a copy of an Indictment thrown in against them at the Quarter Sessions held at Oxford the 13th day of January Last, at the instance of the Parish Officers of Little Rollright, & it is the opinion & determination of this Vestry to indemnify the said John Petty and Joseph Higgins Overseers out of the Parish Rates for all unavoidable Expences which may be incurr'd in defence of the said suit."

In the early years of the nineteenth century it was necessary to have been hired for a complete year to a master in any particular parish to gain a settlement there. Very careful agreements were made by the employer of labour to avoid this. As an instance there is a case of a man who "set himself" to Mr. R. J—— of Stanford, "to serve him from old Michaelmas 1805 to new Michas 1806, at the wages of 10 G^{s} which time he served and received his wages on new Michas Day 1806, and on that Day or the Day before he came to the following agreement with his said Master J—— (viz.) to serve him from new Michaelmas to old Michas 1806 at 6d. per Day, and from old Michaelmas Day 1806 to new Michaelmas 1807 at the wages of 12*l*, which time he duly served and on old Michaelmas Day 1806 he received of his Master J—— 5^{s} for the ten preceding days, and on the new Michaelmas Day 1807 he received his wages of 12*l* when he further agreed to serve his said Master from that Day till the old Michaelmas following at 6^{d} per Day and left him the Day before old Michaelmas 1807 when he received 5^{s} for the odd Days, but never removed his Cloaths from his Master's House or quitted his Service at any time until he finally left Mr. J——." Some years afterwards the man in question was sent back to a parish where he previously had a legal settlement. The parish officers "stated a case" as above, but "counsels opinion" was not favourable to them. "I cannot encourage the Parish of —— to appeal agst this order of Removal, . . . no fact or circumstance of fraud appears but a bona fide hiring first short of a year, then an hiring by the day separate & distinct & also to serve from the Old Michaelmas to the New. I see no Distinction or Difference in Law whether the Agreement to serve by the Day & after to serve for a definite time is done in the same breath or at different times. I therefore think no settlement was gained at Stanford."

The palmy days of the vestry have passed away; its glory has departed. The Board of Guardians and the County Council have usurped its powers; its occupation has gone, leaving behind only a wealth of tradition and association, of which this short article is merely a sample.

Some Notes on Sydenham.

By C. Edgar Thomas.

ALTHOUGH Sydenham cannot compete with the majority of the other London suburbs in the matter of historical associations and antiquarian lore, but, on the contrary, is deplorably lacking in this respect, it yet possesses a few points of interest quite worthy of notice by the antiquary.

Existing for years solely as a hamlet of Lewisham, it was not until the advent of the Croydon Railway in 1836 that the district sprang into prominence as a London suburb. This event, in conjunction with the erection of the Crystal Palace on the summit of the hill eighteen years later, practically converted the erstwhile sleepy hamlet into the well-populated residential district of to-day.

It is probable that the local history of the place commenced with the discovery, in 1640, of the wells on Sydenham or Westwood Common. From their proximity to Lewisham they became improperly known as Lewisham or Dulwich Wells, although a mineral spring was afterwards discovered at Dulwich in 1739. In 1680 a pamphlet was published by John Peter, "Physician," in praise of the medicinal qualities of the Sydenham Wells. In this small volume, which is now very scarce, he writes: "It is observable that in that very place where now the Wells are, there used to be only the gushings of waters where multitudes of pigeons used to frequent; enough to give intelligence to any observing naturalist that there was something wherewith the water was impregnated that did invite and delight them, some saline aluminous liquor of which the fowls naturally love to be tippling." Dr. Peter advised "that the water should be taken warm, either as a posset drink made in the usual way, or by mixing three pints of the water with a quarter of a pint of boiling milk."

In 1699 Benjamin Allen followed with a description in which he defined "The Dulwich Water" as "a water medicated with a salt of the nature of common salt, but with a nitrous quality and a little more marcasitical."

The springs quickly acquired fame and were variously described as "of a mild cathartic quality nearly resembling those of Epsom," "a purging spring which has performed great cures in scrofulous, scorbutic, paralytic and other stubborn diseases," and again as "a certain cure for every ill to which humanity is heir." Many cures are supposed to have been effected by the waters, while it is on record that a poor woman recovered of a terrible disease on being advised to try the water as a last resort by her physician. Evelyn relates in his *Diary*, under date September 2, 1675, how, after visiting Dulwich College, he "came back by certain medicinal spa waters at a place called Sydnam Wells in Lewisham parish, much frequented in Summer."

The popularity of Sydenham Wells, in common with that of other medicinal springs, gradually declined, although the Wells House continued to enjoy some vogue as a summer entertainment resort. The frequenters of the Wells, in their decline, were of very questionable tastes and habits. A society of archers, established in 1789, and known as the St. George's Bowmen, eventually occupied the premises of the old house as their headquarters, practising their sport on the common. There is a tradition to the effect that George III. once spent the greater part of a day in drinking the Sydenham waters, while an escort of the Life Guards formed a cordon round the cottage. Sydenham Wells no longer exist; the Church of St. Philip, erected 1865-66, now covering their site. Their name, however, survives in Sydenham Wells Park, a beautiful demesne of nearly eighteen acres, acquired by the L.C.C. some years since at a cost of over £7,000.

The chapel at Sydenham was formerly a Dissenting meeting-house, rendered famous by the ministry of Dr. John Williams, author of the *Greek Concordance*, and other learned and theological works, who was pastor for a period of twenty-eight years. The establishment was founded, in great part, by the widow of the Rev. John Quicke, a Nonconformist divine who had been ejected from the living of Brixton, Devon, under the Act of Uniformity. He eventually became pastor of a congregation in Bartholomew Close, where he died in 1706, "greatly beloved and respected," at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Quicke was a woman worthy of her husband, and after his death she "carried on successfully the ministry of the gospel at her own charge in a poor ignorant village, Sydnam in Kent." The meetings were held in a private house until a permanent chapel was erected about 1760. The minister was a Mr. Barron, who was afterwards succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. Dr. John Williams.

In the same year as his appointment to Sydenham Chapel, Dr. Williams published his famous *Concordance to the Greek New Testament, with an English Version to each Word, and Short Critical Notes*, which remained for seventy-two years a standard work, when it was superseded by a similar compilation by Wigram. In 1777 Williams became curator of Dr. Daniel Williams's Library in Red Cross Street, London, continuing also his ministry at Sydenham until 1794, in which year the lease of the chapel expired. He then retired to Islington, dying at his house in Canonbury Row in 1798.

Sydenham Chapel thus fell in 1794 into the hands of the freeholder, the Rev. Henry Pratt, Vicar of Orpington, Kent, who let it on lease to Hugo French, Esq., M.D. He considerably enlarged it among other improvements, intending it as a living for his son, who was then a minor at college preparing for Holy Orders. This clergyman, the Rev. Pinkstan Arundel French, officiated for many years at Sydenham, the old chapel being licensed for the purpose of Divine worship in connection with the Church of England, by Dr. Horsley, Bishop of Rochester.

At a house situated on the summit of Peak Hill, near the Sydenham Railway Station, lived for a period of sixteen years the poet Campbell, and there he wrote his *Gertrude of Wyoming*, *Battle of the Baltic*, *O'Connor's Child*, etc. Eventually he gave up his poetical work in favour of journalism and hack-writing, which may have brought him pecuniary profit, but which certainly did not enhance his reputation in the world of letters. The annual rental of his house was forty guineas, the habitation comprising a three-storied structure with two rooms on each floor, the upper floor of which served as his study. Dr. Beattie, the friend of Campbell, has thus written of the poet's domicile: "Externally the new situation had much to soothe and interest a poetical mind. From the south a narrow lane lined with hedgerows, and passing through a little dell watered by a rivulet, leads to the house, from the windows of which the eye wanders over an extensive prospect of undulating villas, park-like enclosures, hamlets, and picturesque villas shaded with fine ornamental timber, with here and there some village spire shooting up through the forest, reflecting the light on its vane, or breaking the stillness with the chime of its merry bells. Ramifying in all directions he had shady walks, where he was safe from all intrusion but that of the Muses, enabling him to combine healthful exercise with profitable meditation."

Campbell came to live here shortly after the publication of his *Pleasures of Hope*, and thus wrote to his publisher: "I find myself obliged to remove a few months sooner than I expected, to a new house of which I have taken a lease for twenty-one years. The trouble of this migration is very serious . . . I have ventured on the faith of your support to purchase the fixtures of a very excellent house and about £100 worth of furniture, which, being sold along with the fixtures, I got at broker's appraisement—*i.e.*, half of prime cost. . . . If you come to London, and drink to the health of Auld Reekie over my new mahogany table—if you take a walk round my garden and see my braw house, my court-yard, hens, geese, and turkeys, or view the lovely country in my neighbourhood—you will think this fixture and furniture money well bestowed. I shall indeed be nobly settled, and the Devil is in it if I don't work as nobly for it."

Here the poet entertained on a fairly lavish scale his guests, including Lord Byron, Cyrus Redding, Samuel Rogers of *Table-Talk* fame, besides many of his lesser known contemporaries, including Thomas Hill, who lived close by, and of whom more anon.

It was while a resident at Sydenham that the idea of a poets' club first occurred to Campbell, the story of which he has left in his own words: "One day—and how can it fail to be memorable to me, when Moore has commemorated it?—Rogers and Moore came down to Sydenham pretty early in the forenoon and stopped to dine with me. We talked of founding a poets' club, and set about electing the members—not by ballot but *vivâ voce*. The scheme failed, I scarcely know how; but this I know, that a week or two afterwards I met with Mr. Perry of the *Morning Chronicle*, who asked me how our poets' club was going on. I said, 'I don't know. We have some difficulty in giving it a name. We thought of calling ourselves "The Bees."' 'Oh,' said Perry, 'that is a little different from the common report, for they say you are to be called "The Wasps."' I was so stung with this waspish retort that I thought no more of the poets' club."

That Thomas Campbell was of a convivial nature is clearly evidenced by an account left by Sir Charles Bell, of a visit he paid the poet. After spending the evening indoors, he and Campbell "rambled down the village, and walked under the delightful trees in the moonlight," then "adjourned to the inn and took an egg and plotty. . . . His wife received him at home, not drunk but in excellent spirits. After breakfast we wandered over the forest, not a soul to be seen in all Norwood."

A year or two before Campbell migrated to Sydenham, the unfortunate poet Thomas Dermody died in abject misery in a vile lodging at Perry Vale, and was interred in Lewisham Churchyard, where there is a monument to his memory. The son of a schoolmaster, Dermody was born at Ennis, co. Clare, Ireland, in 1775, and at a remarkably early age displayed a talent for poetry. Later he abandoned himself to vice, saying, "I am vicious because I like it," and in spite of repeated efforts to reclaim him, he gradually sank into ignominious degradation. A complete edition of his poetical works was published in 1809—five years after his death—in two volumes. It was edited by James Grant Raymond, who was also responsible for a memoir. The house in which Dermody died is said to have been within sight of Campbell's window, but it has long since disappeared.

In the house adjoining Campbell's resided for some years J. B. Buckstone, the famous actor and dramatist, and here he surrounded himself with a coterie of theatrical lights, including Compton, Miss Sedgwick, William Farren, Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale, J. S. Clarke, and lesser stars of the dramatic firmament.

Thomas Hill was probably one of the most eccentric personages that Sydenham, or any other district, could boast as a resident. He was born at Lancaster in 1760, but came to the Metropolis at a very early age, and for years carried on the business of a drysalter at Queenhithe. He early in life developed a liking for books, and in time became a patron of rising merit, a lover and encourager of art, and one of the leading critics and supporters of the drama. It was chiefly through Hill that the patronage of Southey and Capel Lofft was extended to Henry Kirke White, and also to the poet Bloomfield, author of the *Farmer's Boy*, which he recommended in manuscript to a publisher.

Hill acquired an interest in the *Monthly Mirror*, and at other times possessed various newspapers and literary property. Southey described him as "a lover of English literature, who possessed one of the most copious collections of English poetry in existence," which he certainly did, seeing that few have exceeded him in that pursuit either as regards industry or expense. In his cottage at Sydenham he entertained Theodore Hook, the Kembles, Campbell, Dubois, the Hunts, the two Smiths, Barron Field, and many other literary men.

About 1810 Hill suffered some severe business losses through an unsuccessful investment in indigo, a circumstance which compelled him to give up business and retire to his chambers in the Adelphi. Cutting himself adrift from mercantile pursuits, he lived here for the remainder of his life, deriving his income from some property he possessed in the North of England.

At his death Messrs. Longmans gave between £3,000 and £4,000 for his books, which formed the basis for their *Bibliotheca Anglo-poetica*, 8vo., 1815. Hill was popularly supposed to have been the original of Poole's "Paul Pry," immortalized by Liston, although Poole insisted that the character was never intended as the representative of any single individual. Lockhart called Hill "the most innocent and ignorant of all the bibliomaniacs; he had no literary tastes and acquirements; his manners were those of his business." It is interesting to note that even when an old man Hill retained an extremely young-looking appearance, which made Rogers describe him as one of the little Hills spoken of as skipping in the Psalms. From the fact that "he happened to know" so many people and so many things, his listeners were often jocular and occasionally sceptical in regard to his statements, but the real truth was that he had been so widely and so confidentially trusted that his information was almost incredible. He was extremely sensitive in regard to his age, which must necessarily remain in that uncertainty to which he was ever delighted to consign it, with the facetious remark that the register of his birth was destroyed in the Fire of London. He died in the Adelphi in 1840 at the supposed age of eighty-one years.

At Sydenham, too, lived for some years Sir George Grove, the first Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company. Commencing life as an engineer, he gained good experience in his profession in the superintendence of works in Jamaica and Bermuda. He became Secretary of the Society of Arts in 1850, and when the Royal College of Music was founded in 1883 he was appointed its first Director besides receiving the honour of knighthood. A man of great and varied accomplishments, he will probably be best remembered by his work as editor of the well-known *Dictionary of Music aud Musicians*.

John Scott Russell, the eminent civil engineer and builder of the *Great Eastern* steamship, was a resident for some time in the locality. He was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and author of several technical treatises. One of the original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, he, under the direction of the Prince Consort, planned and organized its preliminary arrangements.

As a shipbuilder he investigated the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and established the existence of the "wave of translation" on which he founded his "wave system" of construction of ships, first put into practice in 1835. His mechanical activity was further displayed in many other fields, notably improvements in boilers and marine engines, steam coaches for roads, etc.

Not far from Sydenham, in the direction of Forest Hill, is One Tree Hill. Originally its appellation was Oak of Honor Hill, while to-day it is known as Honor Oak Hill. It was beneath a spreading oak on the summit of this eminence that "Good Queen Bess" partook of an *al fresco* lunch some three centuries back, regarding which is this entry in the Chamberlain's papers for 1602: "On May Day the Queen went a-Maying to Sir Richard Buckley's at Lewisham some three or four miles off Greenwich." Buckley's mansion was in all probability on the Sydenham side of Lewisham, and the hill was so named from the fact that Elizabeth rested beneath the oak on its summit. The original oak was struck by lightning many years ago, and but the stump of its successor alone survives as a rustic seat. A tradition of greater antiquity attaches to the hill, however, for it was here that Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, experienced a crushing defeat at the hands of the Roman General Suetonius Paulinus; the sequel to which was her suicide by poison at Peckham Rye.

Early in the last century, a semaphore was erected on the summit of the hill by the East India Company for the purpose of signalling the arrival of their ships in the Thames, the apparatus subsequently being requisitioned by the Admiralty when the Napoleonic invasion scare was rife.

A boundary post now stands near the old oak stump, and this marks the divisions between the Boroughs of Camberwell and Lewisham, and bears witness to the fact that beating the bounds was at one time a local custom.

Finally, One Tree Hill shares with many other landmarks the somewhat questionable honour of having been a haunt of the notorious rogue Dick Turpin.

Norfolk Barrows.

By W. G. Clarke.

WHEN Kingsley pictured Hereward's flight from Weeting, he described how he rode "past barrows where slept the heroes of old times, Briton, Roman, Saxon, Dane." Hereward revivified might still ride past barrows in Weeting, and in many another Norfolk parish, but the burrowing of rabbits for century after century, the effect of wind and rain on sandy soil more liable to be affected than when on the level, Enclosure Acts and the subsequent increase of the area of arable land, and the utilitarian farmer and road surveyor who carted the soil away to improve pastures or mend roads, have together combined to reduce the number of barrows at present distinguishable in the county, probably to a mere fraction of those which marked the burial-places of members of various races among our forefathers. Nevertheless, I know of 125 barrows—by no means all marked on the Ordnance Survey maps—still to be found in the county, and ancient records bring the number known to have existed to about 200.

In Britten's history of the county, published in 1818, barrows were said to exist in the neighbourhood of "Creek, Anmor, Rudham, Sedgeford, Stifkey, Long-Stratton, Weeting, Norwich, and Walsingham. In some opened," the statement continues, "human bones, ashes, and urns of baked clay were found. These were sometimes encompassed with large stones forming a sort of cell, and in some of the barrows have been discovered missile instruments, with implements which are considered by some antiquaries to have been originally employed in sacrifice."

There is a big group of barrows just north of Massingham, one in the Sheringham district, another in the Aylsham district, another between Swaffham and Thetford. In Suffolk, according to the Rev. Canon Raven, the barrows "occur generally near the existing main roads, the high antiquity of which as trackways is suggested by this fact." In Norfolk the reverse is the case; only in rare instances are existing barrows near main roads. In many cases, however, they are in the vicinity of ancient, but now almost disused, trackways. Barrows are generally on the high lands of the county, the northern group averaging 190 feet above O.D.; those in the middle of the county 103 feet; and those in the southern group 122 feet; the average for the whole county thus being 138 feet. The three barrows in the Fenland are only a few feet above O.D., while that at the junction of Peddar's Way with the road from Massingham to Castleacre is at the highest altitude of any in the county, being 302 feet above O.D. There appears to be none in the Broad District, none in the great central plain of Norfolk, with the exception of those at Forehoe, and only three in the Fenland. Most of the barrows are bare of trees, though many are covered with bracken, wood sage, or sand sedge. A few are planted with Scotch firs, one with beech, and one is crowned with a fine black poplar.

It is probable that most of the barrows have been raided, for the greater part unscientifically, and those records which remain are of no great value. With a few doubtful exceptions, where the interments may not have been primary, the Norfolk barrows appear to date from the Bronze Age, and to be round or oval. Flint implements discovered have been polished or late in type, and the pottery existing, or adequately described, also partakes of Bronze Age characteristics. A somewhat puzzling feature is the abundance of flint flakes lying on the surface of some of the barrows, and I have also noticed this in North-West Suffolk. The flakes are small, with no secondary chipping — save for a double-edged saw which I found on a barrow at Santon Downham, Suffolk — and are practically unpatinated. This has been noted in various parts of the country, and Mr. Walter Johnson, F.G.S., has suggested* that they "were evidently struck off for the particular occasion."

Dr. A. Jessopp has given† some curious information as to the prevalence of "hill-digging" in Norfolk in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the widespread evidence of the practice and the results of more recent excavations led him to the conclusion that "our Norfolk barrows have *all* been explored and rifled." The hill-diggers, assisted by the clergy, utilized magic in order to ascertain the whereabouts of hidden treasure. In 1451 certain of them dug up treasure said to be worth £100 in Bunwell, and in 1465 elaborate rites were used prior to the opening of "Nonmete Hill" in Forncett, where more than one hundred shillings in coined money were discovered. In 1886 the aged parish clerk of Forncett told Dr. Jessopp that he remembered a hill known as "Old Groggrams" standing where four ways met in the unenclosed common fields. At the enclosure of 1809 the hill was levelled and carted away. Dr. Jessopp considered that this was a moot-hill. In 1521 Sir Robert Curzon received a licence to search for hidden treasure in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and four persons who had been "hill-digging" in the former county disgorged their finds, and some things that they certainly had not found, to his emissaries.

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* *Byways in British Archæology*, p. 286.

† *Nineteenth Century*, vol. xxi., pp. 40-59.

Dealing in alphabetical order with the parishes in which barrows have existed or still exist, I have the following notes:

ALBURGH.—A barrow below the church was opened many years ago and human bones found.

ANMER.—There is a group of four east and south-east of the village, and near Peddar's Way.

ASHILL.—Some years ago two polished axes, one perforated, were found in a barrow 11 feet from the surface. The perforated axe, of black flint, was hung up by a piece of string over the mantel in a labourer's cottage, and the other was broken by the children playing with it. Pottery was found, and a human skeleton, the head of which rested on a ledge cut in the chalk. The barrow was made of red sand, of which 10 feet were cut through before the chalk was reached. There were said to be several barrows at this spot, but few traces now remain.

AYLSHAM.—The great barrow on Stow Heath, two miles east of the town, was opened in July, 1808, by Mr. J. A. Repton. It was 30 yards in diameter, and about 4 feet high, and was surrounded by several others about 20 yards in diameter. It was found to contain an inverted urn, covering a few bones, and another urn, mouth upwards, bedded on flints. The latter contained a small quantity of ashes, with fragments of charcoal.

BARTON BENDISH.—In Goddard Johnson's manuscript additions to Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* he records that "On Barton Smeeth were found (in moving a tumuli) (*sic*) for agricultural improvements, a quantity of human bones and several weapons of war. Nearly a tumbril full of bones was carted and put in a hole in St. Andrew's churchyard."

BEECHAMWELL — On the Warren is a barrow known as "Hangour Hill" or "Anker Hill."

BERGH APTON.—Several barrows on White Heath were examined by the Rev. C. R. Manning and the Rev. Dr. Beal in 1854. In one field there were three, and a fourth had been removed, while there was a fifth a short distance away. These had been opened more than twenty years previously, and urns, a sword, and other remains found, while a polished axe in Norwich Museum probably came from here. At the second examination an inverted urn of a reddish - brown colour, and protected by a large mass of rough stones, was found at a depth of nearly 4 feet. Its height was 14½ inches, it had a diameter at the lip of 11½ inches, was ornamented with horizontal lines having diagonal lines between, and was filled with burnt bones.

BILLINGFORD.—The "High House" is said to have been built on the site of a barrow in which a Roman urn was found; but when all earthworks were "Danish" all pottery was "Roman," and in the absence of the urn the evidence is not conclusive.

BODNEY.—One of two large barrows was opened in 1901. An old horseshoe with calkins and bones of domestic animals was first found, followed by a skeleton lying in a position which indicated a British interment. A band of charred earth and ashes some 6 inches in width formed a complete circle about 2 feet from the skeleton, which was found at a great depth near the centre of the mound. The unopened barrow is ploughed and covered with flint flakes and chips, which otherwise occur very sparingly in the vicinity.

BROOME.—In 1858 a barrow on Broome Heath was opened, and 6 feet from the surface was found the remains of a large human skeleton resting on gravel. On the skull was some reddish-brown hair, and a stain as though from corroded bronze or copper. It was then recorded that several barrows formerly stood on this heath, but that, with one or two exceptions, they had been carted away. Two now remain; they are oval rather than round, and the smaller has obviously been trenched. The larger is about 160 feet long, 83 feet wide, and from 6 to 8 feet high, and Neolithic implements of good workmanship, potsherds, and pot-boilers, are common in the immediate vicinity. From the western end of this barrow is a bank extending for about 50 feet towards another bank and ditch about 300 yards in length, which probably formed part of a nearly circular encampment.

BUXTON.—A barrow on Buxton Common, opened by the Rev. H. Crowe in 1798, was then described as British. Nine or ten feet from the surface a few bones were found, and near them an inverted urn covering a small heap of charred bones. There were three small urns and ten or twelve others inverted, and much charred wood and bones. The largest urn was of very coarse workmanship, and one of the vessels was supposed to be a rude lamp.

CARLETON FOREHOE.—On the south side of the road from Norwich to Hingham, between Barford and Kimberley, are four hills, probably barrows, subsequently the meeting-place for the Hundred of Forehoe, from which it derived its name.

COCKLEY CLEY.—There is the site of a barrow near Red Lodge Farm.

COLNEY.—In 1799 an inverted urn filled with ashes, burned bones, and charcoal was found about 4 feet below the surface where there were vestiges of a barrow. Fragments of urns were also found and some iron spear-heads. The large urn was 14 inches in height, with a diameter of 11 inches at the mouth, and a circumference at the largest part of 3 feet 1½ inches. There were small "chevrony scorings" around the upper part.

CRINGLEFORD.—In 1831 there was a barrow here, and a few years ago pottery was found in a mound in the grounds of Cringleford Hall, but has never been described.

CROMER.—A barrow opened here contained burnt bones and long, thin jet beads.

CROXTON.—There is a fine barrow about half a mile south-west of the Devil's Punch Bowl. A shepherd told me that it was a "very mysterious mound," and was known as "Mickle Hill."

EAST HARLING.—In Triangle Covert, East Harling Heath, not far from the boundary of Garboldisham, is a fine barrow.

ECCLES.—North of the railway-station is a large bracken-covered barrow known as "Gibbet Hill."

FELMINGHAM.—There does not appear to be any definite information as to whether a valuable find of Saxon antiquities made in this parish was in a barrow or not. In *Norfolk Archæology* it was said that "Mr. Goddard Johnson found most of the Norfolk barrows had been opened. This had happened to the one at Felmingham, notwithstanding the many urns found in it by Mr. Gunn, and other curious articles described by Mr. Hart."

FLITCHAM.—About a mile from the turn on the road to Shernborne is a barrow, which was anciently the Moot-hill of the Hundred of Freebridge.

FRETTENHAM.—A paragraph in *Archæologia* in 1831 recorded that a few years previously there were several barrows on Frettenham Common. One which was known as "Court Hill" was opened in 1855, but nothing was found. In the British Museum, however, is a looped and socketed bronze celt said to have been found in a barrow on Frettenham Common.

GARBOLDISHAM.—Close to the "Devil's Dyke" (where "soldiers used to lie when they fought in the wars"), on Garboldisham Heath, is a large barrow known as "Soldiers' Hill."

GREAT BIRCHAM.—There are four barrows on the common, three forming a group near the southern part, with an isolated one near the "three-finger post plantation." These were opened in the early forties of last century, and were then described as "conic mounds surrounded by a platform and ditch at the base." In them were found gold pins, a bronze pin, etc., and the investigators ascribed them to the Bronze Age. The largest was known as "The Barrow," and was in Blomefield's time dyked round except for about 20 yards on the south-east side. This, Blomefield considered, was to make the ascent easier, as it was used as the Moot-hill for the Hundred of Smithdon. All these barrows are ditch-encircled except the most southerly. That near the "three-finger post plantation" has a ditch, the bottom of which is 6 feet wide, while the mound is 7 feet high. The middle one of the group of three is about 9 feet high. A bracken-cutter near by informed me that they were "thrown up by soldiers."

GREAT WITCHINGHAM.—On Lenwade Warren is a barrow on the low ground near the Wensum, and only 60 feet above sea-level.

HARPLEY.—On the common adjoining Peddar's Way there are two barrows, one about 10 feet high being one of the finest in the county. It is bracken-covered and surrounded by a ditch. There are also two barrows on that part of Harpley Common adjoining West Rudham Common. One is eight paces wide and twenty long (clear of the slope) with slight signs of a fosse; the other barrow is round but much disturbed, with many pot-boilers on it.

HELLESDON.—There are supposed to be the remains of a barrow in a field next the brickyard, at the spot where a fine Neolithic axe was disinterred.

HOUGHTON.—Near Peddar's Way are the remains of a barrow.

LETHERINGSETT.—Candlestick Hill is a fine barrow in this parish.

LITCHAM.—There are two barrows on the Heath or the North Ling. In July, 1912, on the adjoining Wellingham Heath, Mr. W. H. Burrell, F.L.S., and I discovered among the bracken a considerable number of pit-dwellings.

LITTLE CRESSINGHAM.—In 1849, on a field formerly known as "Hill Field," where there were clear indications of a barrow, a skeleton of a male was found about 14 inches from the surface, the head pointing to the south, and the legs drawn up. By the side of the skeleton was a dagger and the rivets which had fastened a wooden handle, a javelin-head, gold breastplate, many amber beads, a portion of a gold armilla, a small box, and the remains of two others, all of fine gold. The skull was remarkably thick.

MARSHAM.—On Hevingham Farm are the remains of a barrow, and of another on Marsham Heath.

MASSINGHAM.—There are two barrows in this parish—one a low, nettle-covered example at Shepherd's Bush, adjoining Peddar's Way, and the other north of Massingham Common.

MERTON.—On the outskirts of Merton Park, adjoining Peddar's Way, are four barrows known as the "Sparrow Hills."

METHWOLD.—In the Norris MSS. in the possession of Mr. Walter Rye is a drawing of a looped and socketed bronze axe described as "the head of a Danish spear found under one of the Tumuli in Methwold Field in Norfolk. Penes Rev. Fran. Blomefield." This would be about the middle of the eighteenth century.

MIDDLETON.—Middleton Mount is a barrow in this parish.

MORTON.—On Morton Common in 1831 there were nine or ten barrows, several of which were then perfect, but they do not now appear to be traceable.

MUNDFORD. — There is a barrow on "Rougham Breck," near the Weeting-Cranwich boundary.

NECTON.—On Necton Common is a barrow now called "Mona Hill," but formerly known as "North Hill." It is surrounded by a trench.

NEW BUCKENHAM.—In 1815 there was a fine barrow on the common about half a mile east of the Castle, and another in Cuffer Lane, a quarter of a mile north of the Castle.

NORTH PICKENHAM.—There are three barrows in the "Hilly Plantation" which borders the road between Sporle and Pickenham, close by the railway, and on the verge of a steep slope. This was the meeting-place for the Hundred of Greenhoe, which is supposed to have derived its name from these barrows.

NORTHWOLD.—In 1839 a number of beads were found in opening a barrow near the water-mill. Four of these, of vitrified porcelain highly glazed with brilliant colours, are figured in *Archæologia* for 1842, and were said to have been found with about 80 others, chiefly of amber and blue glass. Some were of cylindrical form, curiously veined with green and yellow.

NORWICH.—On the meadow where Thorpe Railway Station now stands there stood a barrow which was opened about 1826, and found to contain urns of rude workmanship. It was probably the lowest site in the county for a barrow. There were in 1831 four barrows on Eaton Heath, though two had even then been nearly levelled by the plough. The two others, topped by Scotch firs, are still prominent objects on the edge of the high land bordering the Yare valley opposite Keswick Mill.

QUIDENHAM.—Near the church is a barrow in which local tradition says that Queen Boadicea is interred.

RINGLAND.—There is a circular barrow on the right of the road from the top of Ringland Hills to Weston and Morton. It is 22 paces across and about 10 feet in height, and covered with a dense growth of bracken. Many Neolithic implements occur on the sandy fields and trackways in the immediate vicinity.

ROUGHTON.—On Roughton Heath there is a group of barrows consisting of "Rowhow Hill," "Hare's Hill," "Two Hills," and two others unnamed, at an average height of 210 feet above O.D. Many others have been destroyed. At one time or another all the barrows on this heath have been explored. The largest contained a mass of burnt bones and four jet beads; in another was found charcoal, a heap of wood ashes, and a pile of burnt bones nearly five feet in length; and in a third, which was scarcely raised a foot above the general level of the earth, there was an uncommon urn, shaped like a pie-dish, and a fragment of a bronze pin.

BARROW AT EATON, NORWICH.

RUSHFORD.—About 1740 Thomas Martin, the Norfolk topographer, and historian of Thetford, drew a plan of the barrows between Thetford and Rushford. This is now in the possession of Mr. Walter Rye, and shows eleven barrows and two "shallow round intrenchments," with respective diameters of 50 and 70 paces. These are all still in existence, and are said to mark the spot where a great battle was fought between King Edmund and the Danes, but no proof of this surmise has ever been furnished. One of these barrows, known as "Tut Hill," stands on the edge of the high ground sloping down to the Little Ouse, and is bare of trees. Not far away is a smaller barrow on Elder Hill—a typical esker. This barrow is ditch-encircled, and from its summit an excellent view of the Little Ouse valley can be obtained. Farther eastward is a big group of nine, generally called "Seven Hills." Two of these are surrounded by a ditch, and one of them—the largest of the group—is partially planted with beech-trees. When the adjoining heath was ploughed a few years ago, the side of the barrow encroached on by the plough, having been made of chalk, was visible for a long distance as a patch of white on the sandy heathland. "Cinerary urns, supposed to be of the Roman period," and taken from these barrows, were exhibited at the Norwich Meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1847.

SALTHOUSE.—On Salthouse Heath there is a big group, including "Gallow Hill," "Three Halfpenny Hill," "Three Farthing Hill," and fifteen others, making the largest number in the county on one area. There are also numerous pit-dwellings and a curious circular earthen bank. "Three Halfpenny Hill" was examined in 1849, and found to be 70 feet in diameter, 8 feet in height, and surrounded by a bank and double trench. The only article of interest found in it was a broken urn, 4 inches in height. "Three Farthing Hill," examined the following year, was 40 feet in diameter, and 5 feet in height. In it was found an undecorated urn of brown clay of considerable size filled with sand, pieces of charcoal and burnt bones. Three feet from the surface in the centre of the barrow was another fine urn, surrounded by a wall of flints. The urn was 17½ inches in height, and 22 inches round the base, without ornament of any kind. Fragments of another urn were also found. That first mentioned is now in Norwich Museum, and is of Bronze Age type.

SANTON.—On the boundary bank between this parish and Thetford St. Peter is "Blood Hill," probably the "Bloody Knoll" referred to by Canon Manning in *Norfolk Archæology* as on the south side of the heath on which are Grime's Graves. It is 40 paces long, 30 broad, and about 8 feet in height. At the east end of the wood in which Grime's Graves are situated, but just within the boundary of this parish, is a large barrow at which the Hundred Court for Grimshoe was held, and a smaller one close by.

Sporle.—When the Archæological Institute met in Norwich in 1847 two cruciform bronze fibulæ of the Anglo-Saxon period, found in a barrow on Cotes Common, Sporle, were exhibited. These are now in Norwich Museum with associated objects from the same barrow, comprising a bronze buckle and brass ring, four bronze fibulæ and two fragments, amber and coloured beads, and the iron boss of a shield penetrated by a spear.

Swannington.—In Norwich Museum is a polished flint axe said to have been taken from a barrow at Swannington in 1855. The one referred to is probably that on Alderford Common.

THE "MILL HILL" TUMULUS, TOTTINGTON.

Terrington St. Clement.—There is a mound near Smeeth Road Station called "Giant's Grave," where the mighty ogre whom Tom Hickathrift slew is said to be buried. It is five-eighths of a mile from the Roman Bank.

Thetford.—Less than a mile north-west of the town are the scant remains of two barrows known as "Gallows Hills." In Norwich Museum are some large bone pins and spindle-whorls said to have been found in barrows here.

Thompson.—Close by Peddar's Way and north-west of Thompson Water is a large barrow covered with a luxuriant growth of sand sedge (*Carex arenaria*). It has a circumference of about 140 paces, a deep ditch bounds the western face, and the height of the mound from the bottom is about 12 feet.

Thorpe St. Andrew.—A map of the eastern environs of Norwich in 1585 shows an earthwork called "Black Dyke" on the borders of Little Plumstead, an earthwork surrounding "Gyddyng Heathe" and a group of hills thirty-eight in number, known as "Gargytt Hills" in Thorpe St. Andrew. These are apparently barrows, but no trace of them now remains.

Thurlton.—One barrow and the sites of three others are marked on the Ordnance Survey map to the west of the village.

Tottington.—There are two barrows on Flag Heath, not far from Peddar's Way. One is now hardly recognizable, and the other is reduced to about 5 feet in height in the middle. It is about 66 feet in circumference, and is covered with unpatinated flint flakes. About 200 yards east of the church, in the angle of the roads to Merton and Thompson, is the "Mill Hill" barrow, which is practically circular, with a circumference of 80 paces, and a height of 8 feet. About forty years ago there was a windmill on this mound.

TUTTINGTON.—On Tuttington Common are several barrows 20 yards in diameter, and two of 12 yards diameter. These were all opened by Mr. J. A. Repton, who found nothing but a few burnt bones and ashes. One of these barrows is at the junction of the boundaries of Aylsham, Burgh and Tuttington.

UPPER SHERINGHAM.—Near the Common is "Howe's Hill," which, situate at 280 feet above O.D., is probably the second in the county in altitude at the base.

WALPOLE ST. PETER.—There is a barrow in this parish three-quarters of a mile from the Roman Bank.

WALSOKEN.—A barrow here is a quarter of a mile from the Roman Bank.

WALTON.—On Walton Field there is a fine barrow mentioned by the late Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., in his paper on "Padder's Way and its Attendant Roads."

WARHAM.—There is a barrow surrounded by a ditch on Warborough Hill.

WEASENHAM.—On Weasenham Heath is a barrow 9 feet in height, with a depression on the top, surrounded by a big ditch and rampart, with a smaller bank on top of the latter.

WEETING.—There are several barrows in this parish. "Pepper Hill" is a fine specimen standing close by the ancient "Drove" road. There is another barrow about 100 yards on the Weeting side of Brandon Station. There are two others on Mount Ephraim, and two on the heath land a mile west of Grime's Graves. In the *Journal of the Ethnological Society* for 1871 it was recorded that Lord Rosehill opened seven barrows near Grime's Graves, finding deposits of burnt bones, a cinerary urn in one case only, but nothing else associated with the interments. The Mount Ephraim barrows are, however, thickly covered with flint flakes, and in Norwich Museum is a white tanged and barbed arrowhead found on a barrow in this parish in 1853.

THE DROVE ROAD AT WEETING, PEPPER HILL.

WEST HARLING.—There are two round barrows on West Harling Heath, both honeycombed by rabbit burrows. One is 118 paces in circumference and about 9 feet high, while the other is 108 paces in circumference and 8 feet high. An ancient track passes close by.

WEYBOURNE.—In this parish there are two barrows, one on the common, and the other in the "100-acre wood."

The Popes of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

AN HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.

By the Rev. J. B. McGovern.

(*Continued from p.* 384.)

(D) *Boniface VIII.*, 1294-1303.

> Ed ei gridò: Se'tu già costì ritto,
> Se' tu già costì ritto, Bonifazio?
> *Inf.*, xix. 52-3.

THERE seems to be, according to Bianchi, Buti, and others, an earlier reference to this Pope in the "testè piaggia" of vi. 69. "Piaggia" is equivalent in our tongue to a *trimmer*, and this undoubtedly Boniface VIII. was. Mr. Tozer is quite confident the expression refers to him.

"The person intended in the present passage [l. 69] is Boniface VIII., who in 1300 professed to be a neutral as between the Bianchi and Neri, and in 1302 supported Charles of Valois."

Scartazzini is equally convinced of the reference.

"69. Bonifazio VIII. altri intendono di Carlo di Valois. Ma questi venne a Firenze nell' autunno del 1301, e nel 1300 Bonifazio VIII. aveva soltanto preso consiglio di farlo venire a Firenze. Di Carlo di Valois, Ciacco nella primavera del 1300 non poteva dunque dire: *che testè piaggia.*"

This reasoning is weak. Charles probably began his trimming as early as Boniface. Both he and the Pontiff were adepts at the game.

"The person alluded to," says Dean Plumptre, "may be either Charles of Valois or Boniface VIII., more probably the latter."

In the doubt I prefer to regard Dante's first unchallenged reference to this Pope as contained in the passage heading this section. But it is, perhaps, useful to observe here (as an adjunct to the palpable omissions of manuscripts "66" and "ρ"), with Dr. Moore, that "l. 53 is omitted in 'F,' the error having evidently arisen from the repeated '*costì ritto*,' since l. 52 was written 'ritto *o Bonafacio*,' the words italicised being afterwards erased. Then comes l. 54, then 53 is inserted and 54 again repeated" (*T.C.*, p. 136).

"F" is a manuscript in the Bodleian of the fifteenth century, on paper with two columns. "This," adds the Doctor, "is a very remarkable manuscript, on account of the extraordinary number of what some critics would call '*belle varianti.*' . . . Curious blunders of transposition and repetition of lines occur at v. 100; xiv. 56; xviii. 105, and *xix.* 53, 54, which might be serviceable to note for comparison with any manuscript of suspected relationship" (p. 525).

That Boniface VIII., however, is meant is beyond cavil. Lines 52 and 53 may be, as we have seen they were, deleted, omitted, or transposed, as a consequence of the action of the Spanish Inquisition, but the trustworthiness of the text is practically unchallenged, and is incontrovertible. Is Dante's judgment of the Pontiff equally so? Mr. Edmund G. Gardner ("The Silence of Dante," *The Month*, 1899) states that the Dominican, Niccolò Boccasini, took the name of Benedict XI., "as a mark of devotion to the memory of his predecessor, Boniface VIII. (Benedetto Gaetani), the victim of Philip of France," and that [in a Bull issued from Perugia, June 7, 1304] "in burning words the Pope denounces the sacrilege committed upon the person of his predecessor at Anagni, apparently in his presence, *in nostris etiam oculis*, excommunicates the assailants of Boniface, summons them to appear before him. The Bull is full of curiously Dantesque phraseology; and it is noteworthy that in his vindication of the Pope, whom he regarded as Christ's most unworthy Vicar and his own deadliest foe, is almost more Catholic in his language than the Pope's friend and successor: 'I see the golden lilies enter Alagna, and in his Vicar Christ made captive. I see Him another time derided; I see renewed the vinegar and gall, and between living thieves I see Him slain.'"

The passage thus translated is from *Purg.*, xx. 86-90:

> Veggio in Alagna entrar lo fiordaliso,
> E nel vicario suo Cristo esser catto.
> Veggiolo un altra volta esser deriso;
> Veggio rinnovellar l' aceto e il fele,
> E tra vivi ladroni esser anciso.

Strictly speaking, these are not Dante's words, but the prophetic utterances of Hugh Capet, though, of course, they once more represent the poet's reverence for the Papal office as distinct from an unworthy occupant. Scartazzini curtly remarks on "nel vicario," "nella persona di Bonifacio VIII. scellerato, ma pure papa." "Fiordaliso," more accurately rendered *fleur-de-lys*, the insignia of France on her banners; the "vivi ladroni" were William of Nogareto and Sciarra Colonna, the two ringleaders who, under orders from Philip the Fair, effected the imprisonment of the Pontiff at Anagni on September 3, 1303.

The pith of Platina's delineation of this Pope's character and narration of his acts is as follows:

"He was a man of great learning and experience, as having lived long in public, and risen to the Popedom by all the degrees of honour, though not without some imputation of pride and ambition. For whilst he was Cardinal-priest of St. Martin's-in-the-Mount, he was so desirous of the papal dignity that he omitted no fraudulent or other indirect means that might in his opinion conduce to his obtaining of it. Besides, he was a man of that arrogance that he contemned everybody, and recalled some indulgences granted by Nicholas IV. and Celestine V. He also persecuted the Ghibellines extremely; from whence arose that quarrel between the Pope and the Ghibellines of Columna. Thereupon he began to calumniate and traduce them in general, but especially two Cardinals, Peter and James, two famous men of the same family; that upon the death of several Popes they had wasted the Church's treasure, and spread abroad scandalous pamphlets against his own person. For after he had done them injury they did indeed write to several Kings, Princes, and States concerning Boniface's arrogance and ambition; how he had possessed himself of the Papal See against all right and reason, after he cheated Celestine out of it, and then put him in prison. For there are some that write how Boniface sent some cunning rogues privately in the night-time to speak in a strange tone through Celestine's chamber-wall, and tell the poor, simple man (as it were by a voice from heaven) that he must lay down the Popedom if he would be saved. . . . It is well known what he said to Porchetto, Archbishop of Genoa, when he came and laid himself at his feet upon an Ash Wednesday; for whereas the priest used to say, 'Remember, man, that thou art ashes, and into ashes shalt thou return,' he altered some of the words, and said, 'Remember, man, that thou art a Ghibelline, and with the rest of the Ghibellines into ashes shalt thou return'; and, with that, he threw some ashes into his eyes, not upon his head, as the custom is. . . . He also kept a Jubilee in the year 1300, and gave a full pardon of all their sins to those that had visited the Apostles' tombs. . . . He commanded it to be kept every year. . . . Philip, thinking to tame his pride, sent Sciarra of Columna with Nogaretius, a French cavalier and a trusty soul, to Rome, for no other end (as he declared himself) but to publish his appeal [against the Pope's treatment of him 'to the See Apostolic, which, he said, was then vacant' (as he was unjustly in possession of it) and to the next Council.] But he had a quite different design. For Sciarra, putting on the disguise of a slave, went into Campagna di Roma; where, gathering to him as many friends as he could, he sent Nogaretius with two hundred French horse, which he had listed out of Charles of Valois's army, before to Ferentino, to assist him, if need were. But himself went into Anagni privately in the night, and by the assistance of the Ghibellines, whom Boniface had teased extremely for a long time, he broke the door open, and took the Pope by surprise in the house where he was born, and so brought him to Rome; where thirty-five days after he died for grief, in the eighth year, ninth month, and seventeenth day of his Pontificate. . . . Thus died Boniface, who made it his business rather to infuse terror than religion into Emperors, Kings, Princes, nations and States; and would pretend to give and take away Kingdoms, to banish and to recall men, as he thought fitting, to satisfy his pride and covetousness, which were unspeakable. Therefore let other princes, as well religious as secular, learn by his example to govern the clergy and the laity, not proudly and disdainfully, as this party of whom we speak, but holily and modestly, as Christ our King, and His Disciples, and true followers. And let them desire rather to be loved than feared, which is usually the just bane of tyrants."

In the face of this clearly unbiassed indictment it borders on a maudlin sentimentality to refer to its subject as "the victim of Anagni"; nor does the very politic "mark of devotion" of Benedict XI. palliate the flagrant shortcomings of this uncanonical usurper of the Pontifical throne. Only a purblind bigotry could accuse the great Papalist poet of injustice in dooming him to hot and uncomfortable quarters in the third *bolgia*. It is doing no injustice to the memory of another great Papalist, Lord Acton, to presume that he, so opposed to Pius V. for lesser misdemeanours, would heartily endorse Dante's judgment.

The lines heading this section denote Nicholas' astonishment at seeing one whom he believed to be Boniface joining him before his time, the "Scritto," or "Book of the Future" (a fiction of the Poet) having revealed Boniface's damnation as due on or about October 12, 1303, three years subsequent to this interview with Dante.

The next reference to Boniface occurs in ll. 56-57:

> Per lo qual non temesti torre a inganno
> La bella donna,

"inganno," or "fraud," alluding to the artifices of Boniface in effecting the abdication of Celestine V., and securing thereby his fraudulent accession to the Papacy; "la bella donna," or "beauteous bride," signifying the Church of Christ.

Also in l. 77, the—

> Verrà colui ch'io credea che tu fossi

points to Boniface and Nicholas' mistaken identity.

Finally we turn to Canto XXVII. for the Poet's closing references, in the *Inferno*, to Boniface. L. 70 furnishes Guido da Montefeltro's famous imprecation on Boniface for his extracting fraudulent counsel from him and so effecting his eternal ruin:

> Il gran prete a cui mal prenda.

A truly edifying wish from a Friar to a Pope!

This bitterness of Guido against Boniface is continued to l. 111, his chief charges being that he was (l. 85)—

> Lo principe de' nuovi Farisei;

that he was consumed (l. 97)—

> Dalla sua superba febbre,

(on which Scartazzini quotes Villani, viii. 64: "Molto fu altiero e superbo, e crudele contro a' suoi nemici e avversari");
and that (l. 99)—

> Le sue parole parver ebbre.

The beautiful passage (*Purg.*, xx. 86-90) describing his death has been already quoted; and Dante's last reference to him (preceded by an oblique fling at him in *Par.*, x. 125-126, touching his apathy towards the Crusades, and *Par.*, xii. 90, regarding his illiberality to the poor) is fraught with pathos and horror, being supplied by Beatrice's last words to himself as she vanishes from his side in the Empyrean in the last line of Canto XXX:

> E farà quel d'Anagna esser più guiso.

Thus, with sustained and awful poetic justice, the poet rings down the curtain upon the life and misdeeds of "the Pope whom he regarded as Christ's most unworthy Vicar and his own deadliest foe."

(E) *Clement V.*, 1305-1314.

> Dopo lui verrà, di più laid' opra
> Di vêr ponente un pastor senza legge.
> Nuovo Jason sarà, di cui si legge
> Ne' Maccabei.
> *Inf.*, xix. 82-83, 85.

The "lui," is, of course, Boniface VIII.; the "pastor senza legge" Clement V. The gradation, in point of iniquity as of chronology, is noteworthy. Benedict XI. was the link connecting the two guilty Pontiffs, but his pontificate was of short duration. Curiously enough Dante finds no place for him either in the *D.C.* or in any of his writings, although, as (*ut supra*) Mr. Gardner observes: "Dante would have been likely to regard Benedict XI. as a renegade rather than a deliverer; not as a second Moses, but another Celestine. For, on April 13, 1304, in opposition to the majority of the Cardinals and the manifest desire of the Roman people, the Pope finally abandoned the Eternal City; and for nearly seventy years no Vicar of Christ was to set foot in Rome. He had, in fact, prepared the way for the transference of the Papal See to Avignon, which for Dante was the supreme scandal of the age. Thus in the persons of three great saints—Gregory VII., Louis IX., and Benedict XI.—Dante saw the originators of the three things to which he attributed all the misery of Italy, and the corruption of Christendom: the overthrow of the imperial power, the supremacy of the royal house of France, the Babylonian captivity of the Papacy. Tacitly acknowledging, as he could hardly fail to do, the greatness and the sanctity of these three men, he yet could not consistently allow them any place in his divine Temple of Fame, and therefore turned from them in silence, leaving their names among the things 'that my comedy cares not to sing'—

> Che la mia commedia cantar non cura."

I strongly suspect that neither greatness nor saintliness kept Dante from meting out to Benedict XI. what, on Mr. Gardner's own showing, the poet would regard as his deserts; while consistency would have consisted in treating him as "another Celestine or another Clement." But undoubtedly his general uprightness of character and conduct, though it may not have saved him from a niche in the *Inferno*, was unimpeachable. To me, Dante's ignoring of the Pope is, *mutatis mutandis*, intelligible only in the light of the tantalizing line 74, which he puts into the mouth of Nicholas III.:

> Che precedetter me simoneggiando,

and which Benvenuto explains thus:

"Neminem nominat, quia nullus fuerat ante eum [Nich. III.] ita publice infamatus de simonia."

Dante evidently considered that a Pontificate so brief and otherwise irreproachable was not sufficiently stained by one solitary fault to warrant a consignment of its representative *ad inferos*, yet unwilling to waft him *ad astra*, designedly ignores his existence.

Besides, I question further whether he really regarded Benedict as having "prepared the way for the transference of the Papal See to Avignon." That was the work *tantum quantum* of his successor. But this by the way, and I turn to a consideration more relevent to this inquiry.

Commenting on l. 82, Scartazzini remarks: "È chiaro che abbiamo qui un *vaticinium post eventum*, e che questi versi non furono scritti che dopo il 20 Aprile 1314."

Dean Plumptre takes the same view: "The prediction, of course, implies that the Canto, or this passage in it, was written after the death of Clement V. in 1314. There were twenty-three years between the deaths of Nicholas and Boniface; there should be little more than ten between those of Boniface and Clement V. (d. April, 1314)."

Messrs. Bianchi, A. J. Butler, and H. F. Tozer, however, hold other views. Says the latter: "In 1300, when Nicholas III. is supposed to be speaking, twenty years had elapsed since his death in 1280; between the death of Boniface in 1303 and that of Clement in 1314, which is referred to in the form of a prediction in ll. 82-84, only eleven years elapsed. Scartazzini, in his *Companion to Dante* (p. 377), infers from this passage that, in order for Dante to make Nicholas III. affirm that Clement V. would be Pope for less than twenty years, he must have known the year of his death; and hence he concludes that this part of the poem was written subsequently to 1314. Mr. Butler, however, the translator of Scartazzini's work, well remarks that this does not absolutely follow; for the number of Popes who ruled for that length of time was so inconsiderable, that it might safely be conjectured that Clement would not do so. On other grounds, so late a date as 1314 for the composition of the *Inferno* is highly improbable."

Bianchi:

"Coloro che vogliono che l' *Inferno* non fosse publicato prima del 1314, s' appoggiano a questo luogo, per la ragione che Dante non essendo profeta, non poteva sapere quando Clemente V. sarebbe morto. Dunque, dicono essi, quando questi versi scriveva, Clemente era morto, ed egli morì nel 14. Ma si risponde che a persona odiata si annunzia volentieri una prossima morte; oltrechè, atteso la mal ferma salute di Clemente, sin dai primi anni del suo pontificato, non v'era, gran pericolo d' ingannarsi, profetando che non sarebbe vissuto nel papato 20 anni;"

Adding, at l. 82:

"Si nota, che Dante parla con onore di Clemente V. in una sua epistola ai principi e popoli italiani, che certamente è del 1310. Ma nè pur questo prova gran fatto a favore dell' opinione di coloro che mettano la pubblicazione dell' *Inferno* dopo il quattordici. Perciocchè Dante che avea vituperato Clemente pei brutti principj del suo pontificato, potea parlarne con riverenza quattro o cinque anni dopo quando parve favorevole ad Arrigo, ed era necessario conciliar venerazione nei popoli verso le due supreme autorità del mondo, il papa e l' imperatore."

In my view, it is just possible that "this passage," to use Plumptre's wise qualification, in the Canto may have been inserted after 1314 as a *vaticinium post eventum*, but the reasons adduced by Messrs. Butler and Bianchi weigh heavily against the supposition. Every poet predicts, and his foretellings may or may not come true; besides, in this particular instance, of thirty-eight Pontiffs preceding Clement only one—Alexander III.—reigned over twenty years, so that Dante was pretty safe in hazarding a guess. The belief in the *Non videbis annos Petri* (a supposed term of twenty-five years) was probably in vogue in Dante's time, though falsified since. But again, the central questions are, Is Dante's attitude towards Clement justifiable? Are the expressions "più laid' opra" and "pastor senza legge" and "nuovo Jason" directed against this Pontiff libellous or merited? The letter of 1310 to the Italian Princes and people referred to by Bianchi, may perhaps be accepted as a subsequent modification, or even retractation, of these expressions, but we have to judge them at the period at which they were written. The poet's change of front, probably due to a corresponding alteration of policy on the part of Clement, in no wise cancels previous facts, nor did it lead to an effacing of the incriminating charges. As they stand in the *D.C.* such must they be judged. And for the verdict we must glean evidence outside the lines in which they lie indelibly enshrined, where such evidence is not forthcoming elsewhere in the context.

Clement V., Bertrand del Gotto by name, had been Archbishop of Bordeaux, and "was made Pope," says Platina, "in his absence at Perugia, though the College of Cardinals had a long debate about the election. But he, approving of their choice, went from Bordeaux to Lyons, and called all the Cardinals thither to him, who obeyed without any scruple, so that the Court of Rome was translated into France in the year 1305. And there it remained for seventy-four years, to the great damage of all Christendom, but especially of Rome, where the churches, great part of them, fell to ruin for want of use, whilst they were absent that ought to have taken care to repair them."

This transference of the Papal Court from Italy to France was very likely the chief, though not the sole, grievance Dante nourished against Clement. The others are thus enumerated by Scartazzini:

"*Senza legge:* non badante a veruna legge, nè divina, nè umana. Clemente V. comprò infamemente il gran manto, *cf. Vill.*, viii. 80; trasferì la sede papale in Avigone; fu vile schiavo delle colpevoli voglie di Filippo il Bello, *cf. Raynal. Annal.*, ad a. 1307. *Guid. Vit. Clem.* in *Murat.*, *Script.* III. 676; soppresse inguistissamente l' ordine dei Templari, ingannò perfidamente Arrigo VII., *cf. Par.*, xvii. 82, *Raynal.*, ad. a. 1312, e ne fece tante altre delle sue, da meritarsi anche troppo l' elogio qui fattogli dal Poeta."

And higher up (ad. V. 78) he has:

"Niccolò descrive quindi il carattere infame di Clemente V., il quale 'fu uomo molto capido di moneta, e simoniaco, che ogni beneficio per danari s' avea in sua corte, e fu lussurioso; chè palese si dicea, che tenea per amica la Contessa di Pelagorga, bellissima donna, figliuola del Conte di Fusci.'" *Vill.*, ix. 59.

"Every act of his," says Dean Plumptre, "must have seemed to Dante iniquitous and disastrous. He transferred the Papacy from Rome to Avignon, made himself the servile instrument of Philip the Fair in the suppression of the Knights Templars, and was besides conspicuous for simony, nepotism, and personal profligacy (*Vill.*, viii. 80; ix. 59; *Milm.* L. C., vii. 171-324). Of him we hear again in *Par.*, xvii. 82 as having tricked Henry VII. with fair promises which were not kept, and his doom is again proclaimed in *Par.*, xxx., 143-148. For a brief moment Dante too had been deceived like the Emperor (*Ep.* 5), and the fact that he had been tricked gave a fresh bitterness to his indignation."

There was something more, if Petrarch be credible, in the continuance of the Papal Court at Avignon than in its removal from

Rome, and that made the latter in a truer sense than Platina meant, "the great damage of all Christendom," for—

"Veritas ibi dementia est, peccandi licentia magnimitas et libertas eximia. Stupra, incestus, adulteria, pontificalis lasciviæ ludi sunt."

Clement's attitude towards Philip respecting the latter's bearing towards Boniface is thus stated by Platina:

"He likewise withstood the King of France at Poictou, when he made unreasonable and unhandsome demands; for the King would have had Boniface censured and Nogaretius and Sciarra absolved. *The first request he never obtained;* but the second he at last granted to him, upon Nogaretius's promise that he would go against the Saracens for penance."

On the italicized words the Rev. W. Benham (Editor of Platina) observes in a note:

"It is difficult to understand how Platina can bring himself to think so. The Papal judgment declared the King of France free of blame, and he had accused Boniface of some of the foulest crimes that ever disgraced the earth, see *Milm.*, IV., pp. 210-218."

And on the Council of Vienne (1311) he remarks:

"When three Cardinals rose up to defend the memory of Pope Boniface, and two Spanish knights offered to do battle for him, the Pope held his peace, and the King of France had to be content with an edict that he was not to be prejudiced for anything that he had done."

This is confirmed and amplified by Dupin (*History of the Church*, Eng. Ed., 1713, vol. iii., p. 229):

"He [Clement] was elected on the 5th of June, 1305, was called Clement V., and crowned at Lyons. He revoked the Bull *Unam Sanctam*, and the other Bulls of Boniface which prejudiced the interests and rights of the King of France. He restored the Colonnas to their dignities. He began the construction of Pope Boniface's Process, but was satisfied with revoking and declaring null all that Pope's judgments; gave absolution to all whom that Pope had excommunicated, excepting, however, Sciarra Colonna and Nogaret; but he suspended the Process relating to the person of Boniface, and referred it to the Council which he assembled at Vienne in 1311. Boniface was declared innocent in this Council, but at the same time it was pronounced that neither the King nor his successors should be disquieted or prosecuted for what he had done against the person of Pope Boniface."

Clement's more than apathy towards Boniface contrasts strangely with Benedict's whitewashing of him, and yet he canonized Celestine V. Clearly then, on all counts, viewed in the "fierce white light" of impartial history, the acts that roused Dante's indignation justified the poet in the apparent harshness of his expressions towards their author.

As with Boniface, so with Clement, the parting words of Beatrice to Dante (*Par.*, xxx. 146-148) are a condemnation of this unworthy Pontiff.

(*To be concluded.*)

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.*

EXCAVATIONS on the site of the Roman town of Viroconium at Wroxeter, Salop, undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries in conjunction with the Shropshire Archæological Society, are now in their second season.

The ancient name of the town was Uriconium or Viroconium. The area within the walls amounted to about 170 acres—about one-third larger than Silchester. It is situated some six miles south-east of Shrewsbury.

The site appears to have been inhabited from the earliest days of the Roman conquest. Its first occupation must have been a military one, as tombstones of soldiers of the Fourteenth Legion have been found in the cemetery. This Legion left Britain for good in the year A.D. 70. The site, lying as it does on the east side of the Severn, and thus protected from the mountainous district on the west, would have formed an admirable base against the turbulent tribes of Wales, which gave the Romans so much trouble in the first century of our era.

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* This report was presented to the British Association at its recent Birmingham meeting by Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox.

After the cessation of hostilities, the town, situated at the junction of two of the main Roman roads, appears to have grown into one of the largest Romano-British centres. Although there were larger towns in Britain, Wroxeter is the largest which can be almost entirely excavated, as it lies in the open country, without any large modern town built over it.

During 1912 about two acres were excavated near the centre of the town, and revealed four large houses facing on to a street. This street appeared to be one of the main roads of the town, and a direct continuation of the Watling Street, which entered the town on the north-east. Another Roman road, running from Caerleon in South Wales, and passing through Kenchester and Church Stretton, entered the town on the south-west.

Although all the buildings found differed considerably, yet their general arrangement was similar. They appeared to have been large shops, with dwelling rooms at the back, and wooden or stone verandas or porticoes in front, under which ran a continuous pathway parallel to the street. The buildings had undergone many alterations during the period of the Roman occupation, which lasted for upwards of 350 years. One house showed as many as five distinct constructions, which had been superimposed one on the other. In connection with the houses were five wells, all of them stone-lined, and with an average depth of about 12 feet. One well was complete, with coping-stones and stone trough, and appeared as it did when in use in Roman times.

A large number of small objects were found; they included engraved gems from rings, brooches of different metals—one set with stones and others enamelled—portions of two small statuettes of Venus and one of Juno Lucina; also a small pewter statuette of Victory. One of the most interesting was a pewter circular bronze disc with a device in different coloured enamels, of an eagle holding a fish. Nothing similar to it of the Roman period in Britain appears to have been found before.

Pottery of every description came to light. There were specimens from most of the principal Roman potteries on the Continent, much decorated Samian ware (*Terra sigillata*), and over 300 pieces bearing potters' names. The coins numbered between 200 and 300, and ranged from Claudius to Gratian (A.D. 41 to A.D. 383).

This year a temple has been uncovered. It consisted of a podium measuring 25 feet by 31 feet, the walls of which were formed of large blocks of red sandstone. The space within these walls was packed with stones and clay to form a support for the raised *cella* above. Enclosing walls surrounded the podium, having a space or ambulatory at the back and sides and a spacious courtyard in front. The entrance into the latter was from the main street under a portico of six columns. The whole structure measured 94 feet deep by 55 feet wide.

Many carved architectural fragments, portions of several statues, and the head of a horse were discovered in clearing the site. The top of a well-finished altar was also found, but unfortunately the part bearing the inscription was missing, and there is no evidence to show to whom the temple was dedicated.

Areas to the north and west of the temple buildings are now being excavated. Three hypocausts, several rooms with *opus signinum* floors, and one with a rough mosaic pavement have already been uncovered. One well containing first-century pottery has been cleared out.

The small finds are numerous and interesting, and there is a large amount of pottery. About 120 potters' stamps on Samian ware have already been recorded.

The coins number over 200, and date from the Republican period to Theodosius I.

At the Sign of the Owl.

The late Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt left his books to his daughter for life, and when she shall die or relinquish possession thereof he left his diary, and certain correspondence and the following books in which he had inserted annotations, additions, corrections, manuscripts, etc.—Cunningham's *London*, by Wheatley (1891) (3 vols.), *Roll of Honour*, 1908, *Livery Companies of London* (1892), *The Hazlitts* (1911-12) (2 vols.), *Old Cookery Books* (1886), *Studies in Jocular Literature* (1890), *Old Garden Literature* (1887), *Coinage of the European Continent*, with two copies of supplement (1893-1897) (3 vols.), *Faiths and Folklore* (2 vols.), *Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases*, Wheatley's *Anagrams* (1862), and some prose writings (1906-1910) (2 vols.)—to the Trustees of the British Museum, to be deposited by them in the Manuscript Department of the said Museum. He stated that he contemplated beginning the printing of his Consolidated Bibliography during his lifetime, and therefore directed that his trustees shall arrange with the Trustees of the British Museum for the completion of the printing and publication of the Bibliography with all convenient speed after his death, but the expense of so doing with what he may have expended in his lifetime shall not exceed £2,000. After sundry other provisions, the will leaves the residue of his estate upon trust for his daughter Gladys for life, with remainder to the Trustees of the British Museum to provide a fund which shall be applied by or towards the purchase of Early English books, printed before the year 1640, for the Library of the British Museum.

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The first meeting of the session of the Bibliographical Society was held on October 20, when a paper by Mr. A. W. Pollard, celebrating "Our Twenty-first Birthday," was read. At the second meeting, on November 17, Sir H. G. Fordham will read a paper on "Early Road Books."

The Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate have recently issued to the Senate of Cambridge University their first report on the Marlay bequest. By his will, dated September 18, 1911, the late Charles Brinsley Marlay bequeathed to the University of Cambridge his large collection of pictures and other works of art, and the sum of £80,000, to be used in housing and arranging his collections, and in providing salaries for a curator or curators. The Syndicate have had under consideration the question of providing suitable accommodation for the display of the very numerous objects contained in the Marlay collections, and they now recommend that the Financial Board be authorized to negotiate with the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse for the purchase of the site adjoining the Fitzwilliam Museum on the south, and known as Grove Lodge. They recommend that superintendence of the Marlay Collection shall be added to the duties of the Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, who shall in future be styled "Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator," and that his stipend shall be at the rate of £850 per annum.

* * *

The season of book sales opened at Messrs. Sotheby's on October 15-17, when books and manuscripts from the libraries of the late Mr. J. D. Paul and the late Lord Western were offered for sale. Among the most interesting announcements of forthcoming sales is that of the late Professor Edward Dowden's books, on November 5 and two following days. A three-days sale was announced to begin at Sotheby's on October 29, which was to include the library from Stafford House, St. James's. The Stafford House Catalogue contains some noteworthy "lots." A collection of sixty-four original editions of Luther's tracts includes some of his earliest and rarest writings, and in many cases there are fine woodcut borders by Cranach, Holbein, and other contemporary engravers. There is a series of seventy-five Roxburghe Club Publications betwen 1814 and 1860, in the club binding. The "merry conceited jest," *La Continence de la Table*, which dropped from the guests' napkins when they looked for the dinner-rolls, is not included; but one of the eighty copies of the

Havelok the Dane (1828), with Sir Frederick Madden's notes, is. This was, according to Hill Burton, the club's first exhibition of sober manhood.

* * *

The Periodical, which is issued quarterly by Mr. Humphrey Milford for the Oxford Press, remarks that "The progress of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, compared with that of the great foreign dictionaries, has not been slow. Of the works in any way comparable in scope with the Oxford work, the *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, inaugurated by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, of which the first part was published in 1852, is still incomplete, about one-sixth remaining to be done; the *Woordenboek der nederlandsche Taal*, started in 1864, has entered on the letter P, but has some gaps to fill in earlier letters; the *Ordbok öfver Svenska Språket*, which is issued under the auspices of the Swedish Academy, began to be published in 1893, and in twenty years has completed A and produced fractions of B, C, and D. Thus the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the first section of which was published in 1884, is unique among the great modern dictionaries in the regularity and consecutiveness of its production."

* * *

The late Mr. A. W. Moore, Speaker of the House of Keys, was for some years engaged upon the preparation of an Anglo-Manx vocabulary, being assisted by Miss Sophia Morrison and Mr. Goodwin. It is proposed to publish this work at the Oxford Press if a sufficient number subscribe (the subscription price will be 15s. net), and those interested in dialects or in the Isle of Man are invited to apply for a prospectus.

* * *

Other announcements of books forthcoming from the same Press are *Ancient Memorial Brasses*, by E. Beaumont; *Rustic Speech and Folk-Lore*, by Elizabeth May Wright; *Irish Witchcraft and Demonology*, by St. J. D. Seymour; and *Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona in Bœotia*, by P. N. Ure.

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Messrs. Methuen announce *Thomæ Hemerken a Kempis de Imitatione Christi, Libri IV.*, edited by Dr. Adrian Fortescue, in a limited issue. This will be a reprint of the first printed edition by Günther Zainer at Augsburg in 1471 or 1472. Dr. M. J. Pohl has already reproduced the so-called autograph Brussels manuscript of 1441. It seemed therefore to the publishers desirable to edit rather the source of the printed editions, which is the basis of the *textus receptus*, in which the third and fourth books follow in the usual and more logical order. The only alterations made by the editor will be the correction of obvious misprints and grammatical mistakes, a consistent numbering of the chapters, and such a modicum of punctuation as is necessary to make the text readable. There will be a new preface, and the book will be printed in red and black in a new type designed by Mr. Douglas Cockerell.

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Mr. Walter Rye, the well-known Norfolk antiquary, who has published over eighty volumes and pamphlets on antiquarian and genealogical subjects, has compiled an extensive reference work on *Norfolk Families*, which will be published during November by Messrs. Goose and Son, Norwich. The work, which contains information accumulated during the author's life-long study of Norfolk genealogies, gives particulars regarding all the Norfolk families who have the right to bear arms, and numerous other families who have attained celebrity, in all nearly 1,400 families.

* * *

I have received from Mr. P. M. Barnard, M.A., of Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells, a catalogue of no small bibliographical interest. It contains an extensive collection of incunabula arranged in order of countries, towns, and presses, with an index of authors and titles, and illustrated by many reproductions of the quaint old woodcuts.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

VOL. IX. of the new series of *Archæologia Æliana* is a handsome and substantial volume of over 350 quarto pages. The longest, and in some respects the most important, paper, is a tolerably exhaustive study, largely from original manuscript sources, by Dr. R. K. Richardson, Professor of History in Beloit College, U.S.A., of "The Bishopric of Durham under Anthony Bek, 1283-1311." This fills 136 pages, and is supplemented by six more of carefully compiled bibliography. Substantial shares of the volume are also taken up by the annual report on Corstopitum, dealing with the 1912 excavations, written by Mr. R. H. Forster and Mr. W. H. Knowles, with contributions by Professor Haverfield and Mr. P. Newbold; and by the third part of Canon Greenwell's "Durham Seals," illustrated by a number of very fine plates. Among the other contents may be noticed a sympathetic sketch of the late Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, by Mr. F. W. Dendy, with a bibliography (by Mr. R. Blair) and pedigree; "Excavations on the Roman Wall at Limestone Bank," by Mr. P. Newbold, which resulted in the discovery of three turrets; "Newcastle Assemblies," by Mr. R. Welford, with details of eighteenth-century life and amusements; an account of recent "Pre-Conquest Discoveries at Greatham Church"—fragments of three early crosses, remains of a rude piscina, and two portions of early cross shafts, or of tomb slabs—by the Rev. Edgar Boddington; and some correspondence of Restoration date of a Durham rector, by the Rev. Dr. Gee. The volume is well illustrated and indexed.

* * *

The chief attraction in part 2 of vol. xix. of the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall is a paper on "The Hobby Horse"—a time-honoured custom at Padstow, and cognate with the Helston Furry or Flora—by Mr. Thurstan Peter. Mr. Peter believes "the Hobby Horse and the Furry Dance alike to be ancient pagan festivals of revival and of fruitfulness," upon which, of course, have been grafted later beliefs and ceremonies, partly Christian. The theme has very wide ramifications, as students of the *Golden Bough* will understand, and Mr. Peter has done excellent service in bringing together in these pages so much interesting detail of actual performances, with suggestive particulars of analogous ceremonies in other districts than Cornwall. Among the other contents of the part, besides the report of the annual meeting, are an account of a manuscript list of old Cornish manuscripts, by Mr. H. Jenner; "Notes on the Smelting of Tin at Newham, Truro," in the early eighteenth century, by Captain Henderson; and the fourth part of "Notes on the Parliamentary History of Truro," by Mr. P. Jennings.

* * *

The *Proceedings* of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia for 1912-13 (part iii. of vol. i.) (London: H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street, price 3s. 6d. net), is a substantial issue of about 150 pages. The progress of this Society has been marked, and its membership now contains the names of distinguished antiquaries from many parts of the country. There are no fewer than nineteen papers, mostly very short. We can only name a few. First comes Dr. Sturge's presentation of the "Bearing of the Drayson Theory on the Problems presented by Striated Neolithic Flints." Other prominent items are "Flint Implements of Man from the Middle Glacial Gravel and the Chalky Boulder Clay of Suffolk," by Mr. J. Reid Moir; "Norfolk Implements of Palæolithic 'Cave' Types," by Mr. W. G. Clarke; and "The Problem of the Eoliths," by Mr. F. N. Haward. These titles will serve as indications of the contents. Serious students of Pre-history will find very much matter in these pages well worth their careful study.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The British Archæological Association held their autumn meeting at Sonning, where excavations are being carried out by Mr. C. E. Keyser, President of the Association, on the site of the Bishop's Palace, in Holme Park. Mr. Keyser said that he had been engaged on the work since May, 1912, and up to the present time about two acres of ground had been excavated. A great depth below the surface of the soil had been reached, and one of the difficulties of the work was that he was not able, as in the case of Old Sarum, to cart the rubbish away clear of the ruins. The members were on the site of what was a country residence of the Bishops of the diocese from early times. There were eleven Bishops of Sonning in all, long before Sarum was thought of, and three of the eleven became Archbishops of Canterbury afterwards. It was beyond question that a large house stood there, and probably in the thirteenth century it took the place of an earlier building. A great hall was added in the fifteenth century, and there was a tower, of which the foundations were still to be seen, while the odds and ends of a staircase and steps had been found. In 1574 the Bishop of Salisbury, who was then in possession, made an exchange of the palace with the Crown, and the Crown afterwards handed the building over to the Rich family, who were not satisfied with the existing house, but built another, using the old one for spoil. Many of the finest fragments were found in a garden wall. It seemed that every possible effort had been made to obliterate the original arrangements on that site, and to puzzle the antiquary.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield spoke on the personal associations of the ruins. Mr. Harold Brakspear, who described the architectural features of the ruins, said it was not every day that archæologists had a Bishop's palace to excavate. He had been struck with the similarity of the building to that of the palace at Lincoln. It had to be remembered that the Bishop in those old times required more than the dwelling-house of the Bishops of to-day; he had to have an enormous hall and kitchen for the entertainment of his visitors. The hall at Sonning was aisled, something like St. Mary's Hall at Winchester, and in the middle was a hearth, of which some of the tiles remained. The great kitchen, beyond the buttery and pantry, had two enormous fireplaces with tiled backs, and on the east side of the hall was what he thought would develop into a square court with a passage round it like a little cloister. There was also another building, which he thought would be found to contain a chapel. There seemed to be no building of any great size between the thirteenth century and the fifteenth century, when the palace was enlarged owing to the Bishop making it his favourite seat.

Under the guidance of the President and Mr. Brakspear the party then inspected the ruins, and afterwards proceeded to Sonning Village, where a museum of relics from the excavations has been established. These include a large number of moulded stones, pottery, encaustic tiles, a fragment of a bottle bearing a coat-of-arms, some fifteenth-century ruby glass, horseshoes, buckles, spurs, and a considerable collection of tobacco-pipes.

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The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on October 8, Lord Barnard presiding. Mr. Bushe-Fox gave a full account of the year's work on the Wroxeter site—a report of which appears in this number of the *Antiquary* (p. 429)—and Mr. Hayter gave a detailed description of the coins found, which were on view in the room. He said if one might draw any conclusions as to the dating of the site from the coins alone a late first-century occupation certainly seemed suggested, not merely by the eight coins of Claudius, but especially by the thirty-four specimens of the three Flavian Emperors (A.D. 69-96). Trajan had produced nineteen coins, but it was curious that there were only fifteen coins for the seventy-five years from Hadrian to the end of the Antonine rule (A.D. 117-192). The one hundred and thirty years from A.D. 260-390 was obviously the time when the occupation was most intense, as quite 300 coins—*i.e.*, 70 per cent. of the total found—belonged to that period. Moreover, there was no falling off in the latter half of the fourth century, for there were fifty-seven issued between A.D. 364-392 (as compared with only ten of the same period last year). The discovery of two coins of Theodosius I., datable to A.D. 388-392, prolonged the known period of the life of the town for five to nine years.

Lord Barnard, in the course of an interesting address from the chair, made some remarks on a suggestion that the excavations should be left open. He said he would not touch upon the question as to whether the remains deteriorated in the British climate or not, but he merely stated that he would not feel justified in the public interest, as a matter of public policy, in withdrawing this land from cultivation at the present day, when it was deemed necessary that every available rood of land should be cultivated, and he might tell them frankly he would not entertain such a proposal for one moment unless the estate—which was a settled estate—were adequately remunerated for the loss it would suffer by being deprived of the rent of the land; and he entertained very little doubt that the purchase price of that land, which was valuable, would far exceed anything which the public were likely to subscribe, unless perhaps they could persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer to vote them a sum in the House of Commons. He would not say the idea of keeping the site open was a preposterous one, but it was entirely out of the question, and could not be considered for one moment.

With regard to the finance of the excavations, it had already been pointed out that the cost was very great. In July a letter was published in the *Times* with the signature of the President of the Society of Antiquaries and himself, as President of that Society, and others, appealing for contributions toward the excavations. He could have hoped that some wealthy person, of whom we had many in this country, might perhaps have come forward and undertaken, say, to pay the whole of the expense for one year or something of that kind; but, perhaps, archæologists of that type were more familiarly represented by the gentlemen from beyond the sea who wished to denude our castles to carry their treasures away to another land. He did not think any of them would be willing to make a bargain of that kind. What they found in Shropshire they kept in Shropshire. But at the same time it was quite clear that if they wished that work to go on they must support it financially, and while he did not suggest that it was necessary for any persons of moderate means to deprive themselves of the necessaries of life to do that, he thought many subscribers of small sums might come forward, and in addition might persuade others who were interested in that subject to assist.

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The second summer excursion of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY took place on Saturday, September 27, to Speke Hall and Hale. Miss Watt kindly gave special permission to members of the Society to visit the Hall, which is a fine specimen of an ancient Lancashire manor-house in the Elizabethan black-and-white half-timbered style. The outlines of the moat still remain, the principal entrance being approached by a bridge. The interior is distinguished by the beauty of its corridors and the great hall, which contains carved wainscotting from Holyrood. The members were met at Hunt's Cross by carriages, and on the way to Speke Hall visited the Hutt, the ancient residence of the Irelands; and after viewing Speke Hall, drove to Hale, where Hale Hall, the present residence of the Ireland-Blackburne family, was seen standing in its beautiful park. A visit was subsequently paid to Hale Church, where lie the remains of the celebrated "Child of Hale," who is said to have been 9 feet 3 inches in height.

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The EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made a tour in Holderness on September 22, visiting Withernsea, Skeffling, Welwick, and Winestead. The feature of the excursion was the visit to the "Church of Birstall, alias Skeffling, dedicated to Saint Helen," which was described by Mr. W. T. Walker, of Hull. The history of the old church is certainly more interesting than its architecture, and Mr. Walker stated that it would never have been erected had it not been for the serious encroachments of the River Humber, which swept away the Priory of Birstall and the ancient church. The present church was completed and consecrated in 1470. A visit was paid to the manor house at Skeffling, now occupied by Mr. Medforth, farmer. Here there is what is described as an arch from the old Priory of Birstall. Mr. Walker has no hesitation in assigning the relic to the fifteenth century. It cannot therefore come from the Priory, but may, he thinks, have formed part of the original porch of the present church, removed some time in the eighteenth century. Tuke's map of 1786 shows the Priory on the shore of the Humber, and Poulson tells us it was "swept away by the frightful encroachments of the sea." It was an alien Priory, monks having been sent over from Normandy to establish a permanent cell in order to look after their property in Holderness, which had been given them by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle. But when trouble arose between England and France the position of alien Priories became intolerable, and at length the Abbey of Albemarle (now Aûmale), sold the Holderness property to the Abbey of Kirkstall in 1394.

At Welwick some notes on the church and by-law men's accounts were read by Mr. Miles. The church tower dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and the most interesting object in the church itself is the tomb of an ecclesiastic, evidently inspired by the beautiful Percy tomb in Beverley Minster. There is a tradition that it was brought from Birstall Priory, but this is not supported by reliable evidence. A brass in memory of William Wright and his wife, of Plewland, who died in 1618 and 1621 respectively, recalls the fact that two members of the family were involved in the Gunpowder Plot conspiracy. Leaving Welwick, the party drove to Winestead to see the Hildyard monuments. The monuments are of extraordinary interest. There is a large black marble slab with the brasses of a man, a woman, and thirteen kneeling children, probably belonging to 1540; and there are effigies with a great display of heraldry, which is puzzling even to experts. From Winestead the party drove to Patrington, and thence by rail to Hull.

In the evening the annual dinner was held, followed by the annual meeting of the Society, when a satisfactory report was presented.

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The Yorkshire Archæological Society made an excursion on September 26 to the churches at Darrington, Womersley, and Campsall. Meeting in Southgate, Pontefract, the members first made a hurried inspection of the old Hermitage over which the Dispensary has been erected. The oratory is a small chantry that projects under the street, and appears to have been used for temporary purposes of worship or contemplation in the fifteenth century. It is reached by winding steps excavated in the solid rock, and these continue to a much lower depth, where the hermit, Adam de Laythorpe, is supposed to have dwelt. This remarkable staircase contains sixty-five steps, and the stonework is extremely well preserved. Over the door of the cave there appeared the initial letters of "Deo in Trinitate Jesu Christo." The oratory was closed at the Reformation; thirty years ago its roof was broken into by drainage excavators, and a supporting pillar had to be inserted.

The journey to the churches, which stand in pretty rural surroundings to the south and south-east of the ancient borough, was made by brake and motor. Mr. S. D. Kitson acted as guide and exponent of the architectural features. Darrington Church is a fine stone building in the Norman and later styles, and grew from a small beginning by frequent addition and alteration in the middle ages. To the late Norman tower was attached an aisleless nave and chancel, and in the thirteenth century north and south aisles were thrown out. When the tower was underpinned, it was found that rock burials had taken place beneath the structure. An interesting feature is the stone gallery in the east end of the north aisle, which, like the turret by which it is reached, appears to belong to the fifteenth century. The gallery has three arcades on either side, and it probably led to the rood loft. On the north side of the chancel is a recumbent figure in chain armour and shield, dating from 1300, and supposed to be the effigy of Warren de Scargill, who married Clarissa de Stapleton, or "Stappleton," as it is called on the tombstones of the period. Another interesting feature is an ancient sculpture of the Crucifixion, which was brought from Cridling Park a few years ago, the cross having two transverse beams.

Womersley Church is principally of the Decorated style, with some traces of Norman work. Cruciform in shape, it has a broad, massive central tower, surmounted by a stone broach spire. North and south aisles are thought to be additions of the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. A stone coffin lid shows the figure of a Crusader, and on the east side of the arch at the south door appears a rather incomplete inscription in Norman French. The visitors were shown an ancient crucifix of peculiar workmanship, which was unearthed in the nave in the 'sixties. It is supposed to have been made of Limoges enamel, but bears marks of an earlier style, and may date from the latter part of the twelfth or the early part of the thirteenth century.

Internally the church at Campsall looks quite austere compared with that of Womersley; nevertheless, it is, as Mr. Kitson pointed out, one of the finest and most interesting churches in Yorkshire. It is a Transitional, or late Norman, building, with an exceptionally fine western tower having four arches. Two chambers on the south side date from approximately the same period as the tower. An arch at the east end of the north aisle is Norman, and must originally have been out of doors, which goes to show that the old twelfth-century material was used in the rebuilding in the fourteenth century. The rood screen is fifteenth-century work, quite unrestored, and bears a long inscription.

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On Thursday, September 25, the Surrey Archæological Society made an excursion to Salisbury. The Cathedral was inspected under the guidance of the Rev. Canon Bourne; and after lunch, the party were conducted over the extensive excavations at Old Sarum by Colonel Hawley, who, with Mr. St. John Hope, has directed the work of the last year or two. On the following day a large party of members and friends of the Royal Archæological Institute also visited Salisbury. Having motored first to Amesbury for lunch and thence to Stonehenge, the party were addressed by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, who, standing on one of the fallen monoliths, gave a clear statement as to what is known and what may be surmised as to the origin and meaning of the world-famous circle of stones. The members then motored back to Old Sarum, and after tea were taken over the castle excavations by Colonel Hawley, and over the cathedral excavations by Mr. St. John Hope, who both gave lucid accounts of what the spade had revealed. A full account of what has been done at Old Sarum appeared in last month's *Antiquary*, pp. 388-390.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on September 30 the papers read were "Notes on the History of St. Stephen's Green," by Mr. E. W. Smyth; "Dungory Castle, Kinvara," by Mr. R. J. Kelly; and "Items from the Churchwardens' Accounts, 1484 to 1600, of St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin," by the Rev. J. L. Robinson.

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Other meetings have been the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on October 2, when Mr. F. W. Reader gave an illustrated lecture on "The Bastions or Wall Towers of London"; the excursion of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Saffron Walden and Thaxted on September 25; the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on September 24; the annual meeting of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on October 1; the last summer meeting (in Sturminster Newton and District) of the DORSET FIELD CLUB on September 16; the visit to Camberwell of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on September 20; and the excursion to Avington Park, near Winchester, where Mr. Dale read a paper on the history of Avington House, of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT. Vol. XXVII. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. x+850. Price 25s. 6d.

The first four parts of *Book-Prices Current* for 1913 have been noticed in the *Antiquary* from time to time as they have appeared. Part V. contains the conclusion of the Huth sale, and some miscellaneous sales held in June and July last, with the title-page, introduction, etc., for the volume, and the usual admirably full and well-arranged index, filling 119 double-columned pages of small type. The season which began in October, 1912, was unusually busy, and may be fairly regarded as one of the most successful on record. "Books of every class and kind," says Mr. Slater, in his Introduction, "have never ceased to pour into and from the London auction-rooms during the last nine months." More than sixty high-class sales have taken place in London alone, and the total sum realized closely approaches £200,000. The Huth sale was an important contribution to this total, but apart from that the turnover was immense. The average sum realized was £5 0s. 7d., the highest yet recorded. This means that many expensive books have come into the market and have fetched higher prices than they would formerly have done. Mr. Slater points out once again that the much-sought-after collector's books are becoming dearer and dearer, but, on the other hand, that more ordinary books are falling in value—"to such an extent that a good and useful library might be formed at the present time for about a third less than would have been possible a dozen years ago." With the sales of such an exceptionally important and full season to record, this volume of *Book-Prices Current* is naturally of even greater value than usual. It is difficult now to imagine a bookseller's, bookbuyer's, booklover's, collector's world without *Book-Prices Current*. We congratulate both Mr. Slater and the publishers on the production of the twenty-seventh volume of this invaluable record, compiled with such careful accuracy and thoroughness, so well printed, and so punctually issued.

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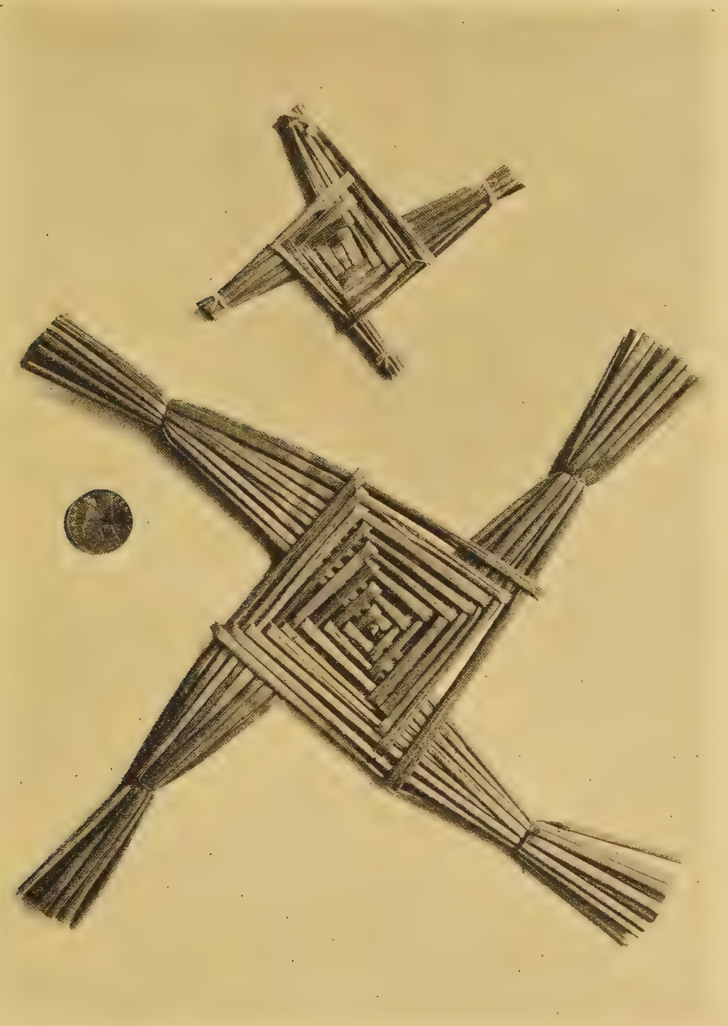
OUR ANCESTORS: SCOTS, PICTS, AND CYMRY; AND WHAT THEIR TRADITIONS TELL US. By Robert Craig Maclagan, M.D. London and Edinburgh: *T. N. Foulis*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. xii+448. Price 5s. net.

The title of this book will hardly find acceptance with those who are of opinion that the Picts were exterminated or driven out of these islands some ten or twelve centuries ago. Other readers, again, may complain that their ancestors were neither Scots nor Cymry. It is obvious that no inconsiderable proportion of the modern British people may be presumed to derive their blood from other sources. Many, indeed, have good reason for believing that "our ancestors" were living in France or the Netherlands as recently as the beginning of the eleventh century, and in some cases at much later dates. These considerations, however, do not materially affect the matter in question, although they ought to be kept in view.

Like Dr. Maclagan's previous work, his latest book shows that he has read widely of the subjects dealt with by him. It displays also the same discursive tendency, combined with the expression of strong individual opinions, in etymologies and otherwise, and the same gallant disregard of criticism. Writing of this description lays itself open to attack on every side. It assuredly does not follow "scientific" methods. There is scarcely a page that does not contain something to provoke controversy. Nevertheless, such a book as this has the merit of individuality. More cautious writers are apt to push caution to such an extreme that they scarcely ever make a really definite statement. Dr. Maclagan certainly does not err in this direction. His pages, however, are full of suggestiveness and life—both admirable qualities. For example, his remarks (pp. 22-24, 234, 418, 419) identifying the Brigantes with the followers of the original of Brigit—whose worship was distinguished by the maintenance in her sanctuary of a perpetual fire by virgin priestesses—are deserving of much consideration; as also his suggestion "that the queen of the Brigantes represented a female sacred hierarchy, having probably the same ritual as those funereally-dressed, torch-flourishing furies who met Paulinus on the Menai Straits." Further, he links the people of the Dea Brigantia with the Tuatha Dé, or Dananns—a race figuring prominently in Gaelic tradition. But although the book is to be commended for qualities of this order, it will readily be understood that it does not fall within the category of impeccable archæological works.

Ulster Folklore. By Elizabeth Andrews, F.R.A.I. With 14 illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1913. 8vo., pp. xiv+121. Price 5s. net.

Readers of the *Antiquary* have had a taste of the quality of Miss Andrews's work in one or two chapters, which are included, revised, and enlarged in the attractively produced volume before us. This is no scissors and paste compilation of folklore. Miss Andrews has not gone to printed sources of information, but supplies fresh and valuable matter. She knows Ulster and Ulster folk well, and she here records stories and legends which she has herself collected, and describes customs and beliefs with which she has first-hand acquaintance. Hence the value of the book. There is much legendary lore about the fairies and traditionary matter concerning the wee folk. The Ulster peasantry have few or no stories or traditions of fairies of the few-inches-high type. The "wee folk" to them were diminutive men and women. Miss Andrews refers to the theories advanced by Mr. David MacRitchie and other writers which link these fairy legends and traditions with the actual existence of pigmy races in the



RUSH AND STRAW CROSSES.

Europe of long ago. The subject is one of great interest, and the stories and traditions which Miss Andrews has here collected add valuable material for discussion. Some curious particulars of harvest customs are given. Some of these—the throwing of the sickle and other observances connected with the ingathering of the last handful of corn—are closely akin to old harvest customs in various parts of England. They touch beliefs and ideas which have been fully treated by Dr. Frazer in the *Golden Bough.* Miss Andrews says that rush crosses are still put up in many cottages at Maghera, Co. Londonderry. One Daniel McKenna showed her how they were made. "He told me," she writes, "that on St. Bridget's Eve, January 31, children are sent out to pull rushes, which must not be cut with a knife. When these rushes are brought in, the family gather round the fire and make the crosses, which are sprinkled with holy water. The wife or eldest daughter prepares tea and pancakes, and the plate of pancakes is laid on the top of the rush cross. Prayers are said, and the family partake of St. Bridget's supper. The crosses are hung up over doors and beds to bring good luck. In former times sowans or flummery was eaten instead of pancakes. I have heard of similar customs in other places." Miss Andrews may like to be reminded that Dr. Frazer published notes on similar rude crosses of straw or rushes as used in Ulster in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland for 1892. Another brief paper on the same subject, by Mr. H. S. Crawford, appeared in that *Journal* for 1908. The illustration on p. 437, which we are permitted to reproduce from Miss Andrews's book, shows two of these crosses; the larger is of rushes, and the smaller of straw. *Ulster Folklore* is a decidedly useful addition to the literature of belief and custom; while those to whom the scientific aspect of such studies makes little appeal will find it a readable and entertaining book. It is well printed and well illustrated.

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ENGLISH INDUSTRIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By L. F. Salzmann, B.A., F.S.A. London: *Constable and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. xii + 260. Price 6s. 6d. net.

Mr. Salzmann is well known as a painstaking and competent antiquary, and in this modest volume presents the fruits of wide researches among the dusty stores of the Record Office and elsewhere. The subtitle well describes the book as an introduction to the industrial history of mediæval England. The industries dealt with are mining—coal, iron, lead and silver, tin; quarrying—stone, marble, alabaster, chalk; metal-working; pottery—tiles, bricks; cloth-making; leather-working; and brewing—ale, beer, cider; with a final chapter on "The Control of Industry." The scope of the book is too restricted to permit of much detail, but in each section Mr. Salzmann gives an admirably clear outline or summary, based on a large collection of facts, of the conditions—hours, wages, methods, etc.—under which each industry was carried on from its known introduction up to varying dates within the sixteenth century. Footnotes give references to leading or typical sources of information, so that the book, while giving a general view of mediæval industrial conditions, will suggest to the student how and in what directions he can usefully pursue his studies. Our one regret is that Mr. Salzmann should have found it necessary to omit one of the most important of industries, that of building. He explains that the omission is not due to oversight, but that having collected a great mass of material he came to the conclusion "that the available material was so exceedingly technical, and the obscurity of the details so greatly in excess of their value when elucidated, as to render such a section rather a weariness and a stumbling-block to the student than a help." However, we shall cherish the hope that Mr. Salzmann may by and by see his way to give us, in a separate volume, an account of the Building Industry in mediæval times on a larger scale than would be possible in a section of the book before us. The concluding chapter on "The Control of Industry"—"broadly speaking . . . either external, by parliamentary or municipal legislation, or internal, by means of craft gilds"—though it suffers from compression, is a remarkably clear summary. There is an excellent index. A brief bibliography would have increased the usefulness of the book to students.

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THE BIRTH OF THE OPAL: A CHILD'S FANCIES. By Daphne Allen. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Crown 4to, pp. 95 + 12 plates (some in colour), and many illustrations in the text. Price 5s. net.

In the *Antiquary* for September of last year Dr. Cox gave an appreciation of the very remarkable *Child's Visions* of Miss Daphne Allen, aged twelve years. The warm reception which was accorded to that exemplification of youthful genius by both Press and public has encouraged the publishers to produce the present companion volume, which contains a collection of the child-artist's drawings illustrating secular themes. First come a number of short fairy stories, written by Daphne Allen herself, which accompany and explain some of the drawings; these are followed by a large number of drawings for which the artist supplies no explanation, but for which her introducer, Mr. Walter D. Ellis, has supplied "selections from the poets which suggest similar lines of thought or imagination." "It must be clearly understood," adds Mr. Ellis, "that the drawings were in no way suggested by the poems or by any outside agency; they are the pure fruit of the child's own fancy, done as the spirit moved her, without any purpose of publication." Mr. Ellis's selection of illustrative extracts has been made with judgment, and are often singularly felicitous. The drawings, most of which are noted as done at the age of thirteen, are marked by the same qualities as those which distinguished the drawings in *A Child's Visions.* There may not be the depth of suggestiveness which so startled one now and again in Daphne Allen's treatment of sacred themes, but there is an extraordinary wealth of fancy and imagination, with perhaps a greater degree of power in the handling of details. Such colour drawing as "Love in a Mist" (facing p. 40), or the lovely "Convolvulus Fairy" (frontispiece), is purely delightful, both as draughtsmanship and on account of the delicate suggestiveness of the treatment. The coloured drawing of "Night" (facing p. 72) is another very remarkable piece of work. The text drawings show in many cases decided firmness of line as well as grace of fancy and execution. The "Cupid Meditating" (p. 41) and "Cupid Resting" (p. 51), drawn at the ages of twelve and thirteen respectively, are extraordinary pieces of work for so youthful an artist. Miss Daphne Allen should have a brilliant future, and in days to come these charming books, which embody so much grace and beauty, will be diligently sought for.

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A SAUNTER THROUGH KENT WITH PEN AND PENCIL. Vol. X. By Charles Igglesden. Illustrated by X. Willis. Ashford, Kent: *Kentish Express* Office [1913]. Large 8vo., pp. 82. Price 2s. 6d.

This is the tenth and last part of a work in which Mr. Igglesden conducts his readers on a round of visits to many of the picturesque old towns, villages, and hamlets of one of the most beautiful counties of England. This concluding part, which is illustrated by many clever sketches from the facile pencil of Mr. Willis, includes the villages of Brabourne, Bircholt, Smeeth, Selbridge, Nonington, and Womenswould. Mr. Igglesden gossips pleasantly about the earlier history of each place, traces carefully the architectural features of the churches, notes any buildings or spots with special associations, and conveys much information in an easy style. Both Smeeth and Brabourne are associated with the fortunes of the Scott family, one of whom was the sixteenth-century Reginald Scott, well known to antiquaries as the author of *The Discovery of Witchcraft*, a facsimile of whose signature is imprinted upon the cover of this book. Mr. Igglesden gives many particulars of the family and of the memorials of their departed greatness to be found in both Brabourne and Smeeth Churches. Within the chancel rails of Brabourne Church is the stone heart shrine which is said to have contained the heart of one of the Baliols, the ancestors of the Scott family. The chapters on these two families are particularly readable; but the whole book is well done, and should do much to develop intelligent interest in local history and associations.

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A HISTORY OF THREEKINGHAM WITH STOW, LINCOLNSHIRE. Attempted by W. A. Cragg. Illustrations. Sleaford: *W. K. Morton and Sons*, 1913. Small 4to., pp. 155. Price 6s. net.

The modesty of Mr. Cragg's statement on the title-page that he has "attempted" the history of his parish disarms criticism. But, indeed, except for some eccentric punctuation and an occasional misprint, such as the "Black Dearth" on p. 27, there is not much room for fault-finding. Mr. Cragg has brought together a very considerable mass of detail concerning the history of Threekingham, largely gathered from the Close Rolls, Patent Rolls, Feet of Fines, and other original sources. Any man who does this spade-work for his parish and prints it in orderly and intelligible fashion, deserves well of his district, and is sure of the thanks of students. Mr. Cragg's arrangement is strictly chronological. He does not jump about from subject to subject, but brings everything—the descent of lands, ecclesiastical history, social history, every side of parochial history indeed—into one strict chronological order. There is much to be said for this method, and Mr. Cragg has certainly carried it out well, and with satisfactory results. The parish accounts yield much interesting seventeenth- and eighteenth-century detail. The history closes with 1876, the reader being referred for information with regard to later years to the local newspapers. There are three appendices. The first gives a fairly complete list of the Vicars of Threekingham from about 1220 to the present day, with the authority stated for each entry. The second contrasts in tabular form the weather in A.D. 1330 and in A.D. 1790. The third consists of a paper read by Mr. Cragg on the occasion of an archæological society's visit, and being merely a brief summary of what has already been stated in the book is a trifle superfluous. There is a fair index. Mr. Cragg has done a very useful piece of work, and his book should certainly be appreciated by students of Lincolnshire history and topography.

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We have received Fasc. ii. of the new quarterly review—*Neapolis*, "Rivista di Archeologia, Epigrafia e Numismatica" (Naples, Francesco Perrella e Co.: Lire 5). Among the articles are "Spigolature vascolari nel museo di Taranto," by V. Macchioro and G. Bendinelli, with several illustrations; "L'Origine degli archi onarari e trionfali romani," with plans, by G. Spano; and "Il cippo del foro romano e le epigrafi di lettera greca nel latina arcano," by F. Ribezzo. Prominent features of the review are notices of books and an account of the proceedings of the Commissione Archeologica comunale di Napoli, of which *Neapolis* is the organ. Under the latter head is a full account, with illustrations, of the works proceeding at the Church of San Lorenzo Maggiore in Naples.

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The new part of the Gypsy Lore Society's *Journal* (vol. vi., part 4) is largely devoted to careful studies of the tribe of Gypsy coppersmiths which came to this country in 1911, and have only recently left us. The principal article is by Mr. Eric O. Winstedt, while the Rev. F. G. Ackerley contributes a paper on "The Dialect of the Nomad Gipsy Coppersmiths," with texts and vocabulary. Mr. Winstedt discusses the origin of the tribe, their organization, appearance, physical characteristics, dress, household gear, manners, customs, trades, ceremonies, etc. It is a very valuable paper, bringing together, with many historical references, a vast amount of curious information. It is surprising that the Gypsy Lore Society still has less than 200 members. Considering the useful work that it does, it should receive increased support from those who are interested in the ethnology, history, linguistics, or folklore of outcast and nomad tribes. The Society's headquarters are at 21A, Alfred Street, Liverpool.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, October, contains articles on "The Barocque Palaces of Vienna," by Patrick Abercrombie; "Boodle's Club," by Stanley C. Ramsey; "Some Manorial Homes of 'Wessex'," by Sidney Heath; and "Four Georgian Mantelpieces," by I. C. Goodison; with much useful matter of professional interest, all lavishly and splendidly illustrated. In the *Connoisseur*, October, we note especially papers on "Old Wrought-Iron Gates at Hampstead," by J. Starkie Gardner; "Staffordshire Pottery and its History"; and "Some Old Dutch Colonial Furniture," by J. Penry Lewis, C.M.G. The last-named is of considerable interest to Africanders, and to Dutch and Ceylon residents in England. Towards the end of the seventeenth century the Dutchman, it has been said, "was, *par excellence*, the cabinet-maker of Europe"; and Dutch furniture of good design and beautiful detail followed the planting of Dutch colonies and factories. The articles named, and every section of the magazine, are all freely and finely illustrated.

* * *

We have on our table vol. ii., part 7, of Mr. H. Harrison's always welcome dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W.: Price 1s. net), covering the ground from Quadling to Rickson; and the new catalogue (Price 6d.) of the "Parish Register Series" of Messrs. Phillimore and Co., Ltd., 124, Chancery Lane, which, with the illustrative maps, shows what remarkable progress has been made in the scheme—which deserves the support of genealogists—of printing the whole of the Parish Registers in England (except such as have been already printed by others), dealing in the first instance with the Marriages from the beginning of each Register down to the early years of the nineteenth century. The index to the parishes already printed fills thirteen double-columned pages. The *Indian Antiquary*, August, and *Rivista d'Italia*, September, have also been received.

Correspondence.

"RUINED RUINS."

(*Ante*, p. 360.)

TO THE EDITOR.

In reference to Mr. John Ward's timely letter, I would suggest the placing of an inscription on the circle of stones used at each Eisteddfod; this would prevent blunders in future years.

About ninety years ago there seems to have been a fashion in Ireland of erecting at large country seats mock Druidical temples and cromlechs. *En passant*, I do not know if this was ever a fashion in England.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

79, Talbot Street,
Dublin.

THE EXCAVATION OF OLD SARUM.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the current issue is an interesting account under this heading. It is mentioned therein that "the whole of the castle has been practically reconstructed." I visited the ruins some ten days ago in company with a large gathering of the members of the Archæological Institute, and confess to have seen with some misgivings what is now going on at the castle. The excavations have unearthed the original old masonry, and merit all praise; but at the time we were there quite a number of masons were busily engaged in building entirely new walls of old flints upon the top of the ancient remains in question, with the probable result that in half a century or so those who come after us will find it hard to distinguish the old work from the new.

The inspection recalled somewhat painfully the late Lord Grimthorpe's unfortunate efforts at St. Albans Abbey, where, in 1887 and subsequent years, his "grim" lordship had new red tiles made upon the original Roman lines, and caused them to be used promiscuously in his unfortunate "restoration" of that once glorious fabric. To-day few, if any, can be quite sure which are the original and which are merely modern facsimiles.

The work in progress disclosing the lines of foundations of the old cathedral are of the highest interest, but it is to be sincerely hoped they will be left much as they have been found to be, and not built upon as are those of the castle.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park,
Exeter,
October 5, 1913.

THE RAVENSCAR DISCOVERY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Referring to the note on p. 366 of the October *Antiquary*, it is difficult to understand why these steps, which are 14 feet wide, should only be worn in the centre; and, seeing that there has certainly been no change of level here since Roman times, it is difficult to understand how they could have been well worn in deep water. Five steps, 14 feet wide, all cemented together, could hardly have fallen into the water from the cliff top without damage. Anyway, the Press gives particulars of the achievements of the diver's father, so we presume the report must be correct!

T. S.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

DECEMBER, 1913.

Announcement of the January "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.

Notes of the Month.

PARTS of the White Tower, closed since 1885, and the whole of the Bloody Tower, which has never been open to the public, are shortly to be opened to visitors to the Tower of London.

* * *

On November 7 Messrs. Sotheby completed a two-days sale of various objects of art, which produced a total of £3,188 3s. 6d. There were in it some fifteen "lots" of silver belonging to the Rev. Canon H. C. Foster, of Groombridge Vicarage, Sussex, and one piece brought the very high price of £38 10s. per oz. This was a tazza-shaped dish, on a low foot, with repoussé radiating design in the bowl and a coat of arms in the centre, London, 1638. Its weight was 10 oz. 12 dwts.—£400 8s. (D. Davis). Some silver and china, the property of Sir John Eldon Gorst, of Castle Combe, Chippenham, was also sold. A George II. two-handled silver-gilt cup and cover, Dublin, *circa* 1740, makers' marks of Joseph Walker on the cover and W. Homer on the base, made 27s. per oz.—£175 1s. 10d. (Crichton); and a George I. wine flagon and a dish, London, 1715, 19s. 6d. per oz.—£117 12s. 8d. (Appleton).

* * *

The opening meeting of the West of Scotland Branch of the Historical Association was held in the History Class-Room, Glasgow University, on October 24, when Dr. George Macdonald, F.B.A., Edinburgh, delivered a lecture on "Agricola and the Roman Invasion of Scotland." Professor R. S. Rait presided. In the opening portion of his lecture Dr. Macdonald referred to the romantic appeal which the story of Agricola's campaigns made to the Scottish antiquaries of the eighteenth century, and detailed the various conjectures regarding the site of the decisive conflict with the Caledonians. He then narrated how the labours of the trained archæologist have supplemented the visionary zeal of the earlier historians, and showed by means of lantern illustrations how the harvest of the spade may enable one to reconstruct a picture of the days when the galleys of Agricola swept up the Forth, and the Roman legionaries splashed through the fords of the Tweed and marched across the Border moors.

* * *

The Board of Education announce that reproductions of two specimens in the textile collections at the Victoria and Albert Museum, printed in colours on sheets measuring 15 inches by 12 inches, have been placed on sale at the catalogue stall in the Museum, price 1s. each. The specimens selected for reproduction are—(1) a linen panel embroidered with silk, English work, dated 1730; and (2) part of a linen bodice embroidered with silk, English work of the early eighteenth century. Special care has been taken to give a true rendering of the texture and colours, as it is thought that the reproductions may be useful to students and workers who are unable to examine the originals. Lectures will be given at the Museum on November 27 by Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E., on "Etching and Engraving"; December 4, Mr. E. F. Strange, on "Wood-Engraving"; and December 11, Mr. G. H. Palmer, on "Early Printed Books." The series will be resumed after the Christmas holidays.

* * *

The excavation of an ancient British cairn in Berwickshire, described by the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries as the most successful in Scotland in recent times, is being undertaken by Mr. Craw, of West Foulden. The work has produced an uncovered grave, two cists, each with ornamented urns of the food-vessel type, and many flint weapons, including a remarkably fine axe-hammer. Charcoal indicated that some of the belongings had been burned with the burial. The cairn was surrounded by upright boulders, and lay in a deep wood. A third cist has been removed by unauthorized persons, and legal proceedings are threatened.

* * *

The whole line of the foundations of the ancient main gateway of the Roman city of Camulodunum has been unearthed by the Morant Club, it was reported at the meeting of the Colchester Town Council on November 10. The ruins are declared by the Club to be the most perfect example of a Roman city gate in Britain. It seems that the gate formed a sort of bastion with rounded corners, and was built of septaria, with several prominent courses of Roman brick. There were two arched carriage-ways in the centre of the gate, with a narrow arched way on each side for foot-passengers. Apparently the gate was blocked by the Romans shortly before the end of their occupation of Britain. The council decided to take immediate steps to preserve the remains, and to afford facilities to the public to view them.

* * *

We take the following note from the *Morning Post*, November 12: "Two interesting Greek documents of the first century (B.C.) from Western Media were laid yesterday before the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies by Mr. Ellis H. Minns at a meeting held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Professor Sayce presiding. The first document — dated 88 B.C., and apparently the oldest document on parchment known, except a roll from Egypt—referred to the Twelfth Dynasty. The second is dated 22 B.C. They were found about four years ago in a cave in the mountains to the north of the Baghdad highway, contained in a hermetically-sealed jar, which originally had been filled up with millet, but the seed was all perished. They are on skin or leather, with rough places here and there, from which the hair has not been entirely removed. These places have been avoided by the scribes. The documents were very much valued by their possessor, and they were acquired with great difficulty by Said Khan. They are both conveyances, bearing mud seals, of a vineyard among the cornfields, called Dadbakabag. Each document is after ancient form in duplicate, the 'close' version being tied up and sealed by the witnesses to prevent any tampering with it, the 'patent' version, usually the fuller, being accessible. The 'close' version had been only partly undone. One seal still bore a device like an E, surrounded by a double border, with little curved lines between; the other had lost its device. The dating formulæ give the titles of the Parthian Kings as on the coins after Orodes I. The first document is of the time of Mithradates II. The second is from the reign of Phraates IV. The names of the Queens follow, three of Mithradates, two his sisters, the other a daughter of Tigranes; four of Phraates, including a Cleopatra, but not naming Musa. The tenour of the documents seems simpler than that of conveyances in Egypt. The wonder is that Greek was used in such a remote locality. The place-names are all unknown, though Ptolemy's *Βιθαβά* and *Βέσσαρα* recall two of them; but the position does not fit. The personal names, except perhaps those of the vendors in the first document, are all Iranian, and the documents are specially important as proving for the first time the Hellenization of the Iranian population. Frequent interlineations and the omission of words and letters indicate that the documents were written by careless scribes. The form is that of a kind of perpetual lease conveying to the lessee almost everything but the freehold, but reserving to the vendor the right of vetoing unsuitable future tenants."

* * *

The *Architect*, October 31 and November 7, contained two articles by Mr. C. A. Markham, F.S.A., on "Church Plate," and also two articles by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry on "Architectural Inlay," with many illustrations. The writer pointed out that "The employment of inlay for surface decoration has had no regular sequence, and has not been common to all architectural styles and periods; but having been entirely sporadic in its appearances, influenced mainly by available materials and locality, it has not received the attention it merits in the literature of the profession." Mr. Tavenor-Perry carefully distinguished between inlay and incrustation—in French the latter word does duty for both—dealing with his subject in strict accordance with the definition of the verb "inlay" in the Oxford Dictionary—"To lay or embed (a thing) in the substance of something else so that its surface becomes even and continuous with that of the matrix." A concluding article on "Inlay" appeared in the *Architect*, November 14.

* * *

We are indebted to Mr. W. Gregg, of The Beeches, Clough, Belfast, for the two photographs here reproduced. Mr. Gregg, in whose possession are the two articles represented, says with regard to Fig. 1: "This grotesque-looking affair was dug out of a grave at the root of an enormous tree. The dimensions are: height, 14 inches; girth, 30 inches; and it weighs about 23 pounds. It is apparently formed of a mixture of clay, and other substances baked together. It is pronounced by experts to be an image, forming a very interesting example of prehistoric poetry. A better idea of what it is really like can be obtained by viewing the photograph from a distance.

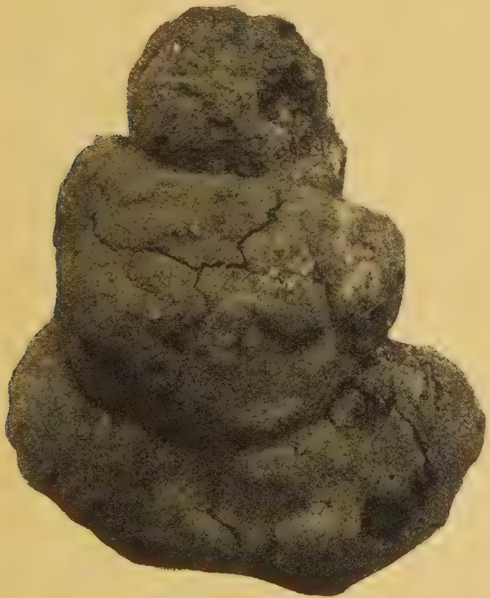

FIG. 1.

Concerning Fig. 2, Mr. Gregg says: "The accompanying is a photograph of an ancient wooden Psalm Book which was dug out of a bog recently in Co. Antrim. As will be seen, the book is made up of six leaves, in which the wax tablets containing the written are sunk. This writing has been pronounced by experts to be copies of part of the Psalms. The 30th and 31st Psalms are on the two centre pages. The jagged cut in the shoulder-strap was made by the tool used in cutting the turf."

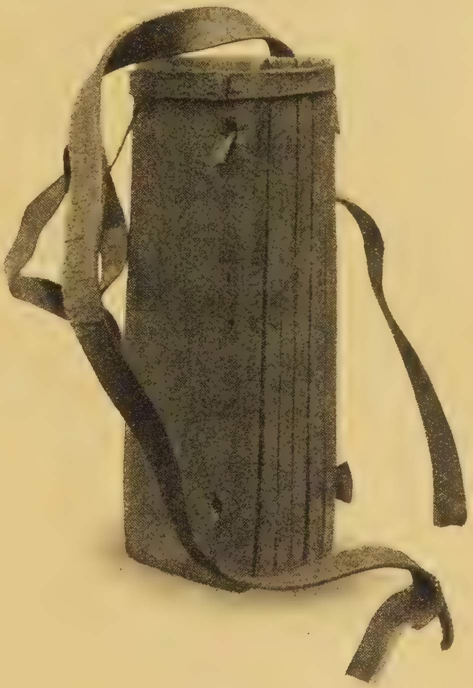

FIG. 2.

* * *

The collection of Roman relics preserved in the Museum at Winchester has recently been augmented by a fine and perfect cinerary urn, with its ashes, found in Hyde Street, not far from the Roman road to Silchester and London. Two other imperfect *fictilia*, a *mortarium* and small vase, were found near. They have all been presented to the Museum by the War Office, and their architect, B. D. Cancellor, Esq., who designed some buildings for Territorial use, and the excavations revealed these objects. Many such have been found alongside this ancient *via*. The demolition of an old house of no interest in the High Street to make room for a picture palace has already given promise of "finds"—viz., a coin of Vespasian, and a small brass of the Constantine family, neither in good preservation. As extensive Roman foundations were found some years ago close by, the antiquarian eye is upon the diggings hopefully.

⁂

The *Times* of November 5 was informed by its Paris correspondent that the famous aqueduct known as the Pont-du-Gard, near Nîmes, is threatened with destruction. This wonderful relic of the Roman occupation of Provence, "is classed as an historical monument, and is thus under the care of the State; but one end of it stands in the property of a landowner, who has announced his intention of blowing up with dynamite the end which touches his land unless the Government buys the land from him at a price of £1,840." This is a new form of blackmail.

⁂

In the course of some works of repair now in progress at Great Bookham Church, Surrey, under the superintendence of Mr. Philip M. Johnston, architect, two little windows dating from the latter part of the eleventh century have been discovered and opened out. They occur in the spandrels of the north arcade of the nave, which arcade was pierced through the original external north wall to form an aisle about 1180. The windows were then blocked up, and one of them, the easternmost, on being opened out, was found to be completely covered with elaborate coeval painting, in patterns of box-pleating, zig-zags, and bands, which, owing to its having been walled in for over 700 years, is almost as fresh as when it was executed—probably at the close of the eleventh or the early years of the twelfth century. It is hoped that careful search will bring to light more paintings, and, perhaps, other blocked-up windows. The little painted window is one of the best and most perfect examples of its date and type that can be seen anywhere. Great Bookham Church was a possession of Chertsey Abbey, whose great building Abbot, John de Rutherwyk, rebuilt the chancel in 1341, as is attested by the fine dedicatory inscription cut in a stone in the east wall.

⁂

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* (November 1) announced that an important archæological discovery has been made by Professor Ferri near the Baths of Caracalla. He has found a large subterranean gallery, over half a mile long, as well as drains for carrying away the water from the baths, with the places where the slaves kept the towels for the bathers and the wood for heating the furnaces. In one of these drains he has come across the fragments of a marble group of statuary, representing Mithras killing the sacred bull, whose blood is flowing down its sides, while a dog and a snake are licking the bull, and a scorpion is biting it. The Baths of Caracalla were already known to have been connected with the worship of Mithras, as Senator Lanciani has shown.

⁂

The bulk of the prehistoric objects shown in the Scottish Historical Exhibition of 1911 are being arranged in spacious galleries set aside by the Glasgow University authorities. The show will be open to the public free. During the last two years much labour and energy have been expended in extending the collections, Professor T. H. Bryce and Messrs. Ludovic Mann and A. Henderson Bishop being the "moving spirits." Among the recent additions is the Kirkbean cinerary vase, presented by Mr. R. A. Oswald, of Auchencruive, Ayrshire, on whose Kirkcudbright estate this fine piece of Scottish pottery was found some months ago. It contained cremated human bones and flint and bone implements, and was found sealed by a clay lid. Another exhibit will be a large dugout canoe, which recently was taken, by permission of the Lady Sophia Montgomery, from its long resting-place in a moss near Stewarton, about five miles from Kilmarnock, and conveyed to Glasgow. The boat was raised from its bed by building round it a cradle of planks. The whole was then slowly raised to the bank by a crane. The boat measures 22 feet long and about 5 feet broad. With many interesting accessories, it will be exhibited at Gilmorehill, resting on the original platform of logs found beneath it. These logs formed a kind of horizontally-set platform-like structure under the canoe. This structure was very massive, and about 6 feet deep. Under its uppermost tier of logs the timber, while found at all angles, was mostly horizontally set. Probably this mass of woodwork was a part of a crannog or dwelling-house on the lake, which had collapsed, perhaps, after a conflagration. On the re-occupation and reconstruction of the dwelling, the old fallen parts would be allowed to lie almost as they fell.

* * *

Since 1911 the Cambrian Archæological Society has been engaged on the excavation of a Roman fortress in Mid Wales—Castell Collen, "the fortress of the hazel-trees," close to Llandrindrod Wells. So far, a granary, the principia or headquarters building, and the house of the commandant have been unearthed. The place, from the evidence of coins and pottery, seems to have been occupied from the end of the first century to the close of the third century A.D. Among the discoveries are a bronze scabbard-scape of late Celtic work, a dolphin-shaped scabbard attachment of bronze, a silver ring with the motto "Amor Dvlcis," and an intaglio with a Roman horseman riding down a barbarian. Much work remains to be done, and contributions are invited by Mr. C. Venables Llewelyn, Llysdinain Hall, Newbridge-on-Wye.

The South Foreland Lighthouses.

By Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Cavenagh.

(*Concluded from* p. 376.)

THE lighthouses built by Sir John Meldrum were probably of timber and plaster, on the top a lantern in which was stuck a few candles—truly a dim and inefficient light. These were replaced by more substantially built towers, on the flat top of which wood and coal fires were burnt in open iron grates as an illuminant, and used down to the year 1793, when oil-lighting was introduced. The following notes of these early days may be of interest. November 24, 1666, Warham Jemmitt writes from Dover to Williamson, Secretary to Lord Arlington: "The lights of the South Foreland are so neglegently kept that several vessels have been endangered and others have to lie bye whole nights, because they could not see them, complaints should be made to those who farm the lights from the Duke of York, and who put in careless people on the sea-shore to manage the lights: it would be better not to have them at all, than for people to be deceived by having them at sometimes and not at others." During the war with the Dutch in 1672, Prince Rupert writes on May 8: "The *Duke of York* sailed this morning from St. Helens to attack the enemy now in Dover road. The Governour of Dover will cause a smoke to be made and continued on the lighthouse on the South Foreland which they must notice." The next day Colonel John Strood writes from Dover Castle to Williamson: "I sent an express this morning of the Dutch fleet sailing. They are now in Calais Road. I shall observe your orders for making a smoke from the South Foreland Lighthouse, as soon as our fleet is discovered, and give notice to all vessels in the Downs that they may sail westward if they please without danger." Three days later Richard Langley writes from Margate also to Williamson: "According to directions have set watchmen at the North Foreland to observe any smoke or fire that shall be made at the South Foreland Light, and have ordered the keepers of the North Foreland on such discovering, to do the same." On May 15, 9 a.m., Colonel Strood, on board the *Royal Prince* eastward of Dungeness, in writing to Williamson about the movements of the fleet, says: "I shall order that no lights be put out at the South or North Forelands till our fleet be passed. Owing to the north-east wind blowing against the fleet, it did not pass Dover till the 16th, progress being made by running up on the flood and anchoring on the ebb."

Early in 1700, though the profits made out of the two Foreland lighthouses had increased, the lighting was scandalous. The Trinity House thought the outcry offered a reasonable pretext for obtaining possession of them, but the Crown officers would not transfer the patent, only warning the patentee to improve his light, which he did.

This patentee was Mr. Robert Osbolston, who had succeeded to his father's and grandfather's interest in the Foreland lights. Several volumes of his correspondence with the collectors of his light dues are still extant. These collectors were scattered as far afield as Falmouth and Padstow in the west, and Yarmouth and Newcastle to the north. After dismissing his "Cozen Cooke" at Dover early in 1686 for neglecting the lights, he handed over the supervision of the Foreland lighthouses to his deputy at Deal, in addition to his collecting duties. Osbolston and his "Cozen" remained on amicable terms, as, soon after, the former sent his relative some choice fruit-trees in return for a gift of a barrel of samphire. He charges his deputy at Deal to lay in provision of coals for the lighthouses, to take care they be well maintained by servants fit for the employ, and to furnish him with quarterly accounts. During the autumn of 1687, owing to some negligence at the South Foreland lights, a Scots vessel was lost. Mr. Osbolston is much concerned, and writes "that good fires are ordered to be kept, and there are two sufficient men at each lighthouse to look after the lights." He is most urgent in impressing on his deputy to get all repairs completed before the winter gales. The Upper Light in 1698 required extensive renewals, especially new timber and lead for the roof. While these repairs were being carried out it was proposed to keep up a fire in a grate hoisted on a pole 20 feet high, placed just north of the lighthouse, Mr. Wildes, the deputy at Deal, being directed to caution the pilots as to these arrangements. At this period each lighthouse burnt fifty chaldrons of coal a year; during the summer it averaged about two bushels a night. The price of the coals varied from 28s. per chaldron in June to 31s. in October.

The patentee took care to keep on friendly terms both with the Vicar and the Assessors for rates of the parish of St. Margaret at Cliffe. He bids Mr. Wildes to remember him to the latter—*i.e.*, "Captain Jekin" and "Mr. Chittie"—and that any kindness they can do will be gratefully remembered. To the Vicar, "Rev. William Barney," he sends an occasional present of a chaldron of coals, but evidently expects a small favour from him. Herewith an extract from a letter to the reverend gentleman: "Now I have given you the trouble of a letter, I must put you in mind of what I have often spoke you of, to peep out sometimes before your going to bed to see how my lights burn, and if you find dimness to reprove the men, and upon any neglect to be so kind to let me know it, and will oblige your friend and servant." Another letter dated June 13, 1699, gives a description of a ride from Deal to Canterbury: the country way, as they call it, as wild as through the Highlands of Scotland, the only public house met with, really a stable, in which the people who sold the ale lived, the inside was more like a shambles, as there hung from the ceiling the carcass of a beast newly killed.

The modern history of the South Foreland, from a scientific point of view, is interesting, from the fact that many of what have in turn been regarded as the most approved methods of coast-lighting have first been tried here. As far back as November, 1729, a certain Thomas Corbett begged permission of the Trinity House to make experiments in oil-lighting at the South Foreland Lighthouse. It is not known if the trial ever took place. In 1793 the Greenwich Hospital authorities decided to pull down and rebuild the existing structures; and during that year a new upper lighthouse was erected, at a cost of £1,804 2s. 3½d., a brick building, on an octagon plan 14 feet in diameter, three stories high, and terminating in a copper lanthorn, in which for the first time an oil light from Argand lamps was installed. In 1795 the Lower Lighthouse was erected, at a cost of £1,761 13s. 10½d., similar as regards material, shape, and lighting, as the upper, but only two stories in height, the illuminant being the flames of sperm oil lamps, in conjunction with 21-inch paraboloidal reflectors. Magnifying lenses were first used in 1810. In the years 1842 and 1843, the Upper Lighthouse was raised and partly rebuilt, and is the existing square stone tower 60 feet high. A more powerful 4-wick concentric oil burner, with a dioptric apparatus for diffusing the rays of light, was installed. An ecomony was effected by the use of colza oil, which cost

2s. 9d. per gallon, as against sperm oil, costing 5s. to 8s. New light-keeper's buildings were also erected. In 1846 the tower of the Lower Lighthouse was altered into the present octagonal stone building, 49 feet high. The distance apart of the two lights is 449 yards, and the focal plane of the Low Light is 275 feet, and of the High Light 372 feet, above high-water mark of the ordinary spring tides. Both these towers were designed by the late James Walker, and cost £4,409 4s. 3d.

In 1862 the first practical trial of the Drummond or lime light was made at the Upper Light, but the results were not deemed sufficiently satisfactory. Previous to this, as the result of Faraday's experiments at Blackwall, in 1857, Trinity House ordered a trial of the electric light, produced by permanent magnets (two of Holme's magnetic electric machines), to be made at the South Foreland High Light, where it was shown on the sea for the first time on December 8, 1858. At this early stage the carbons were maintained at their proper distance by hand, as they were consumed; later on, a clockwork apparatus worked by the current was devised. The permanent installation, however, did not take place till some years after.

In order to erect the necessary buildings for the electric light, and for the accommodation of the additional staff, the land between the two lighthouses was acquired in 1869. The buildings comprised an engine and boiler house, workshop, quarters for three keepers, and storage tanks for holding 35,000 gallons of water, an ample supply of which is obtained from an existing well, 233 feet from the face of the cliff, and sunk to a depth of 280 feet, the level of half tide. It has a peculiarity common to many wells along this coast, that from half-ebb to half-flood it is quite dry, and conversely it yields a plentiful supply of pure spring water. This is due to the water being liberated with each tide, at an opening of the water-bearing fissure in the chalk on the seashore, near the half-tide level, at a distance of 450 feet from the well.

The South Foreland was the first station at which the electric light was permanently installed, and was exhibited at both towers on January 1, 1872, the intensity of its full power beam being 152,000 candles—*i.e.*, twenty times that of the old dioptric oil light of 7,400 candle-power. On the Lower Lighthouse being dismantled in 1904, and the two fixed lights done away with, a revolving and more powerful lens was removed from St. Katherine's, Isle of Wight, and fixed in the Upper Lighthouse.

The machinery for producing the electric light consists of two engines, each of ten nominal horse-power, a pair of Cornish boilers, and four of Holme's improved magneto-electric machines, two machines being constantly driven for the lighthouse, and two machines kept in reserve for emergencies. The distance between these machines and the lamp in the lantern is 694 feet, the conducting cables being laid in glazed stoneware pipes buried in the chalk. Two electric lamps are placed in the lantern, but only one is used at a time. Each consists of two carbon fluted sticks spaced apart for the usual incandescent light. The lenses revolve over a mercury bath, to avoid friction and insure greater smoothness, the revolutions being worked by a clock, which has to be wound up hourly. The frame containing the lenses is sixteen-sided. In the centre of each side is a circular concave lens, on which the rays are concentrated. The flash is caused as each of these round lenses comes opposite the light, the angular spaces between them barring the rays. As the whole apparatus takes forty seconds to make a revolution, and there are sixteen lenses, this gives a white flash of three-tenths of a second, once in every two and a half seconds. The present equipment gives a light of 2,000,000, candle-power, visible twenty-six miles away. A three-concentric-wick oil lamp is fitted to the optical apparatus, to be used in case of accident to the electric light. In 1873-74, experiments in fog-signalling were carried out by Professor Tyndall. Guns, steam-whistles, and sirens were used; the last-named proved the most penetrating and dominating over the other sounds.

In 1876 and 1877 dynamo-electric machines were tested at the lighthouse, and were found to furnish a much superior illumination to those of the magneto-electric system then in use. Again, in 1884-85, the Trinity House carried out a series of experiments, under the advice of Professor Tyndall, in illuminants for lighthouses, with a view to ascertaining the relative suitability of oil, gas, and electricity. For this purpose three temporary wooden towers were erected, aligned inland at about 100 yards apart on the lighthouses, and installed with the various illuminants—*i.e.*, (*A*) with electric light, (*B*) gas, (*C*) oil, each with fixed and revolving lenses. Powerful magneto-electric machines were obtained from Paris; gasworks were built, in which rich cannel-coal and paraffin were used. The long shed now existing on the cliff was erected for measuring the naked lights. Observations were then made under varying conditions, both from the sea, by a Trinity House steamer and passing vessels, and from three test-huts set up on the Downs at distances of a quarter mile, one mile, and four miles. The results of these trials established the fact that for ordinary requirements mineral oil was superior to gas, in being more suitable and economical to instal and maintain; but for salient headlands, where a very powerful beam was necessary, electricity, in spite of its expense and liability in a greater degree than the other two to atmospheric absorption, was absolutely the best light. During the winter of 1898 and 1899 Signor Marconi, with the sanction of the Trinity House, successfully demonstrated from the South Foreland the practicability of keeping up communication by wireless between the lighthouses and the East Goodwin Lightship, a distance of twelve miles, and on March 27, 1899, the first message by the same system was transmitted across the Channel from L'Artois, Wimereux, near Boulogne.

The first lighthouse-keeper of whom we know the name is Edward Beane, who writes to the Navy Commissioners in 1652-53 that he will observe their orders as to the keeping the lights, as formerly, for the advantage of the fleet. In his letters to his deputy at Deal Robert Osbolston makes frequent references to the light-keepers. Two men were allotted to each light, with a salary of £13 a year each, with free house and fire. In replying to an application made by the men in 1690 for a protection against the press-gang, he complains that they spend too large a portion of their time fishing, thus rendering themselves liable to be seized. He charges them, therefore, "to mind their lights, which is their proper business. Besides, I don't know how they can be sufficiently watchful after toiling all day." A sheaf of complaints had been received in 1707, among them one from Sir George Byng, Admiral of the Fleet, commenting on the great neglect in keeping up the Lower Light when the fleet came westward into the Downs: "Scarce could see it all night, though all through the weather was clear." Osbolston directs his deputy to repair immediately to the lighthouse to make inquiries, and goes on to say: "Care is always taken at the first choice of the person to tend ye lights, that they be sober and vigilent." In 1709 he writes to his deputy: "I approve your judgement, and think a strong, lusty man, if he be sober withall, much fitter for the employ than one of sixty years. Therefore, when it please God to take Christian out of this world, Mark Readman, having looked after the light in his father's illness, you may put him in the place."

These posts seem to have run in certain families, notably so in the case of the Knotts, who for five generations were light-keepers at the South Foreland. The first, Henry Knott, was appointed in 1730. We learn from the poor-rate assessment of 1753 that he and William Harris looked after the Lower Light, but lived in the Upper. After fifty years' service Knott was succeeded by his son, and so on down to his descendant, H. T. Knott, who was superannuated, after serving thirty-five years, in 1910, a considerable part of which time had been spent at the lighthouse, which had been tended for so many years by his forefathers.

When electricity was first installed, the working staff was augmented to one engineer and six assistant light-keepers, the latter keeping watches of four hours each. When the Lower Light was discarded, the light-keepers were reduced to four. Their salaries average 3s. 9d. a day per man, with free quarters, valued at £25. From the South Foreland Lighthouse altogether fifteen lights are visible under favourable circumstances. The principal ones working round from south to north are: Lighthouses Le Touquet, sixty miles off, two steady lights; Dungeness; Cape Grisnez, the most powerful light of all, situated on the opposite French coast twenty miles off, flashing a 2½ million candle-power beam at five seconds' interval (electricity was installed here in February, 1869); Dunkirke, forty-six miles off; the North Foreland; the harbour lights of Dover, Boulogne, and Calais; the lightships of the Varne (red light), of Sangatte (French), and those of the South Goodwin, two and a half miles away (a white revolving light), East Goodwin (white light), the North Goodwin, and the Gull.

Gairdner's "Lollardy and the Reformation in England."*

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

DR. GAIRDNER, who died on November 4, last year, was a man of most astounding and conscientious industry, both as an archivist and historian, for a period of sixty-six years. He entered the Public Record Office as a clerk in 1846, retiring from the Office in 1900. He was associated in 1856 with Mr. Brewer in the preparing of the *Calendars of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.* and on Brewer's death, in 1879, he became chief editor of the series. This most remarkable work, completed in 1910, consists of thirty-three stout volumes. Many of the prefaces to different volumes of this wonderful and long-sustained series are of the greatest value to historians and topographical writers. He also edited several of the Roll Series of Chronicles and Memorials, as well as making valuable contributions to the Camden Society's works. He was a constant contributor to the *English Historical Review*, and in addition to various substantive works of an historical character, he wrote no fewer than seventy-seven biographies of various leading persons of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. A yet more important work of his, in some respects, was his edition, in three volumes, of the *Paston Letters*, comprising a large amount of new material and a most admirable introduction. This striking book first appeared in 1872-75, and it was wholly written, as Dr. Gairdner has himself told me, between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon, at the British Museum, for he had to be in the Chancery Lane Office at the latter hour; he was there day by day on six days in the week, with but very rare intermission, during nearly three years.

It is also of some interest to remember that by far the greater part of his remarkable series of writings, after he was released from the Public Record Office in 1900, was accomplished at an ordinary seat in the Great Round Room of the Museum. It was my privilege to not infrequently sit by his side, at his own request, and I was occasionally able to be of some small service to him. Like Dr. Gardiner, the historian of the Cromwellian period, he had but little sympathy with those who complain of a "Museum headache," or find other faults with the accommodation of the best equipped library of the whole civilized world.

The late Dr. Gairdner's unflagging industry was devoted, almost exclusively, to a century of English history, beginning with the Wars of the Roses, down to the death of Queen Mary. Men of totally different schools of thought and of divers forms of religious belief unite—with the exception of one or two semi-ignorant bigots—in esteeming him as a trustworthy authority for the whole of that period. Brought up as a Presbyterian, Dr. Gairdner in later life became an earnest member of the Church of England; but he strove his hardest against the least taint of religious prejudice, and was quite incapable of twisting any historical matter in the direction of his own belief. He was thoroughly honest, and set down what he found in his authorities with scrupulous fidelity. He felt very strongly, apart from his long-standing duties as an archivist, that there was a great deal of misconception and a considerable amount of prejudice on one side or the other in connection with the story of our English Reformation, its evolution, its divers causes, and the character of not a few of the chief personages connected with this great movement.

It was this conviction that at last resulted in his decision to write a long work for which he will always remain celebrated. He first undertook to write the story of *Lollardy and the Reformation in England* at an age when most men would desire to lay down the pen and rest. For he was then seventy-eight years of age. He lived to see three substantial volumes issued from the press, bringing down the narrative to the death of Edward VI. He was good enough to confide to me the outline scheme on which he intended working, and it was his intention to conclude this historical survey with the year 1570, for he considered that the definite separation of the Church of England from Rome came about with the excommunication of Queen Elizabeth in that year. My last interview with this great man was in the early autumn of last year, on the occasion of what proved to be his last visit to the Museum. On this occasion he told me that he had had to abandon his first plan, that health and eyesight were both failing, but that he did hope he should be spared to continue the work to the death of Queen Mary.

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* *Lollardy and the Reformation in England*, vol. iv., by James Gairdner, C.B., LL.D., D.Litt. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd. 1913. Demy 8vo. Pp. xiv + 422. Price 10s. net.

It was not, however, God's will that this should be accomplished. He only lived to bring down the story of Queen Mary to the advent of her marriage with Philip of Spain. But that which he left behind him was in a sufficient state of preparation to form a volume of some 400 pages of a most highly interesting character during a period of great crisis and much national perplexity. It fell to the lot of Dr. William Hunt to edit this posthumous volume; such a choice of an editor was inevitable and right, for he knew more of Dr. Gairdner's literary side and convictions than anyone else. But I think all who had a knowledge of the historian, as well as the large majority of historical students, would have been better pleased if Dr. Hunt had abstained from giving his readers so many long paragraphs of his own composition in the last chapter, when dealing with the exceedingly difficult problem of the Queen's approaching marriage. Otherwise this last volume is as full of fascinating interest, and of often unexpected information as its three predecessors. The opening chapter deals at some length with "Mary's First Trials." I make no apology for quoting in full the opening paragraph:

"The change which took place on the accession of Queen Mary was of such profound political and religious importance, both at home and abroad, that it requires to be considered from many points of view. But first of all we must consider what it was to Mary herself. Her father, as we have seen, had turned the English Constitution into a despotism, and it continued to be a despotism under her brother. Even the provisions of Henry VIII. himself to prevent abuse of the high powers of the Crown during a minority had been set aside, and more despotic powers than ever were ultimately usurped by the most unscrupulous statesman of the day, who saw no safety for himself except in a perfectly unparalleled outrage on all received principles of government. The great conspiracy, however, collapsed after Edward's death, and not only the royal title, but all the powers of the new despotism came alike by inheritance and by statute law to his sister Mary."

Dr. Gairdner evidently sympathizes with the difficulty of her position. He thinks there was no despotism in her nature, and points out that almost from childhood she had been completely cut off from every advantage that might have been expected from her position. The various children of that lustful despot, Henry VIII., had indeed a miserable heritage. Mary was told that she was a bastard, and must yield precedence to her infant sister Elizabeth; but on Anne Boleyn's fall, her sister was also declared a bastard. She was subjected to the full bitterness of an unjust humiliation: on her mother's death she was told that the only way to regain her father's favour was to sign a paper bearing witness to the lie that she was the child of an unlawful and incestuous marriage. Finally by the advice of the Emperor's ambassador, the unhappy Mary made a secret protest that she was acting only under compulsion and signed the hated document with averted eyes. After that—so crooked and contradictory was the policy of the Court—she was treated somewhat better, and replaced by her father and his subservient Parliament in her natural place in the succession. Under the control of her brother's Council, she was afterwards again persecuted, and Mass was forbidden in her own private household. The conspiracy to destroy her recovered rights to the succession made great progress during the last illness of the boy-King. Bishop Ridley, no doubt by the direction of the Council, on Sunday, July 9, when the boy-King was actually dead, though his death was concealed to aid in the conspiracy, preaching at Paul's Cross, "called both Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth bastards, that all the people was sore annoyed with his words, so uncharitably spoken by him in so open an audience." He also expressly pointed out to his hearers "the incommodities and inconveniences" which might arise if they accepted Mary as Queen. And yet this same Bishop Ridley, as recorded by Foxe, had the effrontery in the following September to approach the Queen and offer to preach before her on the following Sunday if it would please her to hear him!

Where was Mary to turn for advice and help? Her position was a most difficult one, for almost every Englishman who could be called a statesman or leader, had definitely been against her in the immediate past. No wonder that she turned to the Emperor, her cousin, for counsel and advice, or to his trusted and experienced ambassadors.

In the second chapter the foreign influences at work in England are frankly discussed. Mary was crowned with some degree of acceptance from the multitude, and her first Parliament met within three months of the death of her brother. The question of her first Parliament and Gardiner's desire for a delay as to the already schemed marriage of the Queen are treated of in the two subsequent chapters, together with the difficulties as to the religious question.

The next section treats of the "Organized Insurrections" that arose at the end of the year 1553, when Mary had reigned for less than six months. The religious change affected by Parliament was not to come into operation until December 20, but on St. Catherine's Day, November 25, "they of Paul's went a procession about Paul's steeple with great lights, and before them St. Catherine and singing with five hundred lights almost half an hour; and when all was done they rang all the bells of Paul's at six of the clock."

The reversion to the unreformed faith was sincerely and eagerly desired by a very considerable section of the community both in town and country. Perceiving this, the Edwardian party hastened to stir up sedition and trouble in many parts of the kingdom, which came to a head in Kent under the leadership of Wyatt. In this they were materially aided by the French ambassador through jealousy of the approaching alliance with Spain.

Dr. Gairdner has brought together a remarkable array of facts from indisputable sources as to the suppression of the insurrections; the treatment of the Princess Elizabeth, who was assiduously courted by many of the rebels; and the action of the "heretics," the latter, with characteristic fairness, being shown for the most part as painted by themselves. The result of his investigations is that this great historian believes in Mary's sincerity when she solemnly stated that she had no mind to marry for her own sake, but that she conscientiously entered upon the Spanish alliance as best for her country's good. It is grievous to think that this critical and superlatively honest historian did not live to give us his impressions of the Queen's most lamentable policy in her fierce dealing with heresy; but these pages put it beyond doubt that she received intense and reiterated provocation.

Were European Palæoliths sometimes Ground?

By T. E. Nuttall, M.D., F.G.S.

THE heading is so worded in order to limit quite definitely the scope of this inquiry. By way of explanation it should be pointed out that certain Palæoliths, other than European, are known to be ground. For example, the Australian aborigines grind some of their stone implements, although as a people they are still in the Palæolithic stage of culture.

True, the implements now alluded to are formed of non-flint material, and because of this are more easily ground than those made of flint; still, they serve to prove quite conclusively, not only that these people are acquainted with the process of grinding, but that they sometimes resort to it in preference to flaking, or it may be as supplementary to the last-named process.

It should likewise be mentioned that even in Europe many bone implements made during later Palæolithic times were subjected to grinding—as witness the bone needles found in the Magdalenian deposits of certain caves.

Some of these needles lay side by side with the grooved sandstone on which they had evidently been ground.

It is readily conceded that grinding of stone implements was not common in Europe during Palæolithic times, and also that it was quite common on the continent just named during Neolithic times. This being admitted, it is manifest that our inquiry leaves untouched, and indeed unquestioned, the fact that the absence or presence of grinding is a feature which helps one in determining whether an implement was formed during the earlier or later Stone Age. Still, though readily admitting this fact, the writer is convinced that the Palæolithic men of Europe did sometimes grind their stone implements, and that not only during the later divisions of the epoch in question, but even in river-drift times.

In support of the view just expressed, it may be stated as a recognized truth that recent archæological discoveries go to show that the men who inhabited Europe during Palæolithic times were acquainted with more facts, were capable of more subtle reasoning, and were, generally speaking, further evolved and more highly civilized than was previously supposed.

It must also be borne in mind that the process of grinding was known to these early hunters; for they ground not only bone needles, as already mentioned, but also certain stone objects which have been found in at least one French cave. For instance, in the National Museum at Saint Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, in one of the cases displaying Palæolithic implements, there is a stone labelled as follows: "Plaque de grès avec cuvettes de polissage sur les deux faces, La Madeleine, Dordogne." In the same Museum there are also two pieces of ground stone, exhibited along with implements of the Madeleine period.

And respecting still earlier times, it is instructive to note that blocks of sandstone, often tabular in form, have been found on or near several Palæolithic floors. These blocks evidently formed part of the outfit of the Palæolithic workshops of river-drift times, and were probably intended to serve as slabs on which stone implements might be rubbed or ground.

Bearing in mind what has just been stated, one wonders why the Palæolithic hunters of Europe did not more frequently grind their *flint* implements.

As tending to an understanding of this infrequency, it should be remembered that flint was the hardest substance then known, and because of its intense hardness Palæolithic man would find it most difficult to grind, for in all probability he knew no method of smoothing a stone save that of rubbing it against or with another stone, the friction being, in some cases, increased by interposing crushed sandstone and water.

In the next place, it ought not to be forgotten that the comparatively fine flaking which was common even in that early Palæolithic period known as the Achenlean yielded an implement possessed of a fairly straight, sharp edge, an implement which could, if it were so desired, serve many of the purposes of a knife or an axe.

And when it is further remembered that in later Palæolithic times primitive man had learned so to strike off his flint flakes as to obtain a sharp edge on many of them, there would seem to have been no necessity and very little inducement for him to attempt to grind his *flint* implements.

These considerations may, in part at least, explain the rarity of occurrence of ground *flint* Palæoliths in Europe.

On the other hand, however, there can be little doubt that many a Palæolithic implement has been labelled Neolithic simply because it happened to be ground; and many another because it lay near the surface when it was found; and yet another because it was found amongst undoubted Neoliths.

Most assuredly quite a number of the implements found at Cissbury Camp and Grime's Graves are of Palæolithic Age, not excluding from this number the *polished* celt of basalt found at Grime's Graves.

But perhaps it will be argued that the last-mentioned specimens are of late Palæolithic Age, even if they are not Neolithic. In reply to this, it may be stated that the writer has in his possession a number of stone implements, found in river-drift, which afford indubitable evidence of having been ground.

Two of these are here illustrated and described.

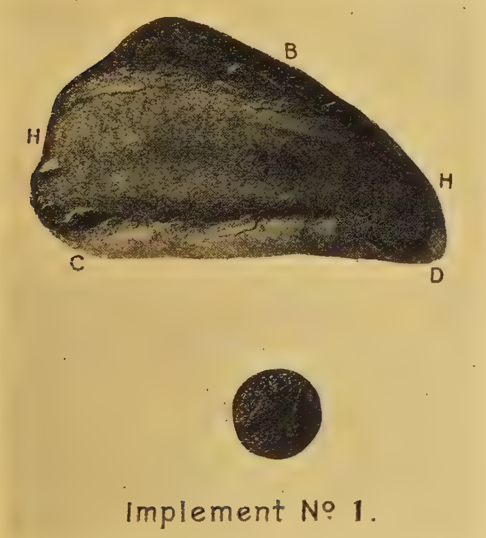

FIG. I.

Implement No. 1 is a knife (Fig. 1). It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the widest part, $\frac{9}{10}$ inch through at its thickest point. It is almost identical in size and shape with a tool from Kent's Cavern—illustrated and described by the late Sir John Evans on p. 500 (2nd edition) of *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain.*

It is also similar in form and size to a "couteau," discovered at Saint Acheul by Commont, and illustrated by him in *L'Anthropologie,* vol. xix., p. 551. The Saint Acheul implement was found in river drift.

One surface of implement No. 1 is quite unworked. The other is nearly all ground—in fact, most of it is hollow ground (*H—H*), apparently for the purpose of giving a firmer grip to the thumb. The cutting edge has been produced by grinding, and this grinding has left a bevelled surface stretching between the hollow-ground portion (*H—W*) and the cutting edge (*C—D*).

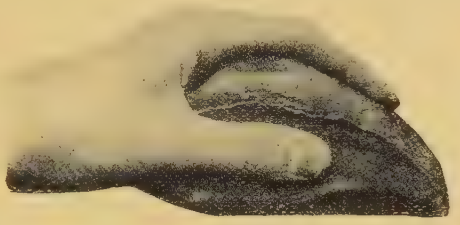

FIG. 2.

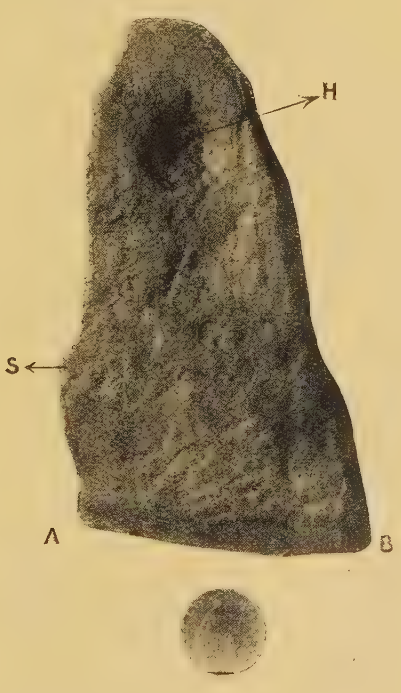

FIG. 3.

On the top or back (*B*) of the implement there is another ground patch, which affords a resting surface for the first finger of the left hand when the tool is in use. The implement is designed for the left hand. The method of grasping and holding it is indicated by Fig. 2.

Implement No. 2 is a hand-axe (Fig. 3). It is 6½ inches long, 2½ inches wide at the part that was gripped by the hand, and 1 inch thick, except at the ends, both of which are bevelled. This tool is very similar in form and size to one found at Lower Clapton by Worthington G. Smith, and described by him on p. 231 of *Man the Primeval Savage*, and illustrated by Fig. 159 on p. 232 of the same work.

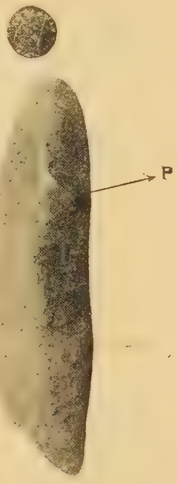

FIG. 4.

One surface of implement No. 2 is quite plain, except that it is bevelled at the upper end. The other surface presents a hollow (*H*) near its upper end. This hollow affords a firm grip for the thumb of the right hand. The lower and broader end has been ground, evidently for the purpose of producing the cutting edge (*A—B*).

The design of this tool is indicative of considerable insight and skill. To give instances, one may draw attention to—(1) The angle at which the cutting-edge is situated relative to the long axis of the tool. By being so placed,* the full length of this edge is brought into play when the tool is in use. (2) The shoulder (*S*) on the left side, giving support to the little finger of the right hand. (3) The protuberance (*P*) (Fig. 4) seen near the top of the right side, which gives support to the ball of the right thumb. All these features testify to the thought and skill employed in designing and making this implement. The tool was held in the pestle position, as indicated by Fig. 5.

There can be little doubt that the pronounced tendency which has existed in the past, and to some extent still exists, of calling a ground implement a Neolith, and—though to a much less extent—an unground one a Palæolith, has led to many an error in classification. And surely there is considerable risk of error in the practice of speaking of the earlier as "the flaked-Stone Age," and the latter as the "polished-Stone Age." By this proceeding every stone implement is in some measure pre-judged, and instantly, though it may well be inaccurately, classified.

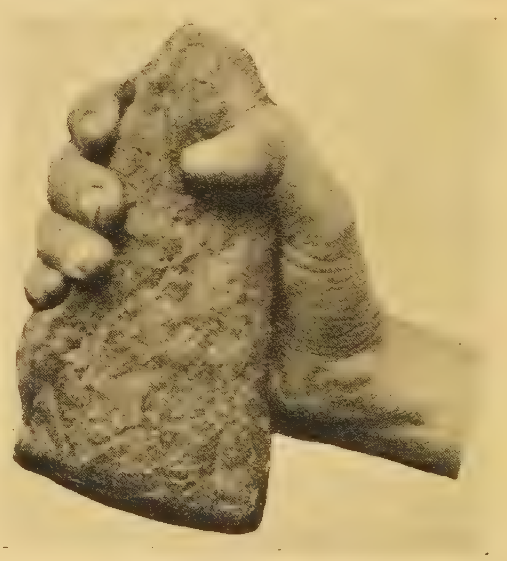

FIG. 5.

Classification of stone implements is by no means a simple matter. Even the decision as to whether an implement be Palæolithic or Neolithic in age cannot be arrived at solely, nor even chiefly, by its being unground or ground, but must be determined by various kinds of evidence, such as—the stratum in which it was found, the condition and sequence of the associated strata, the species of animal or animals whose remains it may have lain in association with, the form of the implement, the kind of flaking it exhibits, the presence or absence of glacial striæ, and also the patina.

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* In making this statement, the writer has not overlooked the fact that the edge may have worn to this angle by usage; but he is of opinion that the edge was so placed when the tool was made.

After prolonged consideration of the subject under discussion, one feels warranted in summarizing as follows: Grinding of Palæoliths was uncommon in Europe, particularly during the earlier divisions of the epoch in question and in respect of implements made of flint; but certainly the Palæolithic men of Europe were acquainted with the process of grinding, and undoubtedly sometimes resorted to it in making their stone implements, especially those formed of non-flint materials and intended to serve the purposes of a knife or an axe.

The Old Town of Winslow, Bucks.

By L. H. Stripp.

(*Concluded from p.* 388.)

WE find in the record of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans several accounts of the penances prescribed and enforced; for example, that of "Robert Daunce, vicar of Winsloe, Anno 1584, 26th Elizabeth, the 11th day of Oct. set down by the Right Worshipful Mr. Doctor Bingham, Doctor of the Law, with the testimony of those witnesses underwritten:

"Right Worshipful Mr. Doctor, Whereas it was set down by your Article of Court that I should observe your monition, that was, I should provide and get a preacher, and ask my congregation forgiveness, which things I have observed and performed this 11th day of October. In further testimony of the same, I have caused these men, whose names are underwritten, to put their *names and marks* the day above written, with the testimony of the Preacher.

"Thomas Prowd, preacher of the Word at Kimbel.

"Richard Gerney of Mydl. Cleyton, gent.

"By me, William Pigott, Gentleman.

"By me, Francis Downes.

"William Gylles, the elder, Churchwarden.

"William (illegible), × his mark.

"Anthony (illegible), × his mark.

"*Endorsed.* To my singular and approved good friend, Mr. Rockett, give this.

"The Penance done by me, Robert Daunce, the 4th day of October, 1584.

"This I, Robert Daunce, Vicar of Winsloe, in County of Buk—— in face of the Church, on Sunday, being the 4th of October, Anno Dom. 1584, immediately after the second lesson at evening prayer, which thing I deferred, hoping to a had a preacher, which I could not get; y^e^ cause was that Doctor Sparke, a Mr. Aggerton, and Mr. Harris are put to silence because they have not [conformed?].

"As giving offence in all kinds of men is displeasing and grievous in God's sight, so in them it is most deplorable which he called to the ministry, and have cure and special charge of others, because by God's word it is required that they should not only be circumspect and faithful in purely administering the Sacraments by Christ ordained, but also in godliness of life and outward behaviour be an example to their parishioners, that God's glory, by their doctrine and life may be advanced.

"Forasmuch therefore as ministers should be light to others, and I, through my frailty and folly have of late not so warily behaved myself among you as became me, especially at that time when I should have been occupied far otherwise. I, not constrained thereonto, but frankly and freely confess my sad folly, the which, though it burst not out into any open act, yet my unseemly behaviour, the place, time, and other circumstances considered, deserveth God's high displeasure. And I fear me have ministered just cause of offence to-you-ward. In consideration of which, I do not only acknowledge my offence given to Almighty God, but also I beseach you all for His sake who orgave his death, to bear with and pardon my said folly, and earnestly to pray God for me, that He will vouchsafe for His Christ's sake to forgive this my misdoing, and so to direct my ways hereafter, that I may eschew evil, and especially in giving of offence to the holy congregation, and also to do that good, both in doctrine and life which appertaineth to my vocation, and that we together may do this, I beseach you to say with me the Lord's Prayer.

"This Penance, I, Robert Daunce, have done the 4th of October, according to the order to me set down."

Then follows a letter which is addressed to Dr. Bingham and Mr. Rockett, and ends thus:

"My wife hath sent you here, enclosed 12d., trusting to make you better mens [amends?] one day, and desireth you to be good to her."

Here is another example:

"A. D. 1599. An order of Penance enjoined to Joane Turnam of the Parish of Wynselow.

"The saide Joane Turnam shall upon Sunday next, being the 14th day of this instant month of October, at the beginning of Morning Prayer, stand in the Church porch appareled in a white sheet all covered but her face and hands, having in her hand a white rod, and shall there stand until the beginning of the first lesson, and shall then come into the Church in the foresaid sheet, and coming in the Middle Alley of the Church before the minister and congregation, shall acknowledge her fault in committing of incontinency with one Richard Dickens, desiring God upon her knees to forgive her, and promise amendment of life hereafter, and shall desire the congregation there assembled to pray to God to forgive her, and there so to remain until the end of service and sermon.

"And of the performance hereof she is to certify [on this side] and before the Feast of All Saints now ensuing under the hands of the Minister and Churchwardens of Wynslow aforesaid. Per me, Tho. Rokett, Deputy of Roper, Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

"These are to certify that the above named Joane Turnam hath fully performed the Penance enjoined to her, according to the order here prescribed and set down. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names the 21st day of October, Anno 1599.

"ROBERT MAINWARING, Minister,
"THOMAS × MILLER,
"THOMAS × COXELL,
"WILLIAM × SPOONER, Churchwardens."

For some years previous to the time of the Spanish Armada, the clergy, as well as other persons of position, were called upon to provide armour and men to protect the country against foreign invasion.

In the documents relating to the parishes in the Archdeaconry of St. Albans are the following entries referring to Winslow, with its members:

[xxvj Octobris 1590.

"The rate and proporcon of furniture for service appoynted to eu'y the seu'all ministers within the Archdeaconrye of St. Albans.

"Mr. ffavo'r, Vicar of Winsloe, one musket furnished; that is to saye—a musket with flask, towchbox and trunion and reste, an arming sworde, dagger and girdle, and flaske leather, and a man to weare theim.

"Mr. Owen, Vicar of Granboroughe, one Blackbill furnished; that is to say—A Jacke, or plate Coate, w'th sleeves and a skull and scottish Cappe, an arming sworde, dagger and girdle, and a man to weare theim."

Winslow Church has not much to show in sculptured effigy or monumental brass, many of these memorials having been sacrificed to the hand of the modern church "restorer."

Browne Willis mentions the following as being in Winslow Church at the time in which he wrote (1720): "At the entrance out of the church unto the chancel is a black marble—at top these Arms—Trettee on a Canton, Leopard's head erased, and underneath this, 'The body of Mr. Robert Lowndes, who was aged 64 years, and died the 26th of January, 1683, is interred under this stone. His Father and others of his ancestors having formerly been buried in or near this place.'"

He also states that "there was in the pavement in the middle of the Church an Ancient Stone, and thereon was inscribed in modern letters—'William Willows, deaprted this life Ao. Dni. 14 ——'" He adds:

"N.B.—This stone had an ornate on it, which being lost, the Vicar—Mr. Croft—put this imperfect inscription from memory, that it belonged to William Willows."

In the floor of the chancel was, until 1884, a massive flag stone, set at top with a small marble in a Lozenge, with this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Edward Baswell, Gent., who departed this life August y^e 30th, 1689."

(There is a local tradition that this person was king of the gipsies.)

There is an inscription upon a white marble slab now lying in the north aisle in memory of several members of the family of the Rev. John Croft, who was Vicar here from 1684 to 1716.

During the time of the Civil War—in 1643, and subsequent years—Winslow did not altogether escape the miseries incident to such a condition of things.

In a scarce Black Letter Tract "Printed for Robert Wood, London, 1643," we get a glimpse of the place at that time, "being a true and particular account of the plundering and pillaging of Winslow and Swanbare, and diverse other towns in the Counties of Buckingham and Hartford."

The name of Lownes, or Lowndnes, appears very early in the Winslow Church Register, for in the first page of Marriages there is an entry relating "Rob Lownds, contraxit matrimonium Jane Croke."

On several occasions a member of the Lowndes family has been elected to represent Buckinghamshire in Parliament.

Fyge.—Among the persons whose names are recorded in the "Visitation of Bucks 1575 and 1634" (Harleian manuscript British Museum) is that of Fyge, or Ffyge.

Mayne.—This family has been long connected with the parish, for we find that in the reign of Edward III. a John Mayn held lands here.

Gyles.—The first mention of this old Winslow family appears in the Parish Register of Grandborough in 1581. The name of W. Gyles appears on the Sanctus Bell at Winslow in 1611: and in 1666, William Giles issued "His Halfpeny."

Deverell or *Deverall.*—A Matthew Deverell was one of the High Constables of Cotslow Hundred in 1598.

Browne Willis relates: "The most remarkable story I have been informed of from this parish (East Claydon), is that of an olde man Deverall, a Quaker, who, falling into a ditch, about forty years ago, refused to be helped out again by the neighbours, whom he presumptuously told he should rise again the 3rd day, and with great vehemence opposed their assisting him, insomuch that he continued until they forcibly drew him out." Browne Willis adds: "this from Mr. Green." Francis Green was vicar at this time (1680).

Godwyn, or *Goodwyn.*—This name appears during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Gybbes, or *Gibbs.*— Perhaps no name appears so frequently in the Parish Records and Winslow Manor Rolls during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as this. They are spoken of as sturdy yeomen and thriving tradesmen. There is an entry in the year 1765 wherein the names occur of John Gibbs, malster; Stephen Gibbs, glover, also another (same date) relating to the family of bell-ringers: "It is a remarkable circumstance, that six brothers named Gibbs were constant ringers on the New Year's Day from the 1749 up to the period when Mr. John Gibbs and five other brothers succeeded them, and who continued to ring in like manner on New Year's Day. The two generations completed 70 years in this annual performance."

The late Robert Gibbs, Esq., F.S.A., of Aylesbury, the well-known journalist, local historian and antiquary, was proud to claim that his progenitors were men of Winslow.

A humble little Baptist Chapel, known as "Keach's Meeting-House," is probably the oldest existing Nonconformist place of worship in the county. Sheahan, in his *History of Bucks*, 1862, gives the date of its erection as 1625. It appears to have been a chapel used during the Commonwealth, and is situated in a secluded spot at the bottom of a narrow alley leading out of the Market Square, that was formerly known as "George Alley" or "Pillar's Ditch."

In the year 1800 the Independents began to hold services in Winslow, having the use of the Baptist Chapel on alternate Sundays, but in 1816 they built a small one for themselves. The present Congregational Church was erected in 1884, and a prominent feature is the tower, said to be a reduced copy of a celebrated one in York Minster. In 1864 a Tabernacle (Baptist) was opened in the Buckingham Road, an effort having been made by some of the townspeople to establish a general Baptist Cause.

The first school at Winslow of which we can find any mention was held in a building (still standing) situate in "Pillory Ditch," now known as Cowley's Walk.

In Beachampton Churchyard, in the south aisle, is an altar-tomb, bearing the following inscription to the memory of one who might be regarded as the founder of the Boys' School at Winslow: "In Memory of Joseph Rogers, of Winslow, Currier, who died January 9th, 1722, in the 48th year of his age.

"He hath raised himself a monument more durable than this marble, by giving £600 to be laid out in land, the rents and profits of which he hath ordered to be applied yearly for ever, towards educating and instructing in learning the children of *Poor People* in the parish of Winslow."

Browne Willis mentions the following charities as being distributed in his time, 1730:

"Mr. Williams, 10s. od. per annum.

"Mr. Griffin, 10s. od. per annum.

"Mr. Forde and Mr. Bishop £2 10s. od. per annum.

"Mr. Wiliimet (?) 10s. od. per annum.

"Joseph Rogers, Currier of this towne, left £600 for the purpose of educating poor boys.

"Joane Forde, whose maiden name was Lowndes, gave a chalice and some small land to be distributed in Doles to the poor.

"Mr. Thomas Lowndes, about the year 1620, gave a Communion Carpet.

"There was formerly an old Hearse Cloth, which was in being till within these 20 years, in a circle about the middle of which this was written: 'Pray for the Soul of John and Joane Gadbury.'

"Here was an old Pulpit Cloth wrought about with abundance of Arms in escutcheons and lozenge-wise, which the Fyges formerly are said to have begged of the Fortescues."

Thomas Bishop's Charity was an allotment of 1 acre, 1 rod, 35 poles, of land situate in "New Mill Field" in the parish of Winslow.

William Packer's Charity.—The sum of £100, 3 per cent. annuities, vested in the names of William Selby Lowndes, Esq., Lancelot Wyatt, Esq., and Joseph Turner, Esq., Surgeon, all of Winslow (all are now deceased).

Edmund Cox's Charity.—The sum of £276 5s. 1d., new 3 per cent. annuities, standing in the name of the said official trustees of Charitable Funds, in trust for said charity.

The Church Houses and Church Land.—In the "Old Mill Field" subject to a lease for the term of 200 years from September 29, A.D. 1700, at the yearly rent of £2 (this land was sold some years since).

Among the tradesmen's tokens issued at Winslow (owing to the scarcity of copper money during the Commonwealth and the reign of Charles II.) were the following:

"William Giles, W.G.M. = of Winslow, 1666.

"John Forrest, I.F.M., of Winslow = His Half-Peny, 1666.

"Matthew Bishop × M.B.D. = in Winslow.

"Thomas Godwin, of Winslow = His Half-Peny.

"Thomas Smallbones = of Winslow, T.S.A."

This last-named person was churchwarden of Winslow in 1670, and his name is placed on the third bell, cast in that year.

The Pillory.—There was an exhibition of a man in the Pillory at Winslow, in the year 1734, when Mr. Francis Woodcock, the gaoler at Aylesbury, includes in his disbursements of that year: "For conveying John Short to stand in ye pillory, 10s. od."

George Lipscomb, M.D., in his *History of Bucks*, 1847, states that: "The Parish of Winslow on the north is bounded by Addington and Great Horwood, and Little Horwood parishes on the South by Granborough, and the west by East Claydon and Addington. The south side of the parish is bounded, or partly so, by a brook which runs from the north-east and being joined by smaller streams bends its course between Winslow and Granborough, running west it becomes the boundary of Claydons, and ultimately unites with the river Ouse.

"The town stands on an eminence—part of a ridge of hills sufficiently high to render the buildings conspicuous at a great distance towards the S.-E. and S.-W.

"The direct turnpike road from London to Buckingham passes through Winslow which is situate between the 50th and 51st milestone.

"The market-place is a clean, neat, but irregularly built square in the middle of the town."

There is no other parish of this name in England, but there is a small hamlet called Kingston-Winslow in the parish of Ashbury, Berks.

NOTE.—Permission to use the local records was kindly given by Mr. Clear of Winslow.

The Popes of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

AN HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(*Concluded from p.* 429.)

II.—POPES IN PURGATORY.

(A) *Adrian V.*, 1276.

> Scias quod ego fui Successor Petri.
> *Purg.*, xix. 99.

THE transition is pleasant from the *Inferno* to the *Purgatorio*, albeit the tortures vary little but in duration. The allusion in the text is generally supposed to be to Pope Adrian V., who reigned but little more than a month, and the question of course is, was Dante justified in relegating him to the Fifth Cornice of the *Purgatorio*, wherein were punished the avaricious? Mr. Tozer says "there is nothing in history to confirm the imputation of avarice which is here brought against him. The declaration which he here makes is in Latin, because that was the official language of the Papacy."

Scartazzini contents himself, apart from lineal commentaries, with quoting a damaging passage from the *Falso Boccaccio*:

"Costui tutto il tempo di sua vita non avea inteso ad altro che a raunare pecunia e avere, per giugnere a quel punto d' essere papa, posto che poco il godesse. E veggendosi papa e nella maggior signoria che si possa avere, si riconobbe e parvegli essere entrato nel maggior laccieto del mondo, e così de' essere avere a governare e avere cura dell' anime di tutta la Cristianità, e riconosciutosi sè medesimo ispregiò l' avarizia e tutti gli altri vizi."

Platina informs us that this Pontiff "was Innocent the Fourth's nephew, by whom he was created Cardinal Deacon of St. Adrian, and sent a legate into England with plenary power to compose the differences between that King [Edward I.] and his barons. . . . This Pope died in the fortieth day of his Pontificate at Viterbo before his consecration, and was buried in a convent of Friars Minors. He had an intention not only more and more to secure the Church's patrimony from tyrants, but also to reduce Gregory's decree for the choice of a Pope into a better method, not totally to abolish it. But death obstructed his endeavours, and withstood the greatness of his mind."

Scartazzini's brief summary of Adrian's life is as follows:

"È questi Ottobone Fieschi dei conti di Lavagna, Genovese, nepote di papa Innocenzo IV. Fu nel 1264 legato di Clemente IV. in Inghilterra. Eletto papa il 12 luglio 1276 si chiamò Adriano V., ma non tenne la sede che 38 giorni, essendo morto a Viterbo il 18 agosto 1276."

Whether Adrian's trip to England was as interesting and as lively to him as was his successor's—Pius II. (Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomeni, in 1435)—I have no means of ascertaining, but in the matter of his conduct in his pre-Papal years the evidence is, in my opinion, too scanty to have justified Dante in even assigning to him a nook in the cleansing fires of his *Purgatorio*. It is all very well (or rather very ill) to talk glibly about "the avarice of Adrian" (*Quarterly Review*), when, as Mr. Tozer justly observes, "there is nothing in history to confirm the imputation of avarice." Note the humility ascribed to him in calling Dante "brother" at l. 133. It only remains to add that, as Dr. Moore remarks (*Text. Crit.*, p. 641), "it is very curious to note that [in manuscript "34," a beautifully written manuscript on vellum in the Barberini Library, apparently of about 1400] *Purg.*, xix. 106-111 is erased, the passage having evidently been thought objectionable as applied to a Pope (Adrian V.)."

This was another foolish and bigoted mutilation both of the *D.C.*, and of a beautiful manuscript. It was also a futile act of literary vandalism, for the erasure could not affect the thousands of other transcripts housed in the libraries of Europe. Happily we live in less Iconoclastic times nowadays.

(B) *Martin IV.*, 1281-1285.

Ebbe la Santa Chiesa in le sue braccia:
Dal Torso fu, e purga per digiuno
L'anguille di Bolsena e la vernaccia.
Purg., xxiv. 22-4.

Gluttony was the sin for which this Pope finds himself in the Sixth Cornice of Dante's *Purgatorio*. The Poet seems to have been nearer truth and justice in this case than in the latter, if the Latin Commentator in the *Codex Cassinensis* be correct in the matter of the inscription on Martin's tomb at Perugia, although the *fertur* brings it within the region of doubt:

"Faciebat coqui anguillas lacus Bolsenæ in vernaccia . . . unde super ejus sepulcro fertur quod sunt isti duo versus: Gaudent anguillæ, quia mortuus hic jacet ille, Qui quasi morte reas excoriabat eas."

And Landino:

"Fu molto vizioso nel vizio della gola, e fra l'altre ghiottornie nel mangiare ch' elli usava, faceva torre l'anguille del lago di Bolsena, e quelle facea annegare e morire nel vino della vernaccia, poi fatte arrosto le mangiava; ed era tanto sollecito a quel boccone, che continuo ne volea, e faceale curare e annegare nella sua camera. E circa lo fatto del ventro non ebbe nè uso nè misura alcuna, e quando elli era bene incerato dicea: 'O Sanctus Deus, quanta mala patimur pro ecclesia sancta Dei!'"

If this incident be true it is *ceteris paribus* perilously akin to that narrated (on good authority) of an aged and erring daughter of Erin, who exclaimed dolorously when being haled to gaol for noisy inebriety: "Arrah, holy Saint Patrick, see what Oim sufferin' for ye!" Human nature, clerical or lay, varies little in its vices and virtues through the rolling centuries. Neither Lombardi nor Bianchi advances anything in extenuation of the Pontiff's alleged weakness for eels stewed alive in wine to heighten the flavour. Mr. Tozer adds that he was "reputed to have died in consequence of a surfeit of them," which ill agrees with Scartazzini's statement:

"Che lasciò di se fama di pontifice magnanimo (*cf. Vill.*, vii. 58, 106), *anzi di sant' uomo* (*cf. Murat. Script.*, iii. 1), benchè fosse essenzialmente schiavo di Carlo re di Napoli," nor with Platina's that "he went to Perugia, where, not long after, he died of a hectic fever . . . and was buried in the cathedral, at whose tomb many sick, blind, deaf, and lame people that are brought thither recover from God their former health by the merits of this *most holy Pope*."

Dante may have seen the inscription on the tomb at Perugia, and had collateral evidence of the fact embedded in it, which would justify him in locating even a Pope, who was cruel enough to drown eels in wine and gluttonous enough to die of a surfeit of the dainty, amongst the hungry and emaciated prisoners of the Sixth Cornice. Martin is placed by the, in this instance, discriminating Poet, though the fact neither mitigates his punishment nor extenuates his offence, in the goodly company, amongst other celebrities, of, according to him, another clerical glutton.

(C) *Bonifazio.*

Che pasturò col ròcco molte gente.

This Boniface was a nephew of Innocent IV., and Archbishop of Ravenna from 1274 to 1295. Scartazzini says that he "fu piuttosto agitatore politico che pastore d' anime, eccessivamente amante del lusso, mentre invece la taccia di goloso fu procurata alla sua memoria soltanto da Dante" (*cf. Com. Lips.*, ii. 468; Ricci, *Ultimo rifugio*, 120).

Excessive luxury and gluttony, or inordinate love of dainties, solid and liquid, are nearly akin, or are easy stepping-stones one to the other; but was it not perhaps the political agitator that biassed Dante in his judgment? As in the case of Adrian V., he seems to have here, for some purpose or other, manufactured his own history, which is not altogether to his credit. Pope Martin, it may be added, was a native of Tours, and held the Pontificate from February 22, 1281, to March 29, 1285.

III.—Popes in Heaven.

Of the Popes alluded to, or otherwise dealt with by Dante in the *D.C.*, five, as we have seen, he places in hell, and two in purgatory. The first we meet with in his *Paradiso* is John XXI. (xii. 134, 5):

> Pietro Ispano
> Lo qual giù luce in dodici libelli.

Scartazzini supplies the few but sufficient details which we possess concerning him:

"Pietro di Giuliano da Lisbona, nato verso il 1226, fu primo medico, poi teologo, cardinale ed arcivescovo di Braga, eletto papa nel 1276 (Giovanni XXI.), morto 20 maggio 1277 a Viterbo sotto le rovine di una casa. Dettò tra altre opere le celebri *Summæ logicales* alle quali si allude nel verso seguente (135)."

And Mr. Gardner says of him that "Dante has indulged in a private poetical canonization of John XXI., Peter of Lisbon."

That Platina would not have gone so far is apparent from the following extracts:

"Though he was reckoned a very learned man, yet by his ignorance in business, and the unevenness of his conversation, he did the Popedom more injury than honour or kindness. For he did many things that argued him to be guilty of folly and levity, and does not deserve commendations unless it be for one thing, and that was that he assisted young scholars, especially the poorer sort, with money and preferments. . . . The man was a fool to promise himself a long life, and to tell everybody he should live a great while, because everybody knew his life and conversation; he was so immodest and so sottish. But behold, as he was betraying his folly to all that were about him, a certain new apartment that he had built in the Palace at Viterbo fell down all of a sudden, and he was found among the wood and the stones seven days after the fall of it; but he received the Sacraments of the Church, and then died in the eighth month of his Pontificate, and was buried at Viterbo."

These are strong words which, had Dante known their import, would hardly have justified him in indulging even in a "private poetical canonization" of the subject. Perhaps the tragic manner of his death atoned, in the poet's eyes, for his levity and folly—and worse. Or, better still, the Pontiff's reign was toc brief to allow of political differences between the two men.

In xxvii. 40-45 the poet places several successors of St. Peter inferentially in heaven thus:

> Non fu la sposa di Cristo allevata
> Del sangue mio, di Lin, di quel di Cleto
> Per essere ad acquisto d' oro usata;
> Ma per acquisto d' esto viver lieto
> E Sisto e Pio e Calisto ed Urbano
> Sparser lo sangue dopo molto fleto.

This eloquent outburst contrasts the simplicity of those Pontiffs with the avarice of (l. 58) Clement V. and John XXII. Dante selects those in more immediate succession to Peter who were martyrs. Linus, according to tradition, succeeded the Apostle immediately; Cletus, whose memory floats in a hazy atmosphere, supposed by some to be identical with Anacletus, the immediate successor of Linus, by others the predecessor of Anacletus and successor of Clement; Sixtus, Bishop of Rome from 117 to 126, according to tradition, and martyr; Pius, Bishop of Rome, from 141 to 156; Calistus, Bishop of the same city in the days of Heliogabalus and Alexander Severus; and Urban, successor of the latter from 222 to 230. As to John XXII., to whom the "Ma tu" of xviii. 130 is supposed to refer, the marvel is that he escaped being honoured with an uncomfortable location in either the Purgatory or Hell of the Poet. His Pontificate extended from 1316 to 1334, and Scartazzini says of him: "*Tu:* apostrofa papa Giovanni XXII., il Caorsino [of xxvii. 58], schiavo di Mammona (*cf. Vill.*, xi. 20), il cui pontificato fu una serie si pūo dire non interrotta di scomunicazioni e ricomunicazioni. Altri intendono dei chierici, o dei papi in generale. Ma è chiaro che Dante parla di un personaggio determinato. Altri intendono di Bonifazio VIII., o di Clemente V.; ma ambedue erano morti da un pezzo quando Dante dettava questi versi, e l' epoca fittizia della visione non ha qui che vedere."

Platina further remarks that he had Hugh, Bishop of Catucco degraded and delivered over to the secular arm, which had him flayed alive and torn to pieces by wild horses "for conspiring against the Pope"; that he canonized Thomas of Hereford and Thomas Aquinas, died in his ninetieth year, and "left behind him in the treasury such a mass of gold as never any Pope did before him." John's love of gold seems borne out by Mr. Tozer's note on ll. 134-5:

"*Colui:* St. John the Baptist. . . . By the Baptist is here meant his figure on the golden florins; the object of the Pope's desire was lucre. As it was on the Florentine coins that the figure of the Baptist was stamped, and John XXII. was Pope at Avignon, the remark here does not at first sight seem applicable to him; but Villani tells us (ix. 171) that this Pope coined gold florins in imitation of those of Florence."

And Scartazzini observes on ll. 131 and 136: "Al papa avaro, il quale non si cura che del fiorino d' oro, Dante pone in bocca nomi che manifestono la poca stima in che ha gli apostoli di Cristo, ricordandogli che *ancor son vivi* e che *il Pescatore* è *Pietro* ed il *Polo* è *Paolo.* Ironia resa più fina da questa varietà di nomi."

Cary says in this regard:

"The coin of Florence was stamped with the impression of John the Baptist; and, for this, the avaricious Pope is made to declare that he felt more devotion than either for Peter or Paul. Lombardi, I know not why, would apply this to Clement V. rather than to Boniface VIII."

Lombardi's reasons are, it seems to me, stated clearly enough, for, in addition to the charge of avarice against Clement, he adduces the date of his elevation to the Papacy, 1305, evidently being of opinion that the passage was written during his Pontificate. It is a question of dates, after all, and I am not so sure that Lombardi is wrong. Mr. Tozer's suggestion that, "as Dante here speaks (l. 130) from the point of view of the time at which he was writing, this *must* refer to John XXII., who was continually making and revoking excommunications," implies that this passage was written *after* 1316, but this is as much pure surmise as was Scartazzini's assertion respecting *Inf.*, xix. 82-4. Nor is Mr. Tozer's note on xxvii. 58-9 more convincing for the same reason, albeit quite as emphatic:

"The dates here given show that these remarks of St. Peter must be regarded as prophetic from the point of view of A.D. 1300. The mention of John XXII. as Pope here and in *Par.*, xviii. 130 *proves* that this part of the poem was written after 1316, the date of his election."

The italics are mine. I admit, however, that there is a qualifying difference between the prophecy of *Inf.*, xix. 82-4, and that implied in *Par.*, xxvii. 58-9, the one referring to the possible duration of a Pontificate, the other implying the impossible foreknowledge of an election to it. My objection is to dogmatic utterances which employ later dates for passages than I am inclined to attribute to them. Besides, it is only inferentially probable that John XXII. is referred to and not Boniface or Clement. To me the strongest plea for John consists in the allusions to the excommunications and golden coins. But even this can never be decided authoritatively.

A closing word as to Dante's silence towards, or, as Mr. Gardner puts it, "negative treatment of," two Pontiffs, concerning whom he might be expected to have pronounced an opinion, either of approbation or disapproval—Gregory VII. and Benedict XI. This omission of all notice of them is not as unintelligible to me as to Mr. Gardner, who phrases his plaint thus:

"Concerning both these two Popes, the victor of Canossa and the successor of the victim of Anagni, Dante maintains an absolute and peculiar silence. It is not that he simply does not mention them; it is impossible to avoid concluding that he has deliberately excluded all mention of them from his works. In prose and in poetry alike, whether he is writing the *terzine* of the *Divina Commedia*, or the Latin of the *De Monarchia* and political letters, when the figure of either of these two men crosses his mental stage, he turns away from him without a word."

I take it that the poet "deliberately excluded all mention of them" simply because they did not come within the scope of his purpose. Why should *they* be dragged in to the exclusion of other Pontiffs, not less worthy, if they fitted ill with it? It is mere querulousness to complain of his omission of them as of others. Besides, they, or at least the first of them, needed no reference of Dante to insure immortality. But Mr. Gardner himself supplies the most plausible reason, with which, strangely enough, he does not seem to be content:

"Unable to praise the assailant of the Empire, or to blame the renovator of the Papacy, the poet took refuge in silence."

The absence of all allusion to Benedict XI. is, perhaps, less clear, for, as Mr. Gardner says again:

"Dante would have been likely to regard him as a renegade rather than a deliverer; not as a second Moses, but another Celestine. For, on April 13th, 1304, in opposition to the majority of the Cardinals and the manifest desire of the Roman people, the Pope finally abandoned the Eternal City; and for nearly seventy years no Vicar of Christ was to set foot in Rome. He had, in fact, prepared the way for the transference of the Papal See to Avignon, which for Dante was the supreme scandal of the age."

Whether Dante "could hardly fail to tacitly acknowledge the greatness and sanctity" of this Pope is a matter open to question; that he "could not consistently allow him any" (honoured) "place in his divine Temple of Fame" is in entire accordance with the poet's attitude towards Church and State; but that he abstained from assigning him a place at least in his *Purgatorio* may be accounted for on the supposition that he did not care to add to an already well-crowded canvas. I regard this as an act of supreme leniency on his part, as his fingers must have itched to have dealt with him as with Adrian and Martin, if not as with Boniface or Clement.

Che la mia commedia cantar non cura, possibly explains all such omissions, including that of the Pope of his boyhood (Gregory X., 1271-1276).

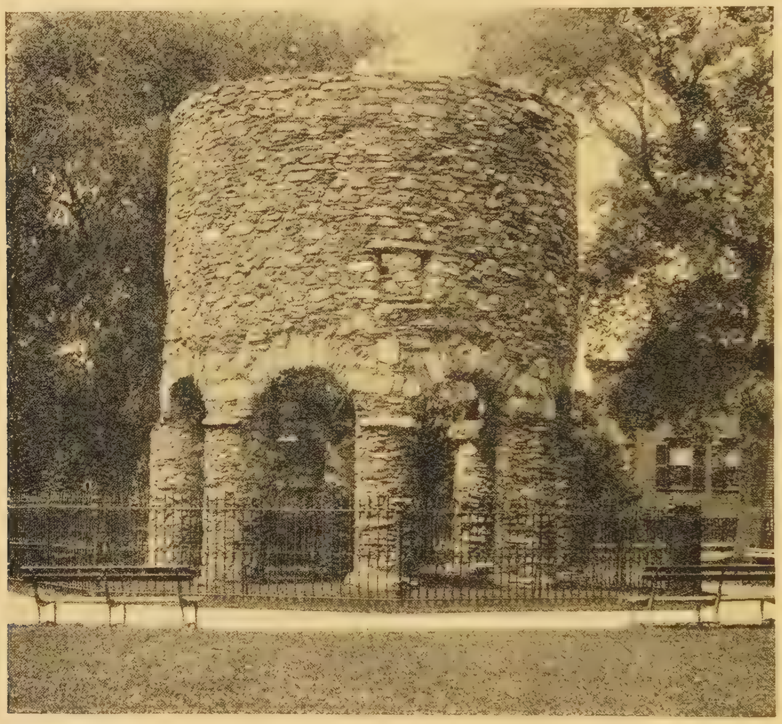
The fact is, as I believe, Dante made puppets of such historical personages as suited his poetical designs. Hence he had no need of those whom he had consciously omitted; no scruple would have deterred him from conferring additional notoriety upon them had the need existed. And those whom he did limn upon his mighty canvas he painted with no doubtful colouring, although in some instances the mixing of his pigments was not wrought with that careful adherence to discrimination and truthfulness which literature, equally with painting, demands of a skilful and impartial artist.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE SCANDINAVIAN TOWER OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, U.S.A.

ALTHOUGH it has long since been established by the evidence of the Sagas that the Vikings had discovered the continent of America early in the eleventh century, the tangible proofs of the settlement of the Northmen in the country, still remaining and visible, are not so generally known. There must, perhaps, always be some doubt as to whether certain barrows which have been discovered and ascribed to them really belonged to that race, or even whether the rock-tracings of Dighton in Massachusetts have any connection with those of Bohuslän and the cliffs of the Skagerrak; but the "Round Tower" of Newport bears irrefutable testimony to the labours of the Northmen.

The building as it now stands, after enduring the vicissitudes of eight centuries, is clearly shown on the accompanying illustration from a recently-taken photograph. It is a circular tower built of rough stones, some 23 feet in diameter, the lower part of which is an open arcade of semicircular arches resting on eight cylindrical columns, with rude, square abaci. The upper part of the tower, from above the crown of the arches, may not belong to the original structure, but seems to have been rebuilt or added at some subsequent period. The modern history of the building, such as it is, appears to be this: It is first identified as belonging to Benedict Arnold (1615-1678), the Governor of Rhode Island, who refers to it in his will as "my stone-built windmill," and the superstructure we have referred to was, no doubt, an addition made to adapt it to the purposes of a mill. Early in the last century Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen, who examined it, as well as the "Dighton Writing Rock," published a memoir of it, in which he states his distinct belief that it was a Scandinavian building of a date not later than the twelfth century; while A. von Minutoli, in his *Dom zu Drontheim*, publishes a plan and section of it among his specimens of the early round churches of Northern Europe.



Beyond recounting the incidents in the discovery of Vinland, a country which answers to the shores of Massachusetts and the adjoining States, the Sagas give us very little definite information; and although in Thorfinn Karlsefni's Saga, which gives an account of the Fourth Voyage, early in the eleventh century, we find that a curious attempt was made to found a settlement in the new land, and Thorfinn's wife Gudrid there presented him with a son, but after staying in the place for three years, during which they experienced great difficulties with the Indians, the expedition returned to Greenland. But though, apparently, the Northmen were unsuccessful in establishing any colony, the land was not wholly forgotten; and whether or not individual settlers were more fortunate, it is clear that the Greenland missionaries visited the place. Among these was a Bishop Erik in 1121, and to him Kügler ascribes the building of this tower, which he considers, without much warranty, to have been a baptistery.

Such is all the documentary evidence we have on the subject, and it only remains to examine such testimony as the fabric itself affords; and this is confined to its peculiar plan and arrangement, and the materials of which it is built. One of the most striking points is the fact of its being circular, as this form of church was common throughout Scandinavia in the earlier period of Christianity in Northern Europe. There are a great number of similar buildings still standing, both in Sweden and Denmark, and the original church of Throndhjem seems to have been like them; and although they are of small dimensions, they generally consist of a central nave with a surrounding aisle, all as at Newport, and are sometimes arranged in two stories, as at Thorsager in Jutland. The origin and prevalence of this form in these barely settled countries is generally considered to be due to its defensible qualities, while the fact of it being always constructed in stone, although in a timber-producing country, gives additional weight to this theory; and having regard to all these circumstances, we may safely assume that we have in these ruins the remains of a contemporary Scandinavian round church erected by the Vikings in New England.

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

At the Sign of the Owl.

AT the annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, which was held at Castle Cary this summer, the members were informed that Mr. T. Chubb, of the Map Room, British Museum, had offered to the Society for publication his Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Somersetshire, from 1576 to 1912. The opinion of the meeting was taken as to whether the List should be printed in parts in the annual volume of *Proceedings* (all the space in which had been promised for 1913), or whether it should be issued as a separate publication, provided sufficient subscriptions could be obtained to cover the cost. It is estimated that the List will fill some 200 octavo pages when printed, and the hope was expressed that certain illustrations suggested by Mr. Chubb should be used to make the work more complete and valuable. Those present at the meeting were of opinion that the List should be published separately, and over thirty members promised to subscribe for the work, provided the price did not exceed ten shillings, bound in cloth, post free. About 120 subscribers will be required to allow of the production of the List. It is hoped that an adequate response will be forthcoming to enable the Council to proceed with this important work, and members specially interested are asked also to contribute towards the Illustration Fund, to insure the reproduction of a sufficient number of the more interesting maps. Subscribers' names may be sent to Mr. H. St. George Gray, at Taunton Castle.

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An exhibition of Japanese colour-prints, lent by Mr. R. Leicester Harmsworth, M.P., is on view in Rooms 71-73 of the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, from November 6 until March 21 next. The collection contains a considerable number of examples of the earlier artists, and is particularly rich in the work of Harunobu, Shunshō, and other eighteenth-century masters; the selection having been made specially to demonstrate the rise, development, and possibilities of the Japanese method of colour-printing from wood-blocks. An illustrated guide to the exhibition has been prepared.

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The curious reader, not a professed theologian or scholar, may acquire a good deal of interesting information from Canon Charles's *Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha*, issued by the Oxford Press. For instance, Mr. Simpson, in his introduction to *Tobit*, points out that the references to the dog afford evidence of the comparatively early origin of the book. In the Talmudic period it was prescribed that no one should keep a dog unless it was led by a chain. (Tobit's dog was one of the five privileged beasts admitted by Mahomed into Paradise.) Or he may learn much about the purpose and popularity of *Susanna*, about snake-worship apropos of *Bel and the Dragon*, and so on.

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By the unanimous vote of the Council of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, the president for the next year will be Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., of Hull. The Yorkshire Naturalists' Union is one of the most successful associations of its kind in Great Britain, and has published many important monographs on the flora and fauna of the county, and also issues *The Naturalist*, which is one of the oldest scientific monthly magazines in the country. The Union has a membership of nearly four thousand, and about forty important natural history societies are affiliated with it. Until recently, Mr. Sheppard was the honorary secretary, and took a leading part in the editing and publishing of its important monographs, and there is no doubt that it is largely due to his efforts that the Union owes its present influential position. Mr. Sheppard is well known from the excellent work he has done in connection with the three municipal museums at Hull. He is the author of numerous books and monographs, among which may be specially mentioned his *Geological Rambles in East Yorkshire*, *The evolution of Kingston-upon-Hull*, *Yorkshire Past and Present*, and *The Lost Towns of the Yorkshire Coast.* He is also the author of the remarkable series of Hull Museum Publications, close upon a hundred of which have been published during the past fourteen years, and has edited Mortimer's *Forty Years' Researches.* In the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union Mr. Sheppard follows such well-known naturalists as Mr. F. G. Baker, F.R.S., Dr. Sorby, Lord Walsingham, Rev. W. H. Dallinger, Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey, Sir Michael Foster, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, and others, though he is probably by far the youngest president the Union has ever had.

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The report of the Delegate of Privileges for 1912-13, or, more plainly, the report of the Keeper of the Archives, which was presented in Oxford Convocation on October 21, called attention to the Delegate's published lecture on the history of the archives, to which is appended a catalogue made by the first Keeper, Bryan Twyne, as long ago as 1631, of the muniments as they were arranged in the old Congregation House before their removal to their present place, the Schools Tower. It shows that, after 280 years, the classification of the archives has remained undisturbed, and that the losses have been very small in the interval.

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Among other forthcoming books I notice a work on *Bygone Liverpool*, to be illustrated with plates reproduced from paintings, drawings, and rare prints, and to be published by Messrs. Henry Young and Sons, Liverpool. Professor Ramsay Muir will contribute an introduction. An important addition to the "Cambridge Archæological and Ethnological" series issued by the Cambridge University Press will be a work entitled *Kindred and Clan in the Middle Ages and After: A Study in the Sociology of the Teutonic Races*, by Miss Bertha S. Phillpotts, late Pfeiffer Student at Girton College. The book aims at discovering how long the solidarity of the kindred survived as a social factor of importance in the various Teutonic countries. The Cambridge Press also promises a book on *The Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Seventeenth Century*, by Mr. Gilbert Waterhouse.

* * *

Mr. B. T. Batsford will publish early in December Mr. Louis Ambler's book upon the *Old Halls and Manor Houses of Yorkshire*, which has been some years in preparation. The volume will be profusely illustrated by collotype plates, photographs, and drawings. Mr. Ambler is a Yorkshireman, and has devoted considerable study to the domestic architecture in his county. Mr. Batsford intends publishing in the book a list of subscribers whose names are received up to the end of November.

* * *

Comparatively little has been written about the old halls and manor-houses in this part of the country, and although many are mentioned in guides, periodicals, and in topographical works dealing with certain districts, there are numerous interesting and beautiful old houses which have entirely escaped the attention of writers on the subject, largely due, no doubt, to their inaccessibility; this is particularly the case with regard to the West Riding, which is far the richest in good and characteristic specimens of such buildings, of a style peculiarly their own, and with features not found elsewhere. Mr. Ambler proposes to describe and illustrate all types of houses throughout Yorkshire in a systematic manner, and his book should have many attractions for readers of all classes.

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Messrs. J. W. Braithwaite and Sons, Kirkby Stephen, hope to publish immediately *A History of the Manor of Crosby Garrett*, in Westmorland, with details of local customs and legends, by Mr. J. W. Nicholson, who is a native of this beautiful old village, and has spent the leisure of the last quarter of a century in compiling this book. The book will be illustrated by photographs of persons and views of places. Dr. Fotheringham, of Oxford, will supply a Foreword.

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At a general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, held on November 10, Count Plunkett presiding, Mr. E. R. M'Clintock Dix read a paper on "Printing in the City of Kilkenny in the Seventeenth Century." At the outset he referred to some information which had been furnished to him by the Rev. Edmund Hogan, S.J., with reference to a printing-press belonging to the Society of Jesus at Kilkenny at that period. It was complained that when asked for the use of the press for the service of the Nuncio they refused it. This they denied, saying that the press was taken from them by the Supreme Council. The facts of the matter were afterwards made clear to the Nuncio. Mr. Dix was of opinion that two presses were used by the Supreme Council at Kilkenny, or one at Waterford and the other at Kilkenny. Among the early examples of Kilkenny printing was a political drama in verse, which was one of the earliest pieces of dramatic writing in Ireland. The Marquis of Ormonde afterwards had his own printer and presses at Kilkenny. Some of those old publications were interesting, not only as specimens of printing, but as representative of the opinions of the various sections of the party which was in power in Kilkenny at that time, and their contents were probably unknown to historians.

The Chairman, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Dix for his paper, spoke of some specimens of early printing at Kilkenny which were in his possession, and said they were remarkably good examples of the art.

* * *

I hear of yet another genealogical magazine to appear shortly, to be called *The Genealogical Monthly*. It is "intended to facilitate communication between those interested in genealogical research, and to abstract and publish information from the original manuscript records." Full particulars can be obtained from "The Genealogical Monthly," 34, Forest Drive, Manor Park, London, E. I should have thought that with the various good magazines at present catering for the needs of genealogists and students interested in family history there was hardly room for another periodical of the kind. But the numbers of those who are interested in genealogy and kindred matters are certainly growing steadily.

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One of the most important rooms in the extension to the British Museum buildings, now structurally complete, is the "large room," or North Library, which forms the connecting-link between the old and new buildings on the ground floor. The fittings of this room are of grey-brown oak, to contrast favourably with the plain ivory tone of the walls and ceiling. The upper balcony of this room, which gives on to the main staircase, has a gilded and enamelled coat of arms flanked by the royal initial. As a result of the work done, the size of this library has been increased by about one-third. The columns which formerly occupied the centre of the floors have been rearranged and the lighting improved. The room has been designed for the convenience of the library as well as for the accommodation of a special reading public as hitherto. There are two tiers of galleries with bookcases, and below the lower of these there is a wide service corridor, which will be lined with books for the exclusive use of the staff. Direct communication is also afforded from the reading-room and its appurtenances in the old building to a special service book lift in the staircase block of the new wing, which gives access to the storage space in the basement or sub-ground floor of the extension. Above the North Library there is a pair of galleries which will be used by the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, forming an extension of the present rooms of that department, which are adjacent in the old building. The new space will contain Hittite collections available to the public, as well as staff rooms.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

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The Society of Genealogists of London.

President	HIS EXCELLENCY LORD RAGLAN, C.B.
Vice-Presidents	SIR HENRY MAXWELL-LYTE, K.C.B. SIR ARTHUR VICARS, K.C.V.O. THE MARQUIS DE LIVERI ET DE VALDAUSA. COLONEL JOHN PARKER, C.B.
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227, Strand (by Temple Bar).

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT.

December, 1913.

The Fellows, Members, and Corresponding Associates elected since July 9, are as follows:

FELLOWS.

August 13	Heneage Mackenzie Griffin.

MEMBERS.

August 13	Thomas Arthur John Pile.
August 13	F. S. Mumford.
August 13	Heneage Mackenzie Griffin.
August 13	Frank Firman Fuller.
August 13	Francis Douglas Farquhar.
September 10	George James Dew.
October 8	Mrs. Wine-Field Elizabeth Hadfield.
October 8	Alexander Latimer.
October 8	Charles Henry Glascodine.

CORRESPONDING ASSOCIATES.

August 13	Ramoth Brook.
September 10	Joseph Hatten Carpenter.
September 10	Charles Richard Bradshaw.
September 10	Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Browne, K.C.B., D.S.O.
September 10	Mrs. Paul Dana.
October 8	Charles Steuart Betton.
October 8	William John Stephens.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The hour of the monthly meetings of the Executive Committee during the last quarter has been changed from 2 to 4 p.m., but the meetings of Fellows still take place at 3.30 on the second Wednesday in each month. Fellows are asked to remember this, as notices are not sent out to each Fellow before the meetings. At the August meeting of Fellows, an important resolution was passed. In future, unless in exceptional cases, Members will not be elected Fellows until they have been Members for a year, or have shown themselves valuable Members. With the last Report, Members received the first part of the *Calendar of Chancery Proceedings—temp.* Elizabeth. This important work is to be issued in several parts, of which the last will be an index. The second part is now in preparation. We should like to remind Members who have not yet been able to inspect the Society's collections that the rooms are now open every week-day, including Saturdays, from 9 to 7, and that a visit would almost certainly be worth while. Most Members have some books, such as printed parish registers, which would be valuable additions to our collection, but which are never looked at in private libraries after they have once been examined. Although the rooms of the Society are already well filled, space shall be found for all such books sent in, and they will be where they are most appreciated. The Membership roll is now 255.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

1. COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY — *Printed Volumes.*—Of the forty-three new volumes which the Society has received during the last quarter, probably the most important are the Poll-books. The Society has now acquired by purchase the following Poll-books:

Lewes	1734	Leicester	1775
Northampton ...	1826	Northumberland	1826
City of York	1835.		

Other recent additions include the three volumes of the *Complete Peerage* (Mr. Bernau), *Parish Registers of Carburton and Perlethorpe, Notts* (Mr. R. H. Stephenson), and the *Second Manchester Directory*, 1773 (Miss Gwatkin).

2. COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY — *Manuscript Volumes.*—Three manuscript volumes have been presented to the Society by Mr. W. H. Bramwell—two volumes of Parish Registers of Hurworth-on-Tees (Durham), and one volume of the Parish Registers of Eryholme (Yorks). The dates covered in the former Registers are 1559-1799, and in the latter, Christenings 1575-1783, Marriages 1568-1754, Burials 1568-1789. Mr. A. Weight Matthews has presented to the Society "Extracts of Wills and Admons in the P.C.C. relating to the Matthews families." This volume contains abstracts of 526 wills.

3. COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY—*Documents.*—Mr. F. Arthur Wadsworth has presented to the Society about 600 deeds of various periods, relating chiefly to Newark (Notts). This Committee invites any Members who are interested in that district to undertake the work of "enveloping" a few of these interesting documents. Offers of help in "enveloping" these, or the Kent deeds, would be gratefully

received, and the work would not be found at all arduous.

4. Consolidated Index Committee. — The slips sent in this quarter for sorting into the Great Index are still mainly concerned with monumental inscriptions, and in this connection it is satisfactory to announce the completion of the transcripts of the St. Pancras inscriptions. The latter number several thousands, and include verbatim copies of the inscriptions on the tombs, not only in the old church and churchyard, but in every church, chapel, and burial-ground in the borough. The work of indexing the marriage licences at the Bishop of London's Registry continues to make progress, and some interesting slips indexing various old magazines have also been received. We would particularly urge the attention of contributors to the latter class of work, as the indexing of old magazines and newspapers is within the power of many who are unable from various causes to do work away from their own homes. The same remark applies to the urgent need of indexes to Phillimore's *Marriage Registers*, many volumes of which must be in the possession of our Members. There is, of course, a great deal of work connected with the indexing of a single volume only of this series, but for the information of those who do not care to undertake the indexing of whole volumes, it may be stated that the Society welcomes *partial* indexes, so long as such indexes are complete in themselves—*i.e.*, for the whole period concerned. In this way it would be possible to take the period, say, from 1791, or 1801, down to 1837 only of such registers, as these dates are, perhaps, more in requisition for genealogical inquiries than the earlier or earliest period. Still, there would be no objection to taking any period of an adequate number of years, provided, as aforesaid, such period were dealt with in its entirety. Some of these registers have already been thus indexed partially, mostly those of Co. Middlesex, but further information regarding this branch of work may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Parish Register Committee.

5. Committee on Heraldry.—This Committee invites all Members to send in slips of arms of any family with the tricking or description of its arms, and the authority from which they are taken. It would be able to do very much more valuable work if more Members would join it. Any who are interested in heraldry are invited to send in their names to the Hon. Secretary intimating that they are willing to join the Committee. At the present time some Members are indexing the manuscript volumes of Eedes' "Armoury," and the Committee hopes to supplement in the same way on slips, the works of Papworth and Burke.

6. Committee for Cataloguing Pedigrees.—The Society has still on its shelves a certain number of volumes such as *Peerage and Pedigree* and several family histories which could be lent to any Member for the purpose of cataloguing the pedigrees. If any Member would care to analyze the pedigrees in a volume of his own or of the Society, full particulars and a supply of forms will be sent to him on application.

7. Monumental Inscriptions Committee.—During the last quarter Mrs. Aman and Colonel Pook have been elected to this Committee. Meetings are held regularly on the first Wednesday in each month and are well attended. Mr. R. Burnet Morris has during the last quarter transcribed on slips the Monumental Inscriptions of ten parishes in Devon either completely or partially, besides some Middlesex parishes, including Hampton, while Mr. A. Weight Matthews has copied those in sixteen Bedfordshire parishes.

8. Committee on Parish Registers and Marriage Licences.—A meeting of this Committee was held at the Society's rooms on November 6, and was well attended. Since the last report was issued a large number of slips have been received, among which may be mentioned the indexes to the marriages of the six parishes in vol. ii. of Phillimore's *Kent Registers*. There were 6,000 marriages, *i.e.*, 12,000 slips. The marriages at St. Edward, Cambridge, and Twickenham, (Middlesex), as well as the unprinted Registers of Seamer, (Yorks) have now been completed. Among other parishes, the registers of St. John, Hackney, are now being slip-indexed for the Society. The Hon. Secretary would like to point out that any members who have not time to undertake an entire volume may do a small part only, *e.g.*, from 1800 to 1837. Members willing to do this are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secretary of this Committee. A great deal of progress has been made with the Marriage Licences of the Bishop of London's Registry, and the years 1748, 1750, 1756, and 1757 have now been completely indexed, as well as those which were reported last quarter, while 1758-1764 (inclusive) are finished with the exception of the reversing. At the present time (November 1), 1765 is in progress.

9. Committee on Fly-Leaf Inscriptions in Family Bibles, etc.—Mr. A. Weight Matthews has presented to the Society several very interesting original fly-leaves relating to the families of Hart, Wheeler, Billington, and Cook. Mr. Henry Boddington sent in a copy of a fly-leaf in his possession relating to the Morse family.

10. Committee on Records of Migration and Change of Residence.—During this quarter Miss Woods and Messrs. Bernau, Holworthy, and Snell have been elected to serve on this Committee. A meeting was held on November 10, and a list of the "sources of information" was drawn up. There is an unlimited amount of valuable and interesting work to be done, and the Committee will be glad to hear from members who are willing to help.

11. Committee on Local Records.—Mr. F. Arthur Wadsworth, the Hon. Local Secretary for Nottingham, has sent in the following report:

"The Nottinghamshire County Council are considering the question of the preservation of the County Records which are now in the Muniment Room at the Shire Hall, Nottingham. The most interesting documents from a genealogical point of view are the old Sessions Books, containing the minutes and records of Quarter Sessions since the beginning of the reign of James I., and other old Sessions Rolls. The County Records Committee recommend that the County Council print and publish from time to time calendars, notes, and extracts from the records of the Clerk of the Peace. Mr. H. Hampton Copnall is preparing the first publication for the press—viz., *Notes and Extracts from the Sessions Books of the Seventeenth Century*, which, it is hoped, will be published early next year. The Hon. Local Secretary for Nottingham is continuing the arrangement and copying of the Nottinghamshire marriage licences in the Archdeaconry Office at Nottingham, and has now completed them from their commencement in 1594 down to the year 1696."

12. COMMITTEE ON FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS.—A very interesting account of the Caldwell Family Association of America has been sent in, and the Hon. Secretary of this Committee has added this to the list of Family Associations with which he is now in communication.

In the Annual Report for 1913 there will be another alphabetical list of the families, places, and matters in which our members are personally interested. Members, Associates, and Corresponding Associates may have as many as five such interests entered, while Fellows may have ten. Notification of these "interests" should be sent at once to the Hon. Secretary. If members wish those which appeared last year to remain, it is hoped that they will inform the Hon. Secretary of this, so that they may not be omitted.

The Librarian Secretary will be pleased to send copies of the Annual Report, Quarterly Reports, and full particulars of the Society to any address on receipt of a postcard.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. XXVI. of the Surrey Archæological Society's *Collections* is a slimmer issue than usual. The most important of the contents is the continuation of Mr. Mill Stephenson's "List of Monumental Brasses in Surrey." Mr. Stephenson's name is a guarantee of care and accuracy. Full descriptions of extant examples and indications of those which have disappeared are accompanied by many illustrations. Mr. P. M. Johnston gives an account of some recent discoveries at the wonderful old church of Stoke d'Abernon, with illustrations. These are chiefly architectural, and relate to a very early period of the fabric's history. Mr. T. Craib prints some documents, including an undated inventory, relating to Lingfield College; and Miss Hilda Fosbery supplies interesting "Notes from a Carshalton Vestry-Book," which is now in private ownership, covering the period 1691 to 1746. The usual business details of the Society's year, with a number of short notes and some reviews complete the volume. With it is issued a valuable and lavishly illustrated *Schedule of Antiquities in the County of Surrey*, prepared by Mr. P. M. Johnston, with the assistance of Mr. R. Nevill, Mr. H. E. Malden, and others. It forms a pretty complete analysis of the state of knowledge up to date with regard to the extant antiquities of the county.

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The new part (vol. x., No. 4) of the always welcome *Journal* of the Friends Historical Society contains a lengthy conclusion of the "Record of Friends travelling in Ireland, 1656-1765," which contains many curious details of Quaker life and work. Among a large number of brief articles we note an account of "Thomas Bennet, Schoolmaster, of Pickwick, Wilts," who was a Wiltshire educationist of some note in the eighteenth century, and "a ministering Friend of some experience in religious work," with a facsimile of his beautiful handwriting; "A Stuart among the Quakers"—the strange story of Jane Stuart, a natural daughter of James II., who after the flight of her father worked in the fields about Wisbech and identified herself with the Friends; and "Friends in Current Literature."

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The Parish Register Society of Dublin have issued in a well-printed volume of 300 pages, bound in stiff covers, *The Register of St. Nicholas Without, Dublin*, 1694-1739, with a preface by Mr. James Mills, I.S.O. This is vol. x. of the Society's publications. St. Nicholas Without the walls of Dublin city is an ancient parish, Mr. Mills tells us, "which does not appear ever to have had a separate parish church." A portion of St. Patrick's Cathedral was used by the parishioners. Mr. Mills describes the topography and history of the old parish, and supplies some useful notes on the Register here printed. The parish clerk's spelling is as eccentric as usual. "Izzarell" is a bad shot for Israel, and such vagaries in Biblical names as Noagh, Saragh, Eyzack, and Peetor, show considerable ingenuity in going wrong. The volume is thoroughly indexed. The Dublin Parish Register Society, which does such admirable work, deserves wider support at the hands of antiquaries and genealogists and all interested in family history than it has yet received.

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Two other Irish publications have reached us. The *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xliii., part iii., contains the eleventh instalment of Mr. T. J. Westropp's exhaustive survey, with many illustrations, of "Prehistoric Remains (Forts and Dolmens) in the Corofin District, Co. Clare"; "The Dominican Church of Athenry," fully illustrated, by Professor R. A. S. Macalister; "Notes on Sir John MacCoghlan, Knight of Cloghan, Chief of Delvin-MacCoghlan, who died in 1590," illustrated by Lord Walter FitzGerald; and a further instalment of Mr. H. S. Crawford's "Descriptive List of Early Cross-Slabs and Pillars." With the part is given an excellent portrait of Dr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A., who was President of the Society 1909-1912. In the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society we notice, *inter alia*, "Tribal, Danish, and Anglo-Irish Surnames, and Position of Tribelands, in the Counties of Munster," with a map; "Antiquarian Remains and Historic Spots around Cloyne," illustrated; "The Pipe Roll of Cloyne"; "The Roche Chalice, Kinsale"; and "The Antiquarian Value of a Knowledge of the Irish Language," by Precentor Courtenay Moore.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The first meeting of the session of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held on November 5, when Mr. A. H. Thompson gave a paper on "The Pestilences of the Fourteenth Century in the Diocese of York."

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The thirteenth yearly meeting of subscribers to the BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME was held at Burlington House on November 4, Sir Rennell Rodd presiding. According to the Annual Report there were more than eighty students and associates on the books of the School in the session just closed, an increase of twenty on last year's figures; and numerous articles were in preparation by students for publication in the School's *Papers* and elsewhere. Attention was particularly called to the fact that as soon as the new building was complete, the advantages of a hostel would be available for students, and it was hoped that the studios, with which special progress was being made, would be finished as early as October, 1914, in order to receive the Scholars of the Faculties of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture. Meanwhile, so long as the premises in the Palazzo Odescalchi were used for the general purposes of the School, the Faculty of Archæology, History, and Letters would continue to admit all the students. A new feature of the session had been the advent of several South African architectural students. Besides Mr. G. Gordon Leith, two others, Mr. Moerdyk and Mr. J. M. Solomon, had been in Rome during the winter. Mr. Baker's generosity in founding a studentship for South African architects had no doubt been the stimulus, and he himself visited Rome and the School during February. It was hoped to arouse a similar degree of interest in the other parts of the Empire. The visit of Mrs. Strong, assistant director, to Canada this autumn should be productive of good in this direction; and the director, Dr. Thomas Ashby, would join next year in the visit of the British Association to Australia. Only three open meetings were held at the School during the year, because the library was even more crowded than before, and the number of regular readers was greater. The second volume of the *Catalogue of Sculptures in the Municipal Collections of Rome*, which will deal with the Palazzo dei Conservatori, made some progress during the session. The preparation of illustrations had been continued, and the text should be ready for press early next year. The bronzes and terra-cottas had been described by Miss Douglas and Mr. Atkinson respectively, but it was not yet decided whether these small objects should be included in this volume of the *Catalogue*. They might instead be issued as a separate publication. The *Papers of the School*, vol. vi., appeared in July, and had already been distributed to subscribers. The Faculty proposed in future to aim at an annual issue of the *Papers*, so as to bring the series into uniformity with the journals of other societies. Each volume would necessarily be of slighter bulk than those which had hitherto appeared at longer intervals.

After the adoption of the Report, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir A. Geikie, Mr. A. Hamilton Smith, of the British Museum, read a paper on "The Endymion Sarcophagus of Felix Hall." It made its appearance last summer like a comet out of the unknown, and then, like a comet, disappeared in space. Found in a family vault at Ostia, fourteen miles from Rome, in 1825, it was remarkable for its almost perfect state of preservation. Made about the middle or end of the second century of our era, the figures on it set forth the story of Endymion, and were undercut to the utmost possible extent. Bought by Lord Western in 1826, it was taken to Felix Hall, near Tiptree, Essex, and then seemed to have been lost sight of, stories being circulated that it had gone into the possession of the Earl of Warwick and had been destroyed by a fire. All the time, however, it remained at Felix Hall, and last summer was offered for sale at Christie's. An unsuccessful bid was made for it on behalf of the British Museum, but it went elsewhere for 1,600 guineas, and rumour, which he believed to be well-informed, declared that it had gone to Chicago.

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On October 23 the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY celebrated, with the fitting ceremony of a dinner at York, the attainment of its jubilee year. The Society commenced in 1863 as a small local antiquarian society in the Huddersfield district, meeting in the houses of its members. It soon extended its operations, and in 1870 became the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. At a very early stage of its existence the Society did useful spadework on the site of the Roman settlement of Slack, at Outlane, near Stainland, and excavatory work at Slack was renewed in the past summer. The Society has also done work among the mediæval antiquities, for the excavation and laying bare of the plan of Fountains Abbey, though paid for by the late Marquis of Ripon, the owner of the beautiful ruins, was carried out under the Society's supervision. At Easby Abbey and at Jervaulx valuable work in a similar field has been effected, while the exploration of Mount Grace, and the lesser monastic house of Kirklees, also owes much to some of its leading members. But probably the most important work of the Society is to be found in the valuable articles, so splendidly illustrated, of the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*. Some twenty years ago a "Records Series" of publications was begun, and this now extends to forty-nine volumes. The Society possesses a valuable library. It was founded some years ago by gifts and a bequest from a Miss Mary Elizabeth Turner, of Hopton, Mirfield, of a large number of archæological books collected by her father in the middle of the last century. Sir Thomas Brooke gave a great impetus to the progress of the library by the gift of a complete set of the Calendars of State Papers, and at his death he left to the institution nearly all his collection of Yorkshire books and manuscripts. The few exceptions were documents of national importance, which Sir Thomas chose to deposit at the British Museum. Space forbids any attempt to review these valuable possessions, but it must be sufficient to say that they include a volume of Dodsworth's notes, many of Hunter's, a collection of Thoresby's manuscripts—selections from which were recently published in Leeds by the Thoresby Society—so that the library is now one of great importance, and an element of stability in the Society, quite apart from the fact that the Society has a good balance in the bank and a home of its own in Leeds. An effort is being made in connection with the celebration of the jubilee of the Society to raise a fund for the endowment of the library, and this fund now amounts to £800.

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The first meeting of the session of the Chester Archæological Society was held on October 21, when Mr. Frank Simpson read a paper on "Leche House" (Watergate Street), with special reference to its plaster decorations, and a brief account of the Leche family. Many interesting exhibitions were made, and remarks thereon interchanged.

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A general meeting of the St. Albans and Herts Archæological Society was held on October 27, when Mr. C. H. Ashdown lectured upon "The Reclusorium, or Anchorhold, of St. Michael's Church," with references to anchorages in general. Mr. Ashdown, we may here note, has been giving a series of seven lectures upon "The Architecture and History of St. Albans Abbey Church in the Cathedral." The first was delivered on October 28, and dealt with the Saxon, Norman, and Transition-Norman Periods. The next four, treating of the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular Periods, 1189 to *circa* 1550, and of the Monumental Brasses, were given on November 4, 11, 18, and 25. The last two, on St. Michael's Church and St. Stephen's Church, will be given in the respective churches on December 2 and 9.

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Mr. J. A. Cossins presided at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Archæological Society, held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on October 22. The Annual Report of the Committee stated that the membership had increased from 186 to 207 during the year, and the financial statement showed a surplus on the year's working of £9 17s. 10d. The Report was adopted, and the officers were elected. After the business of the meeting had been transacted, Mr. Cossins read a paper on the Society's excursions to Claverley, Maxstoke, and Shrewsbury and Uriconium, and Mr. Chatwin spoke on the excursion to Kyre Wyard.

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A well-attended meeting of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society was held at Bradford on November 1, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., presiding. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Hamer, and Mr. A. Knight referred to the recent discovery of silver coins, etc., at Sheffield. A description was also given of the dies used for counter-marking the old tokens issued by the Bradford Workhouse. Mr. Hamer gave an account of "William Booth, the Perry Barr Forger." Mr. Digby Firth exhibited two sets of scales and letter-weights of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the first edition of Simon's work on coins. Mr. T. Pickersgill showed a set of pennies of Henry III. from twenty different English mints, part of a hoard of several thousand found in Brussels. A series of new coins was exhibited by Mr. Croft, and Mr. H. E. Wroot displayed his collection of medals, including a fine coronation medal of Charles I. On the proposition of Mr. W. Sykes, the hearty congratulations of the Society were tendered to Mr. Sheppard on his election as President of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. Mr. and Mrs. Wroot provided tea for the members.

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By permission of the Library, Museum, and Arts Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool, the sixth ordinary meeting of the session of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society was held on October 30 in the Free Public Museums, William Brown Street, where short addresses, explanatory of the gallery devoted to objects illustrating the history of Liverpool, were given by Messrs. A. H. Arkle, P. Entwistle, R. Gladstone, jun., Dr. Philip Nelson, and Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, and the gallery itself inspected. An opportunity was also given of inspecting the loan collection of the Society, which has recently been catalogued by Mr. R. Gladstone, jun., and Dr. R. T. Bailey. At the seventh meeting, on November 13, a short paper was read by Mr. J. P. Rylands, F.S.A., on "A Bench-End in Hawarden Church," to which the attention of the Historic Society was drawn by Mr. W. Bell Jones. Among other ornaments, it bears in bold carving, executed about 1520, the arms of Randle Poole, Rector of Hawarden, who was also, by inheritance, squire of Poole in Wirral, and who probably caused the three beautiful heraldic panels at Eastham to be set up in that church. The lecturer also referred to a contemporary panel, formerly in a house at Tarporley. Mr. Henry Peet, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Architectural History of the First Church of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, and the Building of the Present Church."

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The monthly meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries was held on October 29 in the Castle, the Rev. C. E. Adamson presiding.—Mr. McMann, of Glasgow, presented to the Society two water-worn pebbles which had been for some purpose pointed at one end. It was stated by Mr. Parker Brewis that the British Museum authorities had examined the pebbles, and acknowledged them as the earliest works of man from Scotland. The Society's museum was the first in England to have any examples of these pebbles.—Mr. Joseph Oswald read a few notes on recent excavations at Newminster Abbey, Morpeth, in which he is assisting Mr. George Renwick, the owner. Since the last reference to the excavations, he said, four more graves had been uncovered, and, in addition to the discoveries outside the church, a considerable portion of tiled pavement had been discovered inside. The position of the pavement was in the neighbourhood of the north aisle, and he suggested that subsequent to the Dissolution some portion of the desecrated church had been adapted for domestic purposes, and a portion of this pavement utilized as a hearth. If *in situ*, he commented, it fixed the floor-level of the church, which has been in doubt. Another discovery was of lead tracery work, which he suggested was part of the ornamentation of a screen. Owing to the approach of winter the excavations have been closed in, but the work will be resumed next year, and meanwhile Mr. Renwick has reconstructed with the old stones portions of the cloister arcade and the arcade to the south of the chapter-house. The chapter-house doorway has also been partially reconstructed.

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The fifth annual meeting of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia was held at Norwich Castle Museum on October 13, Mr. J. Reid Moir, president, in the chair. A satisfactory report and balance-sheet were presented, the membership standing at 189. Mr. Reid Moir delivered his presidential address on "The Fractured Flints in the Eocene 'Bull-head' Bed at Coe's Pit, Bramford, near Ipswich," pointing out the differences between these flints, which had been fractured by natural forces, and those from beneath the crag of Norfolk and Suffolk, considered to be the work of man.

Mrs. S. Cozens-Hardy sent for exhibition, on behalf of Dr. J. F. Skrimshire, of Holt, a Saxon urn 5½ inches in height, found at Bale; a chipped axe of Neolithic form 8½ inches in length, 1½ inches at the narrow end, and 2½ inches at the cutting edge, with a thick brown patina, found between Cambridge and Great Shelford; and a cylindrical hammer-head of quartzite, perforated and polished, 3½ inches by 2 inches, ploughed up at Briston.

Mr. W. G. Clarke described and exhibited implements of the well-known sub-crag type found by Mr. H. H. Halls and himself in the basement bed of the Weybourne crag at Cromer, Runton and Sheringham.

Mr. C. Hartley, M.A., Principal of the Royal College, Colombo, sent for exhibition a series of pygmy implements from Ceylon, some of which have been presented to the Castle Museum. They are of fine workmanship in quartz, and of typical forms, and have been found in immense numbers, notwithstanding that previously only rare and clumsy neoliths and masses of chips had been found on the island. Pygmies were first discovered on the surface, but Mr. Hartley subsequently dug into the top of a hill, and found the implements 6 to 8 inches deep mixed with charred wood, but no bone, horn, or pottery. The main types are lunate, gravers, prickers, and minute implements.

Mr. B. Lowerison sent a report on the excavation of a mound at Heacham, about 2 feet high and 23 feet in diameter. Over seventy oyster and some mussel shells were found, much burnt clay, fragments of red brick, pot-boilers, pieces of rude pottery, broken bones, and pieces of charcoal. The pottery was Romano-British, and the bones those of horse, sheep, pig, and dog. He also sent a series of potsherds from Don John's Farm, Earl's Colne, Essex, consisting of fourteenth-century jugs, pipkins, and cooking-pots.

Mr. F. Leney exhibited recent gifts to the Castle Museum, including a polished axe of grey flint from Thurton, a bronze axe from Horsford, and polished stone weapons, boomerangs, and shields, from Australia, given by Dr. W. J. Fanning.

Mr. H. J. Thouless exhibited a long scraper with steep edge-chipping, of Aurignacian age, found in Norwich; a series of implements of Magdalenian form, found in the neighbourhood; and crude implements of chert from Devonshire.

Mr. J. Cox sent an implement recently found at a depth of 18 feet in a gravel pit at Gresham, Norfolk, the gravel probably having been formed by the retreating waters of the North Sea glacier.

Mr. J. S. Warburton sent a fine series of white-patinated implements from Methwold, many of which were considered by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S A., to be of Aurignacian types.

Mr. Stafford Cox exhibited a fine polished straight-sided axe of Scandinavian type, found near Lowestoft.

Mr. G. E. Ashley exhibited a large series of chipped and polished implements with varying patinas, found near Mundford, including a number of "Cissbury type" specimens, a Palæolithic ovate from Cranwich, a bronze dagger, and some very fine arrowheads.

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At the meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society on October 20, Mr. J. E. Pritchard presiding, Mr. F. Were reported on the excavation at Druid Stoke, around the megalithic stones lying there. A cobble way was found in proximity to the stones, and it led straight towards Hollybush Lane, the route to Sea Mills. Dr. Lloyd Morgan had seen the stones during the excavation, and said they were of Dolomitic conglomerate, such as might be procured from Henbury. The cobble way was of another kind of stone, also imported to the place. The so-called Druid stones, Mr. Were suggested, might date from 500 B.C., but he had no objection to their adding as many noughts as might be deemed desirable. He suggested that the large table-stone should be placed as nearly as possible in its former position, supported on three other stones. One of the Edward Kings was credited with an order to search old remains of this character for treasure, and the present position of the stones might be due to this cause.

Mr. J. McMurtrie, who followed, said the Council of the Society did not see their way to replace the capstone because they could not hope to put it in its original position. He was inclined to think the large stone was originally supported by four stones, not three.

Mr. F. St. John Bullen then read some "architectural notes" on Lincolnshire churches, and illustrated his explanations by a very large number of excellent lantern slides of interiors and exteriors.

Mr. Harvey Pridham exhibited a collection of pen-and-ink drawings of church fonts of Gloucestershire, all drawn to scale. These were as follows:—Pre-Norman: Deerhurst and Staunton. Norman: Tortworth, Berkeley, Thornbury, Westerleigh, Alveston, Tormarton, St. James and St. Philip, Bristol, Dyrham, Cam, St. Briavels, Acton Turville, Almondsbury, Hewelsfield, Littleton-on-Severn, Frampton-on-Severn, and Elberton. Norman bowl, Perpendicular base: Hill and Coates. Early English: Hempstead, Aylburton, Didmarton, and Hardwicke. Decorated: Churchdown, Tewkesbury, Staunton, Awre, and Stone; also North Nibley and Old Sodbury. Perpendicular: Thornbury, Aust, Yate, South Cerney, Marshfield, Cromhall, Charfield, Weston Birt, and Horton.

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Other meetings have been those of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society at Lampeter in October; the Society of Biblical Archæology on November 12, when the Rev. W. T. Pilter read a paper on "Some Amorite Personal Names in Genesis xiv."; and the visit of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to St. Albans on October 11, when the members were conducted on an historical walk through the city by Mr. C. H. Ashdown.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT: WAS THE OLD TESTAMENT WRITTEN IN HEBREW? By Édouard Naville, D.C.L., F.S.A. London: *Robert Scott*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 212. Price 5s. net.

The clay tablets and papyri scrolls unearthed by Egyptian archæological explorers have produced a rich crop of ingenious and contentious theories. These theories cover most densely the ground represented by the Tel-el-Amarna and Elephantiné discoveries. It was, and is, a battle royal over the rival claims of the cuneiform and Hebrew caligraphy to be the original literary clothing of the books of the Old Testament down to Solomon. Amongst the protagonists of the former are Colonel Conder (*First Bible*, 1902), Professor R. W. Rogers (*Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament*, 1912), and Professor Naville, who, in the book under review, pushes farther and more boldly into the strife than his predecessors. He had, however, sounded the war-horn previously in his *Book of the Law* (1911), to which Professor Sayce contributed the following in a preface (p. viii): "Archæological research has now made it clear that the so-called Phœnician alphabet was not introduced into Palestine until the age of David. Before that period the script in use was the Babylonian cuneiform, and along with the Babylonian script went the Babylonian language. . . . The Assyriologist finds numerous proofs in the existing text that a cuneiform text lies behind it." It is those proofs, and the question as to the date when the cuneiform tablets were superseded by alphabetic scrolls, which form the main theses of Professor Naville's book. These theses, original only in their elaboration, are maintained with clearness and in excellent English. When in doubt he admits his uncertainty honestly, as when he deals with the preservation and transmission of the cuneiform tablets; but he enunciates and defends his chief postulates firmly and fearlessly. Both the tablets and the papyri guided and sealed his reasoned decision that the Pentateuch and the other books before Solomon were written in the idiom and with the characters of the Babylonian cuneiform, a cursive form of the primitive linear and used for many tongues; that Old Hebrew or Jewish possessed no script until the ninth century, being a colloquial dialect only; that the Jewish immigrant colony at Elephantiné, in Upper Egypt, carried their Aramaic speech thither with them; that Ezra transferred the Mosaic and other Scriptures out of the cuneiform tablets into Aramaic on to papyrus or skin rolls (arranging them in book order), in corroboration of which Hezekiah's unfolding of Sennacherib's roll epistle is instanced; and that, finally, Aramaic obtained all over Palestine to the days of Christ, in confirmatory illustration of which he adduces the *iota* of Matthew v. 18, and the dying quotation by Christ of the Aramaic twenty-second Psalm.* As to the present form (in language and character) of the Old Testament, the Professor insists that it was adopted by the Rabbis to differentiate the Scriptures from mere secular literature, and that the square letters are an invention of a period coeval with the rise of Christianity.

It will thus be seen that the treatment of the answer to the question of the subtitle of the book is less archæological and philological than historical and literary. This somewhat belies the title, which is, however, rightly defended on the plea of an archæological basis. The main contention of the book will inevitably and fiercely raise the dust of controversy in the Biblical arena. It has done so already in some quarters conspicuous for more zeal than discretion. But the Professor's theory is not to be ousted from the lists, either by noise or the brandishing of wooden swords. It shatters remorselessly present-day antiquated views, but it recognizes the Pentateuchal authorship of Moses, and is absolutely remote from so-called Modern Criticism. The book is a noteworthy contribution to Biblical research, and an indispensable weapon in the armoury of Biblical apologetics.

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LUTTERWORTH: JOHN WYCLIFFE'S TOWN. By A. H. Dyson. Edited by Hugh Goodacre. With 21 illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. x + 195. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is a somewhat disappointing book. Its inequalities are so marked. A little research would have added considerably to the scant notice of early and mediæval history. The identification of the site of the Roman station Venonæ with High Cross is not accepted by competent archæologists. When Mr. Dyson and Mr. Goodacre—it is difficult to assign responsibility—recall such subjects as the church and the Feilding family, which for centuries was closely associated with the little town, they treat them thoroughly and well. The history of the church fabric is carefully traced, and many interesting details given. There is a plate of the wall-painting over the chancel—here called a fresco, which it is not—which was brought to light at the restoration of 1869. Under the head of church plate we are told that two "old silver gilt cups (the older one probably Elizabethan) and the patens were given to Mrs. Ware as a contribution towards the present two silver cups, paten, and flagon given by her in 1840. The silversmith who took the ancient pieces either melted them down, or sold them as antiques." Mr.

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* It is curious that this and other instances were used in the *Expositor* some years ago by Dr. Marshall as proof of the Aramaic origin of the Gospels.

Dyson might have added a word of reprobation concerning this deplorable transaction. He wisely points out that none of the so-called Wiclif relics is what it has been said to be. The chain and candlesticks, long called Wiclif's, are of seventeenth-century work. His so-called table—"for which our American cousins are reported to have offered no less than £40,000!"—is simply a fine example of an Elizabethan communion table. The chapter on the Feildings is much to be commended. There is a good sketch of Wiclif's life, and many of the shorter chapters contain details of interest; but some of the later pages, with their details of local cricket-matches and Horticultural and Gooseberry Show Societies and the like, can hardly interest anyone except the inhabitants of Lutterworth. There is a curious discrepancy between the plate facing p. 42 and the text on pp. 44 and 45. In the latter the kingly figure with the sceptre in the wall-painting is spoken of twice as beardless, while the illustration shows him bearded. Which is correct? Despite its lack of adequate research and somewhat disjointed arrangement, the book is distinctly readable, and, as picturing the historic fortunes and associations of a quiet little country town, has a considerable measure of local interest. From the inhabitants of Lutterworth, so many of whom are named in one way or another in its pages, the volume should be sure of a warm welcome. The illustrations are good and to the point, though the "portrait" of Wiclif is purely fanciful.

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INGATESTONE AND THE ESSEX GREAT ROAD, WITH FRYERNING. By E. E. Wilde. With four chapters on the Early History, by Mrs. A. Christy. With photogravure frontispiece, 64 illustrations, 5 maps, and a plan. London: *Humphrey Milford*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 488. Price 10s. 6d. net.

One's first feeling on opening this substantial volume is that of surprise. Few names of any note are connected with Ingatestone or Fryerning. The place itself has made no figure in history. Whence, then, comes the material for so portly a work? For answer we must refer the reader to one of the most exhaustive books on parochial or local history which it has been our lot to see. The Great East Road from London to Harwich and Yarmouth, which runs through both villages, brings the reader into touch with a wider world; but this section of the book does not begin until p. 349. The bulk of the volume is devoted to a detailed account, most readably written, of every aspect of the history of the villages Ingatestone and Fryerning, which are so curiously mixed, the former lying half on the east and half on the west of the latter. Mrs. Wilde might have explained this singular arrangement. Mrs. Christy's four chapters, which begin with Before the Saxon, and then skip to The Montfichets, The Knights Hospitallers and Others, and Gingattestone Monastery, occupy the first forty-six pages. Then Mrs. Wilde takes up the tale and tells the story of the churches and their furnishings and monuments, of the Rectors of both parishes, of the registers, charities, historic families such as that of the Petres, old houses, inns and trade tokens, dialect words, etc. Five chapters give the history of the Great East Road, with many entertaining notes from the writings of travellers on it in bygone days; a final chapter contains an amusing account of some local worthies of the recent past. The book does not profess to be learned, but it is a monument of well-directed industry, and it has the great merit of being thoroughly readable. Sundry appendices, largely documentary, and indexes of names and subjects which are not entirely satisfactory, conclude what is on the whole a well-prepared, well-illustrated, and certainly a wholly welcome volume.

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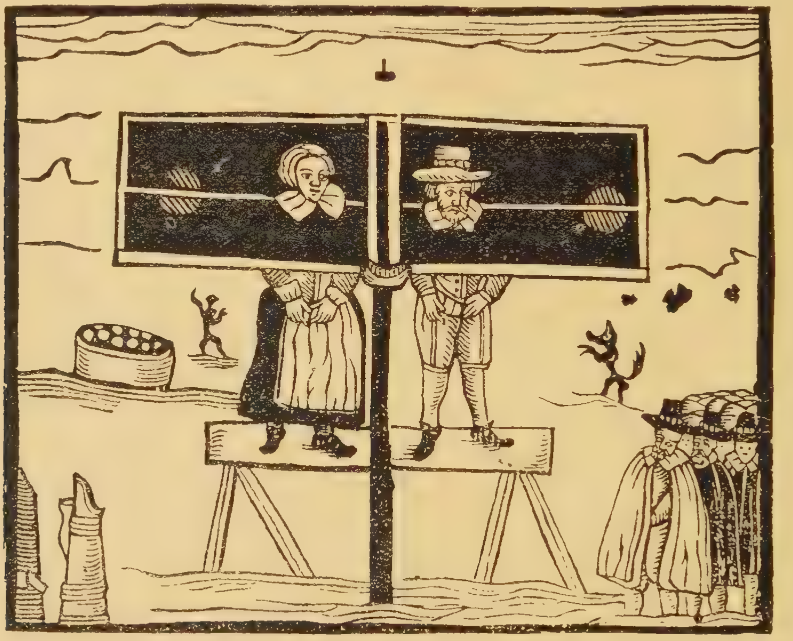
EGYPTIAN ART. By Sir Gaston Maspero, translated by Elizabeth Lee. With 107 illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. 223. Price 21s. net.

"The glory that was Greece" is unlikely to diminish in its attractions to men who seek the highest patterns of the sculptural arts; but Egypt, with regions still unexplored, is year by year yielding specimens of art of the very highest and most remarkable beauty, even if the school of ideas which they present be quite different from the Hellenic. Just as modern Europe in succeeding generations has produced various excellences of fine furniture, and just as in our own day it has been possible at once to admire in our own country "the Pre-Raphaelite" and "the New English" kinds of art, so the ancient past presents us with a heritage of diverse art-forms, each expressing truth. Thus, in this fine collection of studies by Sir Gaston Maspero, we are shown a photograph of a black granite head of the Pharaoh Harmhabi which in technique seems as fine as the famous Hermes of Olympia, and even more haunting and spiritual. In the remarkable series of "The Cow Hathor," whose emergence from an excavated vault at Deir-el-Bahari (near Luxor) in 1906 is here graphically described, we have a subtle and poetic association of religion with striking animal-forms which almost goes beyond anything in the Greek cults. And in the really extraordinary photographs of the schist group of "Mycerinus and his Wife," captured by America for the Boston Museum, and here delightfully described by the author—"the physiognomy of a man of the middle class straining to appear dignified," and the woman "protecting him at least as much as he is protecting her"—we have monumental art certainly as triumphant as any of the famous reliefs from the Potters' Quarter at Athens. In his twenty-five studies, gathered from the hospitable columns of periodicals covering thirty years, Sir Gaston Maspero's purpose has frankly been to familiarize the general public with some of the fine pieces of Egyptian sculpture and goldsmith's work. Some readers will be entertained by the amusing tales of recovering discovered treasure from pilfering workmen engaged on a railway embankment at Bubastis. Others will follow the author in his thesis that there were half a dozen local schools of art in the Nile Valley, each with its own traditions and its own principles. All will admire the notable collection of well-printed plates contained in this handsome volume, which disclose to us the skill and search after beauty of the wonderful folk who lived along the valley leading down to that South Mediterranean shore.—W. H. D.

ELIZABETHAN ROGUES AND VAGABONDS (Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, Vol. I.). By Frank Aydelotte, B. Litt. With 6 plates and 15 figures in the text. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 187. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Students of Elizabethan literature are familiar with the "Cony-catching" pamphlets of Robert Greene, Harman's *Caveat for Common Cursitors*, sundry tracts of Thomas Dekker and Samuel Rowlands on similar themes, and such rogue plays as Beaumont and Fletcher's *Beggar's Bush*. In the comely volume before us—the first of what promises to be a valuable series of studies—Mr. Aydelotte, who, we gather, is a Rhodes Scholar, provides for the first time a thorough critical study of the whole available literary and historical material. The outstanding fact is that "in the sixteenth century the numbers of rogues and vagabonds were larger in proportion to the population than they have ever been before or since"; hence came the plentiful supply of pamphlets and tracts and broadsides dealing with the lives and trickeries, the cant and adventures and experiences, of the vagabond tribes. In his opening chapter Mr. Aydelotte discusses the historical conditions and events which produced the plentiful supply of rogues. He sets forth clearly the economic changes from 1350 to 1550, which he holds explain fully the size of the vagabond class. It is open to question whether the causes or the origins of Tudor vagabondage were so exclusively economic as the author appears to hold, but he certainly makes out a strong case. In succeeding chapters he deals with the various classes of rogues, with their various shifts and devices, tricks and deceits, with the laws against and dealing with vagabonds and rascals of various kinds, and with the contemporary literature of the subject. The subject of their cant or slang Mr. Aydelotte passes by as already fully treated by Henley and Farmer. The whole book forms a careful and valuable study of an important phase of social history and conditions. It may, indeed, be regarded as a kind of cyclopædia of Tudor and Jacobean knavery and vagabondage. Every page is well referenced, and there are several documentary appendices and a good index. The illustrations are largely drawn from pamphlets, ballads, etc., of the period. One of these, which shows one frequent form of punishment, we are courteously permitted to reproduce above. Whipping was the most frequent penalty, but it was varied by the pillory, branding, imprisonment, slavery, the stocks, and death.



TWO PRETENDED FORTUNE-TELLERS IN THE PILLORY.
(From *The . . . Cousnages of Iohn West and Alice West*, in the Bodleian.)

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ANCIENT PAINTED GLASS IN ENGLAND, 1170-1500. By Philip Nelson, M.D., F.S.A. With 33 plates and 34 text illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii + 280. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is a successful and much-needed book; it ought to be heartily welcomed by English antiquaries.

Dr. Nelson proves himself to be a scholarly enthusiast on the subject of old painted glass, and to be thoroughly acquainted with the limited literature on the subject. The period of which he treats extends from 1170 to 1500, but the latter date is rather elastically treated, for not a few of the instances named or described are certainly of the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The series of essays on the characteristics of painted glass from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries are interesting reading, and the technicalities of the craft are described so clearly that they cannot fail to be of service to elementary students. The vast majority of extant mediæval glass is to be found in our old cathedral or parish churches; but a section on English domestic glass proves how frequent were painted windows in old baronial halls and in the better class of manor-houses, and the best of the few survivals are named.

The section on the vicissitudes of ancient glass gives sad accounts of the destruction of old church glass through Puritan malevolence, gross carelessness, and ignorant treatment during the Catholic revival of last century. But it is really surprising to find how much that is of value, though for the most part fragmentary, survives in our old parish churches. Dr. Nelson has made a good and novel attempt to draw up county lists of all that survives. It is, of course, out of the question that such descriptive catalogues should be actually perfect, and here and there some sins of both omission and commission can be detected. But at the same time, notwithstanding blemishes, all intelligent antiquaries will be thankful to the author for having made this bold attempt. A second edition, unless we are much mistaken, will soon be demanded, when a variety of errors can be corrected. The place-names call for occasional correction. Thus, "Skepreth," Cambs, should read "Shepreth"; "Gondhurst," Kent, should read "Goudhurst"; and no such a place as "Barnersall," Northants, exists, though thus printed three times. When Dr. Nelson has himself visited a church, as is the case with the cathedrals and more important churches, the descriptions are sufficiently detailed and trustworthy; his account of the invaluable glass in the cathedral church of Canterbury (103-123) is by far the best which has yet been printed. But it is obviously impossible for any one man to visit the whole of England's old parish churches, and information gleaned from the printed or unprinted statements of others is liable to err.

The illustrations to this volume are remarkably well chosen and effective; they comprise thirty-three plates and thirty-four text designs or pictures. The purchaser of this book certainly gets good value for his money.

* * *

MEDIÆVAL BYWAYS. By L. F. Salzmann, F.S.A. Illustrated by George E. Kruger. London: *Constable and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xxii + 192. Price 6s. net.

The six studies or essays in this volume are by-products of Mr. Salzmann's researches at the Record Office and like depositories of ancient documents. They deal with mediæval wizards and astrologers, necromancers and alchemists, highways, and coronations, and with death by strange misadventures and doctors of stranger methods. In "Those in Authority" graphic pictures are given, with actual incidents, of what certain aspects of life in so-called "merry England" really were in the Middle Ages; while a final chapter, under the Solomonic title of "Ivory and Apes and Peacocks," gives curious and amusing details of mediæval importations of many things, curious and commonplace, and of unfamiliar denizens of bird and beast land. Mr. Salzmann has a light and humorous touch. Although he does not encumber his pages with footnotes, the illustrations and examples he gives are nearly all taken from original documentary sources. The result is to afford the reader lively and entertaining glimpses, from various points of view, of real life in mediæval England. The type is large, the writing easy and flowing, the matter of unquestionable authenticity, while Mr. Kruger's drawings gaily illuminate and interpret the text. Such a book should do much outside the ranks of ordinary antiquarian students to interest intelligent men and women in the many-sided life of the past. We have only noted one misprint—"Haliwell" on p. 54—but we strongly object to the verb "enthuse" (p. 125).

* * *

OLD PASTE. By A. Beresford Ryley. With 28 plates. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1913. Royal 4to., pp. x + 99. Price 42s. net.

In popular phraseology "Old Paste" is generally understood to mean only imitation diamonds; but the term is intended in this work, not only to include all manufactured gems used for decorative purposes, but all those vitreous compounds of ancient and mediæval times which have more often been regarded as a species of enamel; and it may come as something of a shock, to those who have regarded the name as one rather of reproach, to find King Alfred's Jewel, and many of the treasures of Monza, Venice, and Vienna, placed in the category of "Old Paste." The author's application of the term is, however, strictly logical, and, in properly confining enamel to the result of powder fired in position on the metal or other substance which it is to decorate, leaves all other vitreous decorations to be dealt with as paste. The scope of the subject is thus very extensive, and it is well treated in a series of historical chapters from the earliest Egyptian jewellery to the vulgar imitations of the Napoleonic era, replete with incidents and artistic allusions of the greatest value and interest, and dealing at the same time with the technical branch of the subject by giving analyses of the pastes of the different periods and the optical effects of reflection, refraction and dispersion resulting therefrom. On one point the author rightly insists, and that is the incorrectness of the idea that Paste is a sham or was ever intended to be, until recently, a mere imitation of something more valuable; and he says in his introductory chapter: "From the earliest times paste has been associated with jewellery, and has never—until perhaps in Roman and in quite modern days—intruded a discordant note into the harmony of a production that it has enriched. It has been worn by every class, princes and peasants alike, rather as a substitute for precious stones than an imitation of them. For paste at its best has a very marked intrinsic fascination of its own." Again, in speaking of an example of eighteenth-century Spanish paste, he says: "To associate such a work of art with deception, or even with imitation, would be almost a sacrilege. It is no exaggeration to say that some of this Spanish paste, even when it is only a question of the stone itself, is more fascinating, on account of its exquisitely mellow tone, than the diamond with all its adamantine brilliance." And, though Mr. Ryley does not give the moral in so many words, the drift of his valuable work tends to show that paste stands pre-eminent for artistic beauty, while the more precious stones are distinguished more for their glitter and the evidences of the wearer's wealth with which they scintillate. Should the time come, as it probably will, when the "reconstruction" of stones becomes easy, and an overwhelming supply of Cape diamonds reduces the cash value of such stones, the days of paste may return, and chemists and jewellers may combine to produce gems much more beautiful than the raw material of nature to which we are at present confined.

The book is admirably illustrated, and the author is to be congratulated on most successfully rehabilitating a subject the brilliance of which had been somewhat dimmed by the breath of popular prejudice.—J. T. P.

* * *

HISTORIC BATTERSEA. By Sherwood Ramsey. With 12 illustrations. Battersea, St. John's Hill: *G. Rangecroft and Co.*, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 116. Price 4s. 6d. net.

Mr. Ramsey's intentions are better than his performance. We are told in the preface of labour and research in "the archives of Westminster Abbey, the Record Office, the British Museum," and elsewhere, but the results in the volume are not obvious. There is a good deal of interesting topographical matter about old Battersea brought together; but the defects of the book are many and serious. The writing is terribly slipshod, and the punctuation eccentric. The poor comma continually does duty for semicolon and period. Grammatical mistakes occur too frequently, while some of the statements are absurdly inaccurate. On p. 11 the quotation marks make Fuller, writing in 1660, to refer to cultivation in 1800. Alexander Nowell, on p. 13, is oddly called "one of the deans of St. Pauls." Here are some examples of Mr. Ramsey's grammar (the italics are ours): "In 1815 the wages . . . *seems* to have been" (p. 14); "One-sixteenth part of all commons *were* claimed" (p. 24); "The original . . . Schools were pulled down, before this *it* had been *a boy and girl's school*"—apparently a school for one boy and one girl—(p. 18); "there *was* no railway communications" (p. 20); "Some of the *most foremost* men" (p. 60); "there *is* some grounds for the belief" (p. 72). The "hawthorne" bushes of p. 16 may perhaps be credited to the printer, but how about "omnibusses" (p. 20)? Some sentences have nominatives left hung up in the air with no verbs attached to them. There is a choice example on p. 69. On this same page Johnson is made a contemporary of Addison and Steele. Such vulgarities as "the Rev. Hughes" (pp. 45 and 66) and "the Rev. Eden" (p. 20) are unpardonable. On p. 17 we learn that the Huguenots fled to England "on the Decree of Nantes." On p. 66 Lord Macaulay is confused with his father, Zachary Macaulay. "Chatham and Pitt" visited Bolingbroke in the forties of the eighteenth century (p. 37). Thomas Astle wrote "articles *on* Archæologia" (p. 47). One "Chaffer" was an authority on enamels (p. 55); and on the same page we learn of the "Guelp" Exhibition of 1891. It is absurd to call John Wesley a "great dissenter" (p. 42). Mr. Ramsey has no doubt spent no small amount of time and labour over this book, but he should first have learnt how to write his native tongue. The best feature of the book is an excellent series of reproductions from old drawings and prints. These are well done and are well worth having.

* * *

We welcome new volumes of inventories from the English and Welsh Royal Commissions on Historical Monuments. The English volume, a portly quarto of more than 450 pages, deals with North Buckinghamshire, completing the county. It is on the same ample lines as its two predecessors. Every monument, of whatever kind, is fully described. Plans and photographic illustrations of excellent quality are abundant. A beautiful reproduction in colour of a panel of the thirteenth-century glass in Chetwode Church is given as frontispiece. A list of monuments selected by the Commission as especially worthy of preservation fills five pages. The apparatus includes a glossary of technical and architectural terms used in the inventory, and a combined index to the two Buckinghamshire volumes, which is a splendid piece of work. This index fills eighty-six double-columned pages, and includes everything that should be included. A special and most useful feature is the number of classified headings, such as Alabaster Figures and Monuments, Armour, Building Materials, Brackets, Doorways, Oriel Windows, Pulpits, Recesses, and so on, many of these having chronological subdivisions. An able historical summary is prefixed to the volume. The book, which may be purchased—price 16s. 6d.—from the Stationery Office, or from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., or Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., is sure of a warm welcome from antiquaries; but we cannot help wondering, like a correspondent of the *Times*, whether it would not be possible to quicken the pace. At the present rate of production the inventories for the whole of England will be completed about the year 2080!—when, as the said correspondent pointed out, most of the monuments will probably have disappeared. The three volumes issued by the English Commission, which was appointed five years ago, cover two counties only—Herts and Bucks. They are worthy, and indeed noble, productions; but we do earnestly hope that means may be found, without affecting the quality of the work, to secure more rapid progress.

The new volume—a folio of nearly 200 pages—issued by the Welsh Commission deals with the county of Radnor, the counties previously inventoried having been Flint and Montgomery. The method pursued is much the same as that adopted by the English Commission. Every monument noted is fully described, and the illustrations and plans are abundant and good. The volume is well indexed. Radnor has but one first-class camp (Burfa), but numerous castle mounds. Of the latter, Mrs. Armitage, in her book on *Early Norman Castles*, named eight; the Commissioners here describe nearly thirty. The volume, indeed, not only marshals all known facts about the monuments and antiquities of the county which were previously more or less familiar to antiquaries, but adds no inconsiderable amount of fresh information. This Welsh volume may be purchased from the Stationery Office, or as stated above, at the price of 9s.

With regard to the English volume, Lord Burghclere, the chairman of the Commission, writes to the *Times* pointing out that "every monument is being photographed, and, together with the cards of record of our investigators, may be seen by students at our office in Scotland House, and later on will be removed to the Record Office."

* * *

Two publications of value and importance to genealogists have reached us. Mr. George Sherwood, 227, Strand, publishes *Genealogical Abstracts of Parry Wills* proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury down to 1810, with the administrations for the same period, compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Parry. Price 10s. 6d. The compiler, as he worked on his own pedigree, found that the results would surely be of interest to many others, especially to those bearing the name of Parry. Hence this admirable quarto volume. The abstracts, some 680 in all, of which about 240 are administrations, are very full, and incidentally throw light upon a great variety of matters, personal, domestic, and general. Details of furniture, of customs, of individual idiosyncrasies, abound. In a will of 1767 a testator of Great Ness, Salop, bequeaths to a nephew his Dulas estate—"that seat in Ewias Harold Church called the Dulas seat, being the third from the reading-desk, for life." There are sometimes poignant touches in these old wills. A Commander Parry of H.M. yacht, whose will was dated 1751, speaks bitterly of his relations. After making sundry bequests to wife and other relations, the testator goes on to remark that all the same they do not deserve anything at his hands, "for, being now grown very infirm and wanting of consolation and society, they have estranged themselves entirely from me, and even my very wife has become so clamorous that my life is a burden too heavy to bear, and my hourly prayers are to be delivered soon out of this world. Nevertheless let my will so stand, and God forgive them for all their want of natural affection." These pages abound, indeed, with human interest. Paper and print are excellent, and there are full indexes of persons, places, ships and trades of the testators. The other publication before us is an admirably printed *Calendar of Suffolk Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, A.D.* 1383-1604, in an issue of 100 copies for subscribers, compiled by C. W. S. Randall Cloke, and edited by T. W. Oswald-Hicks (London: *Poole and Pemberton*, 114, Cheapside). This *Calendar* is issued in connection with the English Monumental Inscription Society. The value of such a compilation to genealogists is obvious. The wills are arranged in chronological order under parishes and places, alphabetically arranged, with an index of testators. Working genealogists will be glad to add this *Calendar* to their reference books.

We have received *Hypsipyle*, a paper read to the Northumberland and Durham Classical Association by Canon A. H. Cruickshank, M.A., published by Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50, Broad Street, Oxford (price 6d.). In this interesting paper Professor Cruickshank discusses the play *Hypsipyle*, by Euripides, as reconstructed from various literary sources, and particularly from the fragments discovered on papyri at Oxyrhyncus in 1906. He compares the legend of Hypsipyle with the version which the papyrus gives, and concludes with a discussion of the new evidence afforded by the fragments on the style of Euripides, and on the references to the play in Aristophanes. He adheres, perhaps, too closely to a literal translation of the Greek, which is but ill-suited to the delicate and intangible style of Euripides. Professor Murray has shown how much more suitable is a free rendering of the Greek, for the style of Euripides lies rather in the things that he expresses than in the way in which he expresses them. But Professor Cruickshank, even if he translates too literally, gives us an excellent idea of the value of words, as in his discussion of that delightful epithet *διιπετής*. The numbering of the footnotes on p. 19 has got out of order, but all the references he gives are valuable. A study such as this shows how deeply indebted even formal classics are to archæology.

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The principal item in the *Scottish Historical Review*, October, is a series of letters from the Papal Legate in Scotland, 1543, supplied, with a note, by Father Pollen, S.J., and "introduced" by Mr. R. K. Hannay. Among other articles of importance are "Mediæval Education at Carlisle," by the Rev. Dr. James Wilson, and "The Lollard Knights," by Mr. W. T. Waugh. The *Essex Review*, October, has an illustrated account of Horham Hall, Thaxted, by its present owner and occupant, Mr. A. P. Humphry. Miss C. Fell Smith has a good paper, pleasantly illustrated, on "Valley House, Langham"; and articles on "The King's Book of Sports: Sunday Games" (illustrated), and "Romance of a Braintree Manuscript Fragment," are among the other contents. *History*, vol. ii., No. 4, is full of useful and suggestive matter. Professor Powicke writes on "The Poetic in History," and Professor Raymond Beazley on "The Expansion of Europe in the Middle Ages." "Sword and Buckler Men," by Ruth Dodds, tells the story of a Northern feud of the early sixteenth century, taken from an unprinted Star Chamber case. Other papers of much variety complete an excellent shillingsworth. We have also received Nos. 95 and 97 of the useful Hull Museum Publications (price 1d. each), prepared by Mr. T. Sheppard, the curator, with a reprint of a suggestive paper, also by Mr. Sheppard, on "Methods of Collecting," which was read at the Hull Museums Conference, 1913; and *Rivista d'Italia*, October.

Correspondence.

A DICTIONARY OF WRITERS ON MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR.

BEING engaged on a *Dictionary of Writers on Music*, with the assistance of Mr. Louis A. Klemantaski (vice-president of the Music Section of the Twenty-third Congress of the Royal Belgian Archæological Association, at the Ghent Exhibition), Mr. H. George Farmer (the well-known conductor, and author of *The Rise of Military Music*, etc.), and other collaborators, I am most anxious to make the notices of living writers on antiquarian and folklore music as complete as possible. I shall be obliged if authors will send me brief biographical particulars, and lists of their works in volume and pamphlet form and contributions to periodical literature, for insertion in the Dictionary. It will contain notices of about six thousand authors, from the earliest times to the present, and will not only include regular writers and lecturers on music, but also literary men and women, travellers, and others, who have contributed valuable reminiscences of music and musicians. It will be the first work of its kind in any language, and the leading idea will be to produce a book of reference, and give only facts, and to exclude opinions as far as possible.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36, Somerleyton Road,
Brixton, S.W.

THE PHŒNICIANS.

TO THE EDITOR.

In his interesting article in the September number on "The Phœnicians and the Purple Industry," Mr. Casson refers to the Babylonian derivative of the component colours of purple argāmān (dark red) and tĕkēleth (dark blue). Also to the Babylonian origin of writing, arithmetic, weights and measures, etc., with the invention of which the Phœnicians have been credited.

The Bible has thrown an immense amount of historical light upon Assyria, which has in every case been confirmed by recent exploration. "In the burden of Tyre" (Isaiah xxiii.) we are told in the 13th verse: "This people (the Phœnicians) was not, till the Assyrian founded it (Tyre) for them that dwell in the wilderness; they (the Phœnicians) set up the towers thereof, they raised up the palaces thereof; and he (the Assyrian) brought it to ruin."

If this view is correct, it would appear that Tyre was founded and colonized by the Assyrians with a people from some desolate country, and that the Assyrian ultimately "brought it to ruin," which is historically true, and was accomplished through the sieges under Nebuchadnezzar.

If the surmise as to their Assyrian origin is correct, the Phœnicians would have brought with them the knowledge of writing, weights and arithmetic, and would have carried it with them as they traded westward. It was quite possible therefore that they were credited by the Westerns with having invented these arts.

Whilst upon the subject of the Phœnicians, the following may interest your readers:

In Elton's *Origins of English History*, it is stated that Pytheas, in the diary of his travels through the south of England, records that the natives made a drink "by mixing wheat and honey," known as "metheglin." I hold a letter from a small farmer in Dorsetshire who states in answer to my inquiry: "I only know 'metheglin' by name (having heard it mentioned ever since I was a boy). In fact, I have heard the name used on a good many occasions as a nickname for any concoction that happened to be unpleasant to the taste, but I have never heard of the manufacture of it."

In my younger days I remember an old farmer speaking of it as made from honey-combs after the honey had been drained out, and saying that if anyone got drunk upon it, he did not get sober for a week.

Pytheas is supposed to have travelled through England in the middle of the fourth century B.C. and the survival of the word to the present day is an interesting relic of Phœnician relations with our country.

E. A. RAWLENCE.

Newlands,
Salisbury.

THE EXCAVATION OF OLD SARUM.

(*Ante*, p. 440.)

TO THE EDITOR.

With the Surrey Archæological Society I visited these ruins some weeks back, and noticed with great appreciation the rubble work which has been raised above the newly exposed ancient masonry with the excellent object of preserving the same. As to the antiquary of the future not being able to discriminate the old from the new when weathered down, evidently Mr. Hems entertains but a poor estimate of the ability of these gentlemen, and is horrified at their possible mistake. With regard to the reproduced Roman tiles used by Lord Grimthorpe in restoring the walls of St. Alban's Abbey, in my opinion he was perfectly justified. If the old material could not be used, there is no reason why modern old tiles should not be employed, thereby giving a consistency to the whole; and if his lordship had been met with greater consideration by the experts and others who sought to hamper him, I have every reason to believe the few things he did unadvisedly would not have appeared; anyway, his lordship deserves more than a childish pun and a quibbling skit for the large amount of excellent work he put in, which anyone who had studied the Abbey before and after the restoration must acknowledge.

FRANCIS H. KEEBLE.

The Manor House,
Tatsfield, Surrey.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

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